



State Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report

July 2013

Message from the Director



Dear Ohioans:

I feel privileged to be leading Ohio EPA into its fifth decade of service to the state. In October 2012, Ohio EPA celebrated its 40th anniversary. Those who were living in Ohio in the 1960s and 1970s probably remember the black smoke pouring into the skies and rivers that were famous for their pollution.

That's why it's important in milestone years to take a look at our progress, celebrate the accomplishments and refocus on what to tackle next. Here are a few of the significant achievements we can celebrate:

- 89 percent of large rivers now meet aquatic life standards, up from 21 percent in the 1980s;
- Lead in the air is down 90 percent, carbon monoxide has dropped 80 percent and sulfur dioxide is down 71 percent;
- 1,300 open dumps have been replaced by 40 licensed, regulated landfills with controls to protect the environment; and
- A much greater emphasis is placed on waste reduction and recycling.

We still have some challenges to address from Ohio's industrial legacy, and as new environmental concerns emerge it is more important than ever that experts work together to find cost-effective solutions. Over the past year, Ohio EPA developed strong partnerships with other local, state, federal and private-sector entities to move forward initiatives dealing with nutrients in water bodies, air quality, recycling and brownfield redevelopment. We're also investing in information technology upgrades that will improve our efficiency and allow our customers to save time and money.

Clean air and clean water are important assets of a state where people want to live, work and play. At Ohio EPA, we understand the importance of our work. We pledge to keep working hard to protect Ohio's environment as well as balance the needs of Ohio businesses to grow and prosper.

Scott J. Nally

Director

Division of Air Pollution Control

The 1970 federal Clean Air Act and its 1990 amendments require U.S. EPA to set clean air standards to protect public health and welfare. The Division of Air Pollution Control ensures those standards are met throughout Ohio by developing air quality emission limitations, issuing permits to emissions sources and monitoring outdoor air quality.

Attaining Air Quality Standards

The Clean Air Act requires U.S. EPA to periodically review and update the air quality standards as needed. To measure air quality, Ohio EPA operates one of the country's most extensive air pollution monitoring networks, comprised of 267 ambient air monitors, including 51 ozone monitors.

Ohio EPA has monitored violations of the more restrictive sulfur dioxide standard adopted in 2010 in Jefferson, Lake and Morgan counties and will be required to develop plans to reduce emissions from sources there and also in Clermont County (due to violations monitored in Kentucky). All Ohio counties had been fully attaining the previous SO₂ standard.

U.S. EPA substantially strengthened the lead standard in 2008. Portions of Fulton, Logan and Cuyahoga counties were designated non-attainment. On June 25, 2012, Ohio EPA submitted an attainment demonstration for both Cuyahoga and Fulton counties for lead. On April 19, 2013, Ohio EPA submitted a clean data request for Fulton County and will be preparing a redesignation request in the near future. Fulton County is now attaining the lead standard.

The entire state is currently attaining the standards for carbon monoxide and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).

More Choices for Auto Emissions Testing

House Bill 153, the biennial budget bill, included language to continue the auto emissions testing program and add decentralized stations and other means to make testing more convenient for motorists in the Cleveland-Akron area. Beginning in June 2012, this newly designed program provided more testing options while saving the state approximately \$2 million per year.

In addition to the 23 existing full-service testing stations, the decentralized program has added 37 Lube Stops, 16 independent repair shops and 16 kiosks at the 23 full-service stations. The new testing options provide only on-board diagnostic (OBDII) testing.



Efficient Permitting

The division processed permits covering more than 9,000 individual air pollution sources (emissions units). The 1,961 installation permits included:

- 792 permit-by-rule approvals in an average of 4 days;
- 249 installation general permits in an average of 23 days;
- 920 case-by-case installation permits in an average of 103 days;

The 108 Title V (large source) permit actions included:

- 10 initial Title V operating permits;
- 2 Title V significant permit modifications;
- 18 Title V minor permit modifications;
- 8 Title V administrative permit amendments;
- 1 Title V off permit change; and
- 69 Title V renewals.

The 969 non-Title V permit actions included:

- 133 administrative modifications for non-Title V operating permits; and
- 836 renewal non-Title V operating permits.

The division continued to process installation permits efficiently. The division maintained a workload at or near its goal of fewer than 200 permits statewide. With a continued focus on efficiency, it took an average of 86 days to process an installation permit, far exceeding the goal of 180 days.

The division continued to issue model general permits-to-install and model general permits-to-install and operate for select sources in Ohio. There are currently 13 source categories and 53 general permits available.

Since the issuance of the oil and gas well site general permits, 192 applications have been submitted and 158 permits have been issued with an average processing time of 11 days.

Division staff members continue to process high-priority, complex permits for new facilities or major expansions of existing facilities to retain and support Ohio business opportunities. For example, Ohio issued final permits for:

- Kensington Processing Plant – Utica East Ohio Midstream, LLC will install a plant that will take wet gas, remove the water, remove the natural gas liquids and prepare the gas for shipment to end users. It is located in Columbiana County.
- Harrison Hub Fractionation Plant – Utica East Ohio Midstream, LLC will install a plant that will take natural gas liquids from the Kensington plant and split them into various components (ethane, butane, propane, etc.). It is located in Harrison County.
- BP-Husky Toledo – This project is designed to modify the existing facility mostly by upgrading the metallurgy of existing components so it can handle the more acidic Canadian crude.
- General Electric Aviation, Evendale Plant – This project is to install two new test cells and four new air preheaters at GE's facility in the Cincinnati area.
- Oregon Clean Energy Center – This 799-megawatt combined cycle gas turbine facility will be located in the City of Oregon, Lucas County.



Enforcement

To help ensure compliance, the division issued 34 Director's Findings and Orders. Together, the division and the Ohio Attorney General's Office finalized 21 consent orders.

Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

Ensuring Safe Drinking Water

Ohio EPA continued efforts to ensure Ohioans have access to adequate quantities of safe drinking water through compliance assurance and enforcement activities. Ninety-nine percent of community public water systems met all health-based water quality standards.

Ohio EPA awarded 66 loans to public water systems totaling \$108.5 million and offered \$7.6 million in principal forgiveness (subsidies) through the Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA). As a result of the loan program, Ohio communities will save an estimated \$24.1 million in costs when compared to market loan interest rates. Funded drinking water projects included new or improved water distribution, treatment, storage and source water infrastructure.

Water systems that receive principal forgiveness through the WSRLA were required to complete free training on how to finance and manage a public water system. A total of 432 people representing 133 water systems were trained in utility, asset and financial management.

Legislation (Senate Bill 294) was passed and the division adopted rules to allow third-party organizations to become approved certified operator exam providers. This allows operator certification exams to be held more frequently and at more locations around the state.

The same bill established criminal provisions for tampering with samples or otherwise falsifying information required to be reported to Ohio EPA; tampering or otherwise interfering with the operation of a public water system; and knowingly or recklessly violating drinking water regulations.



Installing Cincinnati's Eden Park Feeder

Harmful Algal Bloom Response Strategy



*Ohio experienced its first known *Euglena sanguinea* bloom on Dillon Lake in summer 2012.*

In 2012, Ohio EPA collected samples for cyanotoxin analysis from eight public water systems and reviewed data from another six systems that voluntarily conducted cyanotoxin sampling. Cyanotoxins were detected in the source water for nine of the 14 systems, but not in finished (treated) water. The division also responded to approximately 300 requests for information on harmful algal blooms and algaecide permit issues, and reviewed Notices of Intent to apply algaecide on sources of public drinking water.

Also in 2012, *Planktothrix rubescens* and *Euglena sanguinea* blooms were detected for the first time in Ohio. The *Planktothrix rubescens* bloom developed on a public water system source in November, with microcystin concentrations of 1400 mg/L. This species of cyanobacteria poses unique monitoring challenges because it exists at depth (potentially near intakes) and is not visually apparent at the lake surface during the summer. Several *Euglena* species can produce euglenophycin, which is a potent fish toxin and may pose a human health threat.

Improving Road Salt Storage

Ohio EPA led a State Coordinating Committee on Ground Water workgroup representing industry and government that developed guidance on siting, design and operation of road salt storage facilities to ensure the protection of water resources. The workgroup also summarized how Ohio and other northern states oversee salt storage. Both documents are available on the Ohio Water Resources Council website. Division staff also continued efforts at specific storage sites to require improved practices and action to prevent continued contamination of ground water.



Source Water Protection

To further protect water resources that supply public drinking water, the division provided direct technical assistance with ground water flow modeling and mapping to 92 public water systems. Ohio EPA also endorsed 14 locally developed plans to protect sources of drinking water, of which five were watershed-based plans for surface water systems. Together, these systems provide drinking water to more than 160,400 Ohioans. Approximately a quarter of Ohio's cities and villages now have endorsed source water protection plans.

Enforcement

To help ensure compliance, the division finalized 53 enforcement actions, including seven Director's Final Findings and Orders; 14 referrals to the Ohio Attorney General's Office; two expedited settlement agreements and three bilateral compliance agreements. The division also issued 21 conditioned licenses to operate and proposed to deny six licenses to operate a public water system.

Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization

The division oversees investigation and cleanup of hazardous substances and wastes that present a threat to human health and the environment, provides initial time-critical response to these threats, oversees cleanup of unplanned releases of pollutants due to spills, accidents and other events and provides assistance to communities seeking to redevelop old, potentially contaminated industrial sites.

Responding to Emergencies

The Emergency Response program receives more than 10,000 calls each year on its toll-free Emergency Spill Hotline (800-282-9378). Staff document pollution incidents, provide technical assistance and guidance and answer questions concerning environmental issues.



Duty officers recorded 3,288 initial pollution incident reports for incidents involving releases of hazardous substances, oil and other pollutants. About 30 percent of these reports were received after regular business hours, and 15 percent of all documented reports were received on weekends. On-scene coordinators responded to at least 929 of these incidents to investigate, provide technical assistance to first responders, mitigate and abate releases and oversee cleanup activities. They also provided technical assistance to local responders by phone on more than 300 additional incidents.

Addressing Abandoned Waste

The Orphan Drum Program received 54 reports of abandoned/illegally dumped orphan drums (no apparent responsible party). Forty of those sites required cleanup. Staff properly evaluated and safely disposed of 184 containers totaling 52,113 pounds and 4,018 gallons of waste.

In one case, Ohio EPA investigated 14 containers of hazardous and solid wastes that were illegally disposed near the Great Miami River in Southwest Ohio. Using evidence found onsite, investigators tracked it back to a suspected dumper, leading to a criminal conviction.



Promoting Property Reuse

Site Assistance and Brownfield Revitalization

The Site Assistance and Brownfield Revitalization (SABR) section assists local governments with the cleanup and marketing of contaminated and potentially contaminated properties through the web, at conferences and through other venues.

SABR assists the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) with management of the Clean Ohio Fund properties that were funded between 2002-2012, providing technical assistance and outreach to applicants. SABR and ODSA began partnering with JobsOhio to begin developing procedures that merge the brownfield cleanup and redevelopment goals of the former Clean Ohio Fund with the industry and job-creation goals of JobsOhio. Under an interim program developed by Ohio EPA, ODSA and JobsOhio and approved by the Clean Ohio Council, four grants for cleanup and assessment work were approved and nine more received approval from the JobsOhio managing directors to proceed with an application for funds.

Voluntary Action Program

Through the Voluntary Action Program (VAP), the division issued 38 covenants to properties deemed protective of human health and the environment and available for productive reuse. Since the inception of the program, more than 10,000 acres of Ohio land have been made available for reuse.

The program provided technical assistance to 138 property owners or volunteers to facilitate voluntary action activities. Pass-through brownfield grants from U.S. EPA financed free assistance for 103 municipalities. The assistance allowed the municipalities to make significant progress with their site assessments and cleanups.



The Kimball Midwest site in Columbus received a VAP covenant and is undergoing redevelopment for residential use.

Federal Facilities Program

The federal facilities program provides oversight to Department of Defense (DoD) remediation projects on active and former military sites with chemical and/or military munitions hazards. The division oversaw investigation and cleanup activities at 11 active military installations and 29 formerly used or closed defense sites, including work to remove munitions along the shoreline of Lake Erie in northwest Ohio originating from former military range activities. Investigation and safe removal of unexploded ordnance on the shoreline will continue in SFY14.

Assessing Environmental Conditions

Division staff conducted site assessment activities at sites where there is suspected contamination to determine whether supplemental investigative measures or remedial action is needed to address threats to human health or the environment. Staff also provided site assessment support activities for other regulatory programs to help determine compliance with applicable regulations.



Cleanup and Enforcement

Corrective Action Program

Ohio EPA approved 13 hazardous waste closure plans and verified five closure certifications.

While the ultimate goal of Ohio EPA's hazardous waste corrective action program is to achieve final cleanups, intermediate milestones – called “environmental indicators” – are used as a measure of program success.

Ohio EPA made five determinations that human exposures were under control. This means there are no unacceptable human exposures to contamination at a site undergoing corrective action. In addition, Ohio EPA made eight determinations that contaminated ground water was under control. This indicates that the migration of contaminated ground water has stabilized.

For six sites, the Agency determined that the remedy specified in the permit or order had been completed or an alternative had been selected where implementation of a remedy is no longer required.

Remedial Response Program

The Remedial Response Program provided oversight of investigation and cleanup activities at approximately 100 sites across the state by parties under Director's Final Findings and Orders, or under consent orders issued through the Ohio Attorney General's Office in state or federal court.

Division of Materials and Waste Management

Ground Water Investigation at Construction & Demolition Debris Landfills

With help from the Division of Drinking and Ground Waters, the Agency completed preliminary hydrogeologic investigations at 25 percent of Ohio's actively licensed construction and demolition debris (C&DD) landfills. The purpose of these investigations was to evaluate the adequacy of ground water monitoring networks at each facility and determine whether additional ground water monitoring or corrective measures are warranted. Using fees collected from C&DD facilities based on tons of C&DD disposed, the division purchased ground water well development and sampling equipment and conducted field activities at two facilities, one in Northwest Ohio and one in Southwest Ohio. Implementation of this program will continue in 2013 and 2014.

Glass Recycling Efforts

In conjunction with the Recycling and Litter Prevention Grants Program, the division worked with the Governor's Office and JobsOhio to develop a statewide glass initiative; worked with end users (Owens Illinois, Owens Corning and Johns Manville) to get more Ohio cullet to their manufacturing operations in Ohio. Working with Strategic Materials to address ongoing issues in Ohio markets resulted in a 22 percent increase in recycled glass in its Newark facility. Staff held the first regional meeting in Dayton with 13 area solid waste districts to develop strategies and identify potential pilots to implement voluntary bar and restaurant glass recycling programs, glass drop offs and/or glass depots.



Beneficial Use Rules

The division, along with the Division of Surface Water and Office of Legal Services, did a significant amount of work to develop an approach to promote responsible and beneficial use of certain industrial wastes in Ohio. Since June 2012, Ohio EPA has engaged substantial public involvement. The Agency hosted a series of stakeholder meetings and recently released an updated fact sheet to give stakeholders a better understanding of how the concepts have evolved over the past year.

To facilitate continuation of an open and collaborative dialog, the Agency also released conceptual draft rule language. This investment in time will yield an effective, regulatory-based beneficial use program in Ohio.

Review of Ohio's Solid Waste Management System

The division continued its comprehensive review of Ohio's solid waste management system, laws and regulations. The division wrapped up Phase I in June 2012 after meeting with nearly 300 participants during 39 meetings. Phase II kicked off in July 2012. Throughout phases II and III, Ohio EPA is hosting meetings to discuss and explore various issues. Draft written proposals started to be released in spring 2013.

Cleanup of Scrap Tire Dump Sites

Ohio EPA contractors removed and disposed of 279,144 passenger tire equivalents (PTEs) or about 2,761 tons of illegally dumped scrap tires collected from 97 sites in 36 counties, at a cost of \$798,582. The average number of PTEs per project was 2,847 at an average cost of \$8,233 per project, bringing the average cost of remediation to \$2.89 per PTE.

More than 90 percent of the scrap tires collected in Ohio continue to be recycled and reused, primarily as aggregate substitute for civil engineering projects and for the production of many rubber products. Tires are banned from disposal in landfills in Ohio, except for rare exceptions.



New Licensing and Registration System

A new licensing and registration system will allow Ohio EPA and approved local health departments to process and issue new and renewal licenses and applications from applicants for the division's non-hazardous waste programs, including composting facilities, landfills, scrap tire facilities and infectious waste generators. The system will save money and time.

Wood Waste Study

The Construction and Demolition Association of Ohio received a grant in 2012 to conduct a wood waste characterization study. The study was conducted to establish a baseline for Ohio and will support new economic development in the wood waste manufacturing industry as well as other construction and demolition materials. The final study was released in January 2013. The division will work with the association to help the C&DD recycling industry develop markets for these wood wastes.

Compliance Tracking System

A new compliance tracking system will allow Ohio EPA and approved local health departments to track and record compliance inspection data for the division's regulated facilities. It also allows a copy of the compliance document to be uploaded and attached to the data. The system will improve follow up on noncompliance situations.

Compliance and Enforcement

To help ensure compliance, the division resolved 33 enforcement cases. In cooperation with the division, the Ohio Attorney General's Office secured 11 judgments. Hazardous waste staff completed 617 compliance evaluation inspections, including 119 at large quantity hazardous waste generators and 30 at hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities.

Division of Surface Water

Water Quality Monitoring and Improvements

In 2012, Ohio EPA expanded monitoring efforts in Lake Erie's Western Basin to include volunteer monitoring by the Lake Erie Charter Boat Captains Association. This unique public-private partnership engaged a key stakeholder that is directly impacted by harmful algal blooms. Ten charter boat captains were trained and 45 samples were collected weekly between July and October and analyzed at Ohio EPA's laboratory.

Staff continues to provide monitoring assistance to special water quality initiatives at Grand Lake St. Marys and Buckeye Lake as part of nutrient reduction efforts in those two inland lakes.

Ohio EPA received approval from U.S. EPA on two total maximum daily load (TMDL) reports in September 2012. One report included TMDLs for the Paint Creek watershed, a large watershed flowing into the Scioto River in central and southern Ohio. The other report included TMDLs for tributaries to the lower Maumee River and tributaries to Lake Erie in and east of Toledo. The TMDL program currently has more than 30 projects in various stages of development.

All modules were recently completed in the division's Ecological Assessment and Analysis Application (EA³), a database that stores raw and assessment data for Ohio surface waters. The database includes sampling sites, projects, fish community data, macroinvertebrate community data, physical habitat data, water and sediment chemistry data and site assessments. The database is considered by some to be one of the largest, long-term, freely available biological databases in the world and it has been actively utilized by national and international businesses and academia in research activities. As an example, the database houses nearly 25,000 fish community samples collected from more than 10,000 sites in more than 2,300 Ohio streams and rivers. The assessment module of the database ensures it is more than just a place to store data but is a catalog of Ohio surface water resource quality based on rigorous analytical calculations of stream biodiversity and assessment of beneficial uses.

The division began drafting the 2014 Ohio Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report. It is expected to be submitted to U.S. EPA on time by spring 2014. This document reports on overall water quality in Ohio and includes the Section 303(d) list of prioritized impaired waters for the State of Ohio.

Surface Water Permitting and Permit Compliance

The division met wastewater discharge permit issuance goals for the tenth straight year, renewing more than 319 permits. Staff also conducted more than 1,900 compliance inspections at regulated facilities. The division also issued a new Vessel General Permit to control ballast water discharges into Lake Erie.

The division continued to reduce the number of pending individual section 401 water quality certification applications.



The division processed more than 5,500 storm water applications and conducted more than 2,300 compliance inspections at facilities with regulated storm water discharges. In addition, general permits for statewide construction storm water, marina storm water and Big Darby Creek Watershed construction storm water were renewed.

The average number of Agency review days for permit-to-install (PTI) applications from January 2012 through June 2013 has been reduced to less than 30 days. Since January 2011, the division reduced the number of PTI applications pending for greater than the regulatory deadline of 180 days by 90 percent (from 78 to seven projects). For more than a year, the division has maintained an operating level of fewer than 10 applications pending past 180 days. Staff continues to formalize additional protocols to work more proactively with applicants and consultants to prevent permitting delays.

Over the past year, the division renewed two household sewage treatment system general discharge permits and successfully renewed coverage for more than 5,000 homeowners. The division anticipates re-evaluating the entire renewal process over the next few years in order to further enhance or streamline the process when these permits expire in 2016. The universe of homeowners covered is anticipated to increase to more than 10,000.

The division continued working with Ohio's combined sewer overflow (CSO) communities to meet U.S. EPA's national goal for CSO communities to come into compliance via an appropriate enforceable mechanism (discharge permit, consent decree, etc.). Eighty of Ohio's 89 CSO communities now have such a mechanism in place, meeting U.S. EPA's goal. Ohio reached an agreement with the City of Springfield on its long-term control plan. Springfield is currently constructing a 100-million-gallon-per-day, high-rate treatment facility that will be completed during 2015. The city will complete CSO projects by 2031.

Nonpoint Source Pollution Assistance

Since 2001, the nonpoint source pollution program has funded 203 projects totaling more than \$47 million. Projects have been funded in 74 watersheds. The program has also funded 87 Surface Water Improvement Fund grants totaling more than \$9 million. Projects have been completed in 45 watersheds.

Staff also provided direct technical project assistance to local governments, watershed groups, county park districts and other planning and/or implementing water quality improvement projects statewide.

Water Quality Standards

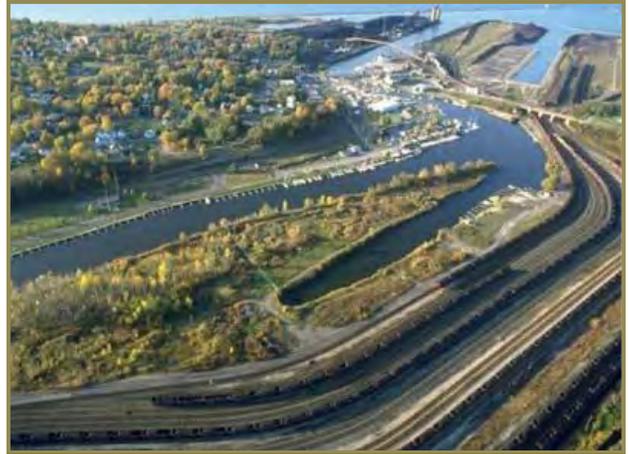
The division continued stakeholder workgroup meetings on a statewide nutrient reduction effort and continued to incorporate workgroup recommendations into the final Ohio Nutrient Reduction Strategy to be released in July 2013. This strategy is the roadmap to reduce statewide nutrient water quality impairments.

One part of the Ohio Nutrient Reduction Strategy is the adoption of nutrient criteria rules. This process began in March 2013 and will proceed into 2014.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

Ohio EPA received a three-year, \$1.19 million Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) grant in 2010 to develop a nearshore monitoring program for Ohio's Lake Erie waters. The division is evaluating the results to design an effective long-term monitoring program. Key components of Ohio EPA's monitoring include water chemistry, sediment chemistry, mayflies, plankton, fish, diatoms and other measures. Under this grant, the division partnered with The Ohio State University, Heidelberg University, John Carroll University and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to access the nearshore biological communities and evaluate current and potential indices for the nearshore waters.

Under a second GLRI grant, Ohio EPA completed construction of 1,600 feet of fish shelf in the Ashtabula River Area of Concern at the 5 ½ Slip; the fish communities are responding rapidly. Coupled with current dredging work being conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, these efforts will lead to removal of beneficial use impairments and ultimately delisting of the Ashtabula River Area of Concern.



Enforcement

To help ensure compliance, the division issued 48 Director's Final Findings and Orders to bring entities back into compliance with surface water regulations. Together, the division and the Ohio Attorney General's Office finalized 13 consent orders.

Division of Environmental Services

The Agency's laboratory analyzed 11,085 chemistry, microbiology and bioassay samples covering a variety of matrices: water (7,793); air (2,495); fish tissue (611); and sediment (186). Analysis of these samples resulted in 136,352 inorganic and 78,316 organic analytical results being approved.

Based on a prioritization of needs, the lab purchased new instrumentation/equipment including a total organic carbon analyzer and an instrument for nutrient parameters and replaced items that had been in service for several years.

The division completed a strategic assessment of its environmental laboratory information management system (eLIMS). The assessment recommended planning for the replacement of the existing system, so in the upcoming biennium lab staff will meet with client divisions about future requirements and initiate a software selection project with the goal of implementing a new eLIMS in SFY16.

The lab worked with the divisions of Air Pollution Control and Surface Water to implement opportunities related to the submission of air filter, air canister and fish tissue samples identified in the eLIMS strategic assessment. Staff will continue to work with client divisions to implement opportunities identified in the report.

Laboratory staff continued to develop electronic sample scheduling and expand the use of bar codes for all samples and, for some customers, recently implemented auto generation of sampling result emails for specific samples.

Laboratory employees conducted research and development of new methods as requested by client divisions or to improve efficiency and reduce solvent usage, including:

- atrazine by ELISA;
- boron;
- organic sample preparation;
- microcystins in fish tissue by ELISA;
- a new method to perform VOC analysis of air (TO-15);
- algal identification; and,
- low-level phosphorus.

Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

The division contributes customer-centered financial and technical assistance to the environmental infrastructure projects that Ohioans bring forward. The Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA) and the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) support the major Ohio EPA priorities of protecting public health and improving water quality. In 2013, the WSRLA loans for drinking water improvements totaled \$50.7 million, and the WPCLF loans for protection from surface and ground water pollution totaled \$316.8 million.

During 2013, the WPCLF awarded loans for a total of 87 assistance activities, including planning, design, and construction activities for municipal wastewater treatment, and nonpoint source (NPS) projects. In addition, the WPCLF awarded 16 supplemental loans to counties for the continuation of principal forgiveness programs directed for the replacement of failing home sewage treatment systems.

WPCLF Loan Assistance Summary Table

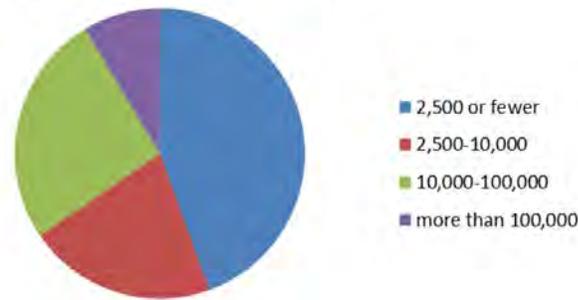
Activity Type	Loan Type	Number	Amount
NPS Public	Home Sewage Treatment System Repair/Replace	1	\$154,000
NPS Public - Supplemental	Home Sewage Treatment System Repair/Replace	16	\$2,188,500
NPS WRRSP	WRRSP	5	\$7,319,300
Wastewater	Planning	15	\$9,253,769
Wastewater	Design	21	\$16,567,023
Wastewater	Construction	45	\$281,390,675
Total		103	\$316,873,267

The loans awarded from the WPCLF ranged from \$15,000 to more than \$55 million, illustrating that the fund is used by both large cities and small villages. In all, 81 WPCLF wastewater treatment projects received low-interest loans totaling \$307,211,467. Thirteen loans for \$52,486,956 assisted communities with planning, design and correction of combined sewer overflows.

The three largest loans during SFY 2013 were:

- City of Springfield – High Rate Treatment Improvements - \$55,175,197
- City of North Olmsted – Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements - \$48,047,355
- Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District – Southerly WWTC Improvements (SFPI-2) - \$42,470,630

Population in Communities Receiving Loans



As part of the financing that was provided in 2013, a total of \$14.7 million was awarded in the form of principal forgiveness to 27 Ohio communities. The distribution of principal forgiveness funds is illustrated in the table below.

Principal Forgiveness Summary Table

Activity Type	Loan Type	Number	Amount
Nonpoint Source Public	Home Sewage Treatment System Repair/Replace	1	\$154,000
Nonpoint Source Public-Supplemental	Home Sewage Treatment System Repair/Replace	16	\$2,188,500
Wastewater	Planning	2	\$38,750
Wastewater	Design	2	\$496,725
Wastewater	Construction	6	\$11,825,729
Total		27	\$14,703,704

The six construction loans that received principal forgiveness included loans to the villages of Lisbon, Cadiz, Cardington, Blanchester, Pomeroy and Fayette. The latter two implemented significant projects to correct combined sewer overflows.



WRRSP funds were provided to the City of Streetsboro for the acquisition of the Highbush Cranberry Fen.

The total WPCLF funding for nonpoint source impairments was \$9.6 million, which included assistance for home sewage treatment systems and Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program (WRRSP) projects. The WRRSP was created to counter the loss of ecological function and biological diversity that jeopardizes the health of Ohio's water resources. This program funds both preservation and restoration of aquatic habitat to accomplish this goal. Five WRRSP projects received \$7.3 million to protect and restore Ohio streams and wetlands.

Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention

The Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention is an independent office within Ohio EPA that provides information and resources to help businesses achieve compliance with environmental requirements. Another primary goal of the office is to help its customers identify and implement pollution prevention measures that can save money, increase business performance and benefit the environment. The office is not a regulatory program; information obtained by the office is confidential and not shared with Ohio EPA inspection or enforcement staff.

The office helped more than 2,600 Ohio businesses and 1,237 other external customers with their pollution prevention and compliance needs, and conducted 165 site visits to help Ohio companies with compliance and pollution prevention projects. They conducted 63 presentations and training events to help educate Ohio businesses and organizations about pollution prevention and environmental compliance, reaching more than 3,700 individuals. Staff also distributed 7,270 publications; developed 16 new publications to show companies how to prevent pollution and comply with environmental requirements; distributed a monthly email update to more than 3,000 businesses, trade associations and other interested parties highlighting compliance assistance and pollution prevention training, rulemakings, publications and initiatives; and published four editions of the *Compliance and Prevention Quarterly* newsletter for distribution to more than 7,000 businesses and individuals.

The office led the effort to coordinate Ohio EPA's seventh compliance assistance conference in May 2013 in Columbus. This two-day event included four tracks with multiple sessions covering a wide range of environmental topics. More than 450 attendees participated in the event that featured presentation of the Encouraging Environmental Excellence (E3) Silver Level awards to six Ohio businesses and institutions.

A series of compliance assistance webinars was completed focusing on environmental compliance for small businesses. These webinars covered a range of environmental compliance topics and became part of the online training resources in the newly created webinar archive.

The Winery Outreach Initiative was spearheaded in Ohio EPA's Northeast District to help Ohio wineries learn how to maintain compliance with environmental regulations and get insights on the issues faced by wineries, especially public drinking water and wastewater. The office helped coordinate a series of workshops where Ohio EPA regulatory staff worked proactively with winery personnel to help them understand how to comply with environmental requirements. This information was used to create an online training module and included staff participation in the 2013 Ohio Grape and Wine Conference.



In addition, staff coordinated a series of training events to help northeast Ohio communities and businesses prepare for municipal storm water requirements, provide certification for storm water personnel and help metal finishers comply with environmental requirements.

Office of Special Investigations

The Office of Special Investigations specializes in investigating complex criminal activity and has the flexibility to cross program boundaries in the course of its investigations. Its investigation of environmental crime allegations can result in criminal, civil and administrative enforcement.

The activities below are examples of situations that may warrant Agency involvement:

- illegal disposal or abandonment of hazardous waste, solid waste or construction and demolition debris;
- burial of waste at unpermitted locations;
- unpermitted discharges into waters of the state/ bypassing treatment systems;

- unpermitted emissions of toxic air pollutants/open burning;
- filling of wetlands;
- rip-and-tear asbestos projects;
- falsification of documents such as manifests, waste receipt logs and monthly operating reports; and
- false statements to regulatory personnel.

Ensuring Compliance

Staff members conducted 136 investigations, obtaining 23 convictions resulting in 14 felony counts and 18 misdemeanor counts. These convictions totaled approximately \$2.2 million in fines; \$665,600 in restitution; 168 days of jail time; 33 years of probation; and 1,458 hours of community service.

In addition, staff members serve on Ohio EPA's Counter-Terrorism Response Team and are trained to work in hazardous environments (chemical, biological and radiological).

Clean Water Act Enforcement

The office participated in a complex investigation of a large auto parts manufacturer. The company and two of its former managers were convicted and sentenced for making false statements regarding the discharge of industrial wastewater to the village's wastewater treatment system. The company paid \$1.2 million in fines; \$115,000 in restitution to the village; and another \$400,000 to the village to repair, improve and renovate the wastewater treatment plant. The former executive vice president was sentenced to 90 days of incarceration, followed by a term of one year of supervised release and 208 hours of community service. Additionally, he received a \$25,000 fine. The former maintenance manager was sentenced to two years probation, including 90 days of home confinement, 500 hours of community service and a \$5,000 fine.

Staff also participated in the successful investigation and prosecution of a large coal company for criminal violations of the Clean Water Act. The criminal violations involved two coal slurry releases that significantly impacted the very high-quality Captina Creek in Belmont County. The company was sentenced to pay a criminal fine of \$500,000 and agreed to globally resolve the outstanding compliance issues. Ohio EPA received an administrative fine of \$368,000 along with \$87,000 in restitution for the analysis and assessment of Captina Creek. In addition, the coal company spent \$6 million to install a new pipeline system with leak detection sensors and double-walled features to improve pipeline integrity.



Coal slurry spill

Radiation Assessment Team

The Radiation Assessment Team (RAT), coordinated by this office and Emergency Response management, is comprised of volunteers from various divisions, districts and Central Office. This team is a direct result of a requirement by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) that nuclear power plants must have a state contingency plan for a potential release of radioactive material from any of the three facilities potentially affecting Ohio. The RAT is responsible for assessing the environmental impact from a radiological release by sampling environmental media, such as soil, sediment, surface water, ground water, vegetation and snow. RAT members participate in a formal training program to remain competent in dealing with radiological concerns. In spring 2013, the RAT participated in training at Stone Laboratory on Gibraltar Island focusing on Lake Erie water issues.

Office of Environmental Education

Recycling and Litter Prevention Grants

In July 2012, Ohio EPA welcomed three recycling grant programs formerly administered by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. In May 2013, \$1.7 million was awarded for 12 recycling market development grants; \$815,146 for 18 community recycling grants; and \$527,671 for 45 litter collection and prevention grants. The recycling grant programs coordinate closely with the Division of Materials and Waste Management to encourage statewide initiatives, such as increasing recycling of glass, food waste and other specialized waste streams.

One unique demonstration project provided \$175,000 to the Noble County Prison and Southeastern Joint Solid Waste Management District for food waste dewatering and composting equipment. This is the first installation of its kind in a prison anywhere in the United States. The equipment is expected to save nearly \$60,000 in annual disposal costs for the prison, with a return on investment in less than three years, and job training opportunities for inmates.



Prison composting equipment

Diesel Emission Reduction Grant Program

Grants from the Diesel Emission Reduction Grant Program helped convert 126 trucks, 30 transit buses and four school buses to run on compressed natural gas (CNG), and 14 school buses and six airport shuttle buses to run on propane. Sixty-eight electrified spaces along interstate highways in Butler, Trumbull and Wood counties will reduce engine idling. A total of \$13.7 million was awarded to 27 new projects also includes the installation of pollution control equipment on 29 railroad locomotives, two airport snow blowers and two tug boats on the Ohio River, and clean diesel replacements of 30 tractor trucks and 36 school buses.

Ohio EPA estimates that these projects will result in annual reductions of more than 704 tons of air pollutants in counties that do not meet or are struggling to meet federal air quality standards. These grants are supported with Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality funds awarded by the Federal Highway Administration and managed jointly by Ohio EPA and the Ohio Department of Transportation.

Clean Diesel School Bus Fund

Ohio's Clean Diesel School Bus Fund provided \$429,117 to install pollution control equipment on 107 school buses, and idle reduction equipment on 113 school buses in 12 school districts. These grants reduce children's exposure to the harmful pollutants in diesel exhaust, and will result in annual emission reductions of more than 400 pounds of fine particulates and four tons of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. Funding comes from a portion of the civil penalties collected by Ohio EPA for violations of the state's pollution control laws.

Ohio Environmental Education Fund

The Ohio Environmental Education Fund (OEEF) realigned its funding priorities more closely with the Agency's regulatory priorities, including educating Ohioans about how to reduce nutrient loadings that are causing harmful algal blooms in lakes; reduce air emissions in counties not meeting national clean air standards; and improve storm water management. A total of \$691,929 was awarded for 42 projects.

The OEEF also partnered with the Ohio Academy of Science to award \$46,000 in scholarships to 14 environmental science and engineering students at Ohio universities. A total of \$595,200 in scholarships has been awarded to 241 students since the program began in 2000, and past recipients are now working in industry and environmental consulting firms statewide.

Office of Employee Services

Processing Personnel Actions

The Office of Employee Services provided hiring activities such as posting vacancies; recruiting and screening applicants; preparing applicant pools for management review; conducting background checks; offering employment and providing initial employee orientation.

Office of Fiscal Administration

The Office of Fiscal Administration manages the Agency's \$202 million operating budget. Office staff reviewed and processed all purchase orders and payments to vendors for goods and services; deposited more than 38,000 fee payments to provide cash to support the Agency's operations; processed payroll for 1,100 permanent employees; provided cash management and financial reporting services for federal grants with assistance totaling more than \$400 million; and completed evaluations to determine a company's ability to pay penalties in environmental enforcement cases.

The office concluded a successful effort to reduce the number of invoices the Agency pays by more than 50 percent, saving time and money. The Agency's first Performance Partnership Grant in more than 12 years was awarded by U.S. EPA and successfully implemented across five program divisions at Ohio EPA.

Office of Information Technology Services

GIS Consolidation and Interactive Maps

The Geographic Information System (GIS) team worked on a major initiative to consolidate GIS technology and services with the State of Ohio Geographical Referenced Information Program (OGRIP). The successful implementation of this project means a significant savings to the state and efficient delivery of services to Ohio EPA GIS clients. In April 2013, the GIS team launched the first interactive web portal for Ohio EPA. The map portal communicates real-time information about the environment and health impacts for the citizens of Ohio. Available maps include Current Air Quality, measuring air pollutant levels in the state, and Harmful Algal Bloom Advisories, characterizing water bodies where toxic blue green algae have been sampled and advisories posted.



Compliance/Registration/Licensing

A Compliance, Licensing and Registration Service for the Division of Materials and Waste Management was deployed in the eBusiness Center. The compliance module allows Ohio EPA and approved local health departments to track and record compliance inspection data for the division's regulated facilities. It also allows a copy of the compliance document to be uploaded and attached to the data. The deployment of the licensing and registration service allows Ohio EPA and approved local health departments to process and issue new and renewal licenses and applications from applicants for composting facilities, landfills, scrap tire facilities and infectious waste generators. Electronic transmission reduces processing time and costs.

U.S. EPA Node Flow

Ohio EPA shares environmental information with U.S. EPA and other states in a collaborative effort to manage information that can be used for research and analysis. Reporting was successfully implemented on a platform that provides support to 12 data flows including Facility ids, Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), Water Quality Exchange (WQX), Safe Drinking Water Information Systems (SDWIS), Beach Notification and Monitoring, ICIS National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and facility information data.

New Phone System

Ohio EPA was one of 11 lead agencies converting from analog to digital telephone communications (voice over IP, or VOIP) as part of a statewide technology overhaul and modernization effort.

Electronic Payment (ePay)

The ePay project was initiated to allow Ohio EPA's eBusiness account holders to locate and view invoice information in eBusiness and pay it in CBOSS with an ACH transaction. ePay is currently available for disposal fees. Although this is the Agency's largest revenue source, it accounts for only about 5 percent of the 35,000 fee payments Ohio EPA receives each year. Work will continue to expand ePay to about 46 other fee types and to permit payment by credit card.

Windows 7

As part of Ohio EPA's ongoing efforts to modernize its technology, project planning began to introduce Windows 7 as the standard desktop operating system in place of Windows XP.

Office of Legal Services

The Agency's Compliance Assurance through Enforcement Program was fully implemented with the goal of achieving more timely compliance with Ohio's environmental laws and regulations. Compliance methods range from technical assistance, education and outreach, to civil and criminal enforcement through referral to the Ohio Attorney General. In selecting a compliance method, the primary objective is to select the tool that is most likely to result in timely compliance and the best environmental protection.

One of the tools is the offer of an Expedited Settlement Agreement. This is a pre-contest settlement agreement that substantially reduces the prescribed penalty amount in exchange for prompt, documented abatement of the documented violations and an agreement that the regulated entity will not contest the agreement. The Expedited Settlement Agreement provides the regulated entity with an incentive for prompt compliance and reduces the time and resources spent on contested cases. Another substantial change to the Agency's enforcement program is the nine-month deadline for administrative settlements before a referral is made to the Ohio Attorney General.

Operations and Facilities

Operations and Facilities began to transition into taking full responsibility of all facilities' safety programs, keeping the workplace safe and free of hazards. Quarterly site visits specifically geared toward site inspection began toward the end of the fiscal year. Office staff continued to work with the office of ITS to carry out the transition from Centrex to VoIP phones.

Public Interest Center

The Public Interest Center oversaw a major redesign and consolidation of the Agency's Internet website and the internal intranet site for employees. The new website design continues to evolve, including expanded use of video and interactive maps.

Office staff continued to manage the Agency's Twitter account, which was launched in mid-SFY12. By the end of this fiscal year, the Agency had 1,220 followers, a gain of 770 in the past year. The office also launched and manages a Facebook page for Ohio EPA's internship program.

The media relations staff issued 179 news releases; responded to 1,260 media inquiries; and organized and secured coverage of numerous media events around the state. Employees arranged numerous field trips with reporters to educate them about electrofishing, near-shore sampling on Lake Erie, dam removals and the state's dive team.

The public involvement staff moderated 76 public meetings or informational sessions attended by about 1,115 people; responded to 3,290 calls, letters and e-mails from the public; sent out more than 11,400 individual citizen advisories; and responded to more than 900 requests for information submitted via the Agency's website. Staff set up and worked at Agency displays including the Ohio State Fair, Earth Day, Buckeye Boys State, Buckeye Girls State and other community events.

The office played an important role in communicating with citizens in communities where ongoing environmental issues are a concern. Staff also supported U.S. EPA by facilitating public meetings and conducting local outreach. In addition, staff:

- participated in a fish consumption advisory focus group for the Great Lake Restoration Initiative;
- assisted the Division of Surface Water in contacting landowners for the National Wetlands Survey;
- developed and implemented communications plans for internal and external projects; and
- participated in regional discussions regarding environmental justice efforts and initiatives.

The office planned, scripted, shot and edited 19 videos including several 40th anniversary success stories and numerous Ask the Experts shorts with Director Nally covering a variety of topics such as wetland identification and protection; recycling opportunities in Ohio; and proper scrap tire disposal.

To improve internal communication, the office maintains a daily announcements page. Office personnel reviewed and/or formatted newsletters for three divisions and numerous other articles for outside publication; wrote and designed 26 issues of the employee newsletter; and took photographs to document Agency events. To update the Agency's branding, the office began reviewing and reformatting many of the Agency's historic publications.

Legislative Affairs

Agricultural Nutrients

Ohio EPA continued to work with public and private partners such the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, the Ohio Department of Agriculture, The Ohio State University, the University of Toledo, Heidelberg University, John Carroll University, Wright State University, U.S. Geological Survey, Natural Resources Conservation Service, TetraTech, Batelle, YSI and Lake Erie Charter Boat Captains Association to better understand nutrient management issues in and around the Lake Erie watershed. This resulted in the introduction of Senate Bill 150 on June 25, 2013. The goal of the legislation is to provide effective initiatives to help address agricultural nutrient runoff issues and preserve the quality of the state's waters.

2014-15 Budget

House Bill 59 was introduced on Feb. 12, 2013, and signed by Governor Kasich on June 30, 2013. Ohio EPA presented a fiscally responsible budget that strikes a balance between protecting the environment and allowing for economic development across the state. Ohio EPA was well prepared and therefore able to absorb the cuts of the federal sequester.

As with the last budget, there are no fee increases for 2014 and 2015. The bill includes changes to finalize last biennium's reconfiguring of three agency divisions into two, the Division of Materials and Waste Management and the Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization. To accurately reflect the allocation of work between these two divisions, the 50/50 split of the solid waste fee was changed to 30/70, respectively. The funds follow the work, thus streamlining efficiencies and providing better customer service.

This budget reflects responsible spending while allowing the continuation of Agency efforts to protect the state's environment.

Some additional items of interest in HB 59:

- Allows local boards of health to use excess construction and demolition debris (C&DD) fees to clean up open dumps of C&DD when there is no liable party and the board has reason to believe there is a substantial threat to public health or the environment.
- Expands the allowable uses under the Hazardous Waste Cleanup Fund to reflect the additional cleanup work completed under the Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization with the new division of labor.
- Expands the Clean Diesel School Bus Fund to allow grants to pay for conversion of diesel-powered buses to alternative fuels.

Central District Office

Honda NSX Plant

Honda of America approached Central District Office at the end of 2011 with a general plan for a new assembly plant needed to build the Acura NSX Supercar in Marysville. Honda was still working to convince corporate headquarters that the facility would be cost effective to build in the United States and could meet all construction permitting requirements. Honda submitted a permit application in April 2012 without the final plant design or final paint formulations. District and central office air permitting staff worked collaboratively with Honda to write as much of the permit as possible with limited information in order to keep the project moving. The draft and final permits were issued before Honda's requested deadline in September 2012, and the NSX Supercar is scheduled to begin production for model year 2015.

LES Renewable Natural Gas

District air staff also worked closely with LES Renewables and the Solid Waste Authority of Central Ohio to develop a complete air permit application for a new process designed to refine landfill gas to natural gas quality. The permit was needed to allow landfill gas, which was previously flared with no energy recovery at the Franklin County landfill, to be captured and processed to make a product gas that meets pipeline quality specifications. The refined gas can be sold to consumers who are able to use the fuel as credits for greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements. This project was completed quickly and on time only through a collaborative effort with free exchange of information leading up to the application submission. The waste authority stated the project would have likely been abandoned if not for the timely issuance of the permit.

Fifth Avenue Dam Removal

District staff worked collaboratively with The Ohio State University and the City of Columbus to remove the Fifth Avenue low-head dam on the Olentangy River just north of downtown Columbus. Extensive restoration efforts of the former dam pool are underway; the dam removal should improve water quality and restore natural aquatic life to this section of the river. Among the many financial contributions were nearly \$1 million of nonpoint source pollution grant money for engineering, design and restoration work; nearly \$3 million in Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program funds; and more than \$1 million from an environmental enforcement settlement.

Buckeye Landscape Salt Storage Area

After documenting contamination due to the improper storage and handling of salt at Buckeye Landscape in Blacklick (Franklin County), staff worked with the company and public/private water well owners to solve the problem. District staff developed a screening technique, which Buckeye Landscape used in October 2012 to define the area of remaining salt contamination in soils. After following Ohio EPA's guidance and installing a concrete pad in December 2012, the site returned to compliance in February 2013.



Buckeye Landscape before and after improvements to the salt storage and handling area.

Stimmel Road Cleanup

A public-private partnership resulted in cleanup of approximately 21,000 cubic yards of wastes illegally dumped at Stimmel Road in Franklin County. To greatly reduce the estimated cost of the cleanup, the agreement between multiple state and local agencies and businesses included various donations of money and in-kind services and the waiver of certain generation and waste disposal fees. Donations included a grant from Ohio EPA for Franklin County Public Health to manage the cleanup.



Debris pile on the first day of remediation at the Stimmel Road site.



A layer of asphalt millings tops the cleaned up property.

Northeast District Office

Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve

In April 2013, Ohio EPA authorized the Cuyahoga County Port Authority to complete a remedial action covering a former five-acre municipal landfill with four feet of sediment excavated from an active confined disposal facility (CDF). This action allows the entire facility to be open to the public and completes more than five years of multi-agency investigations and risk assessments that lead to the former 88-acre Dike 14 CDF being opened in 2012 as the Cleveland Lakefront Nature Preserve.



Shale Gas Oversight

The district actively provided assistance to the oil and gas industry to ensure regulatory compliance and protection of Ohio's resources. Two air permits were issued for midstream gas processing plants for the shale oil/gas industry -- Kensington Processing in Columbiana County and Pennant Midstream in Mahoning County -- and 83 permits were issued for producing gas wells. The Division of Surface Water also assisted the industry so that impacts to wetlands are minimized and Ohio's water resources are protected.

Carbon Limestone Landfill

On February 8, 2013, the director issued a final permit to expand the Carbon Limestone Landfill. The approval provides significant environmental improvements at the facility that will protect both on- and off-site ground water and surface water quality; remediate contaminated ground water and acid mine drainage impacts in surface water; and provide enhanced site-wide ground water and surface water quality monitoring networks to ensure any releases or impacts to water quality from the landfill will be immediately identified.

Northwest District Office

Environmental concerns are often best handled when local, state and federal partners work together to address a community's concerns. Ohio EPA's Northwest District had several projects this past year that involved coordinating with multiples private and public partners. The examples here highlight how local, state and federal partners can work to aid a community with environmental concerns.

Madison Early Childhood Development Center

In summer 2012, Ohio EPA staff began investigating why the drinking water serving the Madison Early Childhood Development Center is contaminated. Working with the state and local health departments, Ohio EPA met with representatives of the Madison Local School District to discuss the increasing levels of two contaminants in their water supply. At that time, the levels of trichloroethylene (TCE) were increasing and approaching the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). As a result of this meeting, the school district decided to provide bottled water at the school.

Rather than limit the investigation to the Madison Early Childhood Development Center, the Agency coordinated with health department personnel to perform private well sampling and collect soil and ground water samples in the area. The sampling effort revealed that several private homes' drinking water wells were also contaminated with TCE. District staff and the Ohio Department of Health continued sampling to define the extent of the private well impacts.

At the same time, the local health department requested U.S. EPA assistance regarding an alternate water supply and or treatment for private wells and the school. Additionally, U.S. EPA conducted a vapor intrusion investigation and involved other federal partners to help assess if the presence of the contamination presented an unacceptable level of risk for homeowners. With most of the investigation complete, upcoming work will focus on identifying potential solutions.

Asbestos Debris Cleanups

District staff spent many hours working with the cities and health departments of Marion and Mansfield to get two, large multi-acre asbestos debris piles cleaned up. Both properties are located in the heart of their respective cities and resulted from the demolition of a factory complex, from which asbestos was not removed before demolition. In both cases, Ohio EPA is pursuing all legal avenues to promote proper cleanup. In addition, Ohio EPA is working with U.S. EPA to assess the Marion site and explore the availability of cleanup funds that could be used toward proper disposal of the debris. In Mansfield, Ohio EPA engaged the property owner, mayor's office and city prosecutor's office to promote and expedite the proper management of asbestos material and cleanup of the property.



Mansfield Business Park.

Western Lake Erie Area GIS Flex Viewer Project

District Emergency Response staff worked with U.S. EPA, several county emergency response agencies and businesses to promote the Western Lake Erie Area GIS Flex Viewer Project. The goal of the project is to develop an environmental tool that aids both public and private emergency response personnel during emergency response events. The tool is housed on U.S. EPA's servers and contains many GIS layers that allow the user to view data such as water intakes, wetland areas, pipelines, rail lines, fixed facilities, etc.

ER staff has been working to add a GIS layer that identifies prime locations to monitor and contain releases and spills. They identified more than 19,000 potential containment/monitoring locations within the district. Additionally, the district's promotion of the project led B.P. Toledo Refining, Toledo Environmental Services and Husky Lima Refining responders to create more than 60 containment data sheets for sites on the Maumee River, Swan Creek, Ottawa River and south shore of Lake Erie. These sites will help emergency responders find the best prime locations to contain spills in these watersheds. Northwest Ohio counties, such as Fulton and Williams, are also working to develop layers and utilize the Flex Viewer Project.

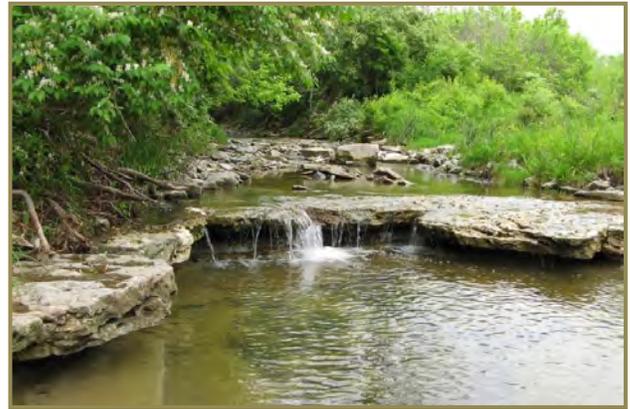
Southwest District Office

Valicor and Clean Water

The district and local air agencies worked with two industrial wastewater treatment companies, Valicor and Clean Water, on compliance issues. The regulators received numerous odor complaints, and oversight of operations involved local, county, regional and state agencies. In both situations, Ohio EPA invited the local air agencies and local governments/municipalities to work together to address the issues at the same time. This proved successful in one case, leading to coordinated enforcement and permitting items. In the other case, staff are conducting joint inspections to address operational problems.

Paddys Run Conservation Project

Ohio EPA, along with the U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, continued to implement the \$13.75 million Fernald natural resource damages settlement by partnering with Three Valley Conservation Trust on the Paddys Run Conservation Project. Settlement funds are used to purchase conservation and agricultural easements to protect water quality in the stream and the underlying Great Miami aquifer. Settlement funds totaling \$2.1 million leveraged an additional \$3.4 million in U.S. Department of Agriculture funds for 1,858 acres of easement purchases.



Addressing Nonpoint Source Nutrients

Since June 2012, Ohio EPA and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) have been collaborating with the Miami Conservancy District (MCD), Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission (MVRPC), local soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs) and local watershed groups to address nutrient impacts from agricultural practices in the Greater Miami River watershed. This collaboration began when the Upper Great Miami TMDL identified nutrient impairment from agricultural practices as a major source of impairment. In 2013, the 15 SWCDs along the river formed a joint board focused on developing a strategy for the entire watershed. By the end of 2013, the joint board (with assistance from Ohio EPA, MCD, ODNR and MVRPC) will submit a list of projects designed to mitigate stream impacts from poor nutrient management and farming practices.

St. Bernard Landfill

In April, the Village of St. Bernard conducted landfill delineation field work for the closed St. Bernard Landfill. The purpose was to determine if the landfill extends beyond the historical landfill boundary and possibly into the yards of the private residences. Ultimately, the goal is to ensure there is no migration of methane gas and no threat to human health, safety and the environment.

Gilboy Scrap Tire Site

Ohio EPA and local health department staff discovered an estimated 90,000 scrap tires and abandoned drums in Montgomery County. The drums contained ink wastes that were determined to be hazardous for lead, chromium and arsenic. U.S. EPA confirmed the findings and initiated cleanup. U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA coordinated a joint cleanup effort; U.S. EPA is funding the removal of the hazardous wastes and Ohio EPA is funding the tire removal. Cleanup began in April and is expected to be completed in late summer 2013.

AK Steel

In June 2013, AK Steel began the third year of dredging PCB-contaminated sediments from Dick's Creek. Comprehensive investigation of two inactive landfills and three inactive wastewater infiltration lagoons continued, as did assessment of residential and commercial properties adjacent to Dick's Creek due to historic disposal of potentially PCB-contaminated sediments on the properties. Site-wide corrective actions will characterize and remediate, as appropriate, more than 100 solid waste management units and other areas of concern.

Rumpke

At the Rumpke Sanitary Landfill in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, the district continued to ensure the company implements actions required by the March 2012 orders to address conditions contributing to odor complaints by local citizens. Rumpke and the local regulatory agencies continue to monitor the situation and will adjust the action plan as necessary to protect human health and the environment.

CECOS

On July 12, 2012, Ohio EPA approved an amended post-closure plan for the CECOS hazardous waste landfill in Clermont County. The amended plan updated outdated practices and included more protective monitoring activities. Ohio EPA encouraged CECOS and Clermont County to meet and resolve differences that had resulted in previous appeals. These meetings resulted in a supplemental agreement between the two parties in which CECOS provides additional monitoring activities for the county that exceed regulatory requirements.

Southeast District Office

Regulatory Oversight and Service to the Energy Sector



Anadarko well site

Several counties in the Southeast District are in the heart of shale gas development. The district processed record numbers of air permits. This activity is expansive, impacting non-shale counties with increased economic development for the support of the large influx of drilling activity. For example, five large midstream processing plants are being developed in the district. Shale development is increasing workloads in several programmatic areas.

Surface water field staff assisted with issues associated with storm water, wetlands, community wastewater treatment plants and on-lot treatment systems for RV parks and worker camps. Drinking and Ground Water staff worked to ensure safe potable water is provided for worker housing developments, cross connections are addressed at bulk water stations and source water protection areas are maintained. Emergency responders handled an increase in calls to the spill hotline. The Division of Materials and Waste Management also saw activities increase at various landfills that receive drill cuttings and other solid waste associated with well development.

Department of Energy Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Staff from five divisions were actively involved in the decontamination and decommissioning activity at the U.S. Dept. of Energy (DOE) PORTS site. DOE submitted various documents to evaluate the feasibility of alternatives facing the large process buildings including the evaluation of the feasibility to build an on-site disposal cell for waste generated. Staff spent a significant amount of time to assist in the geologic investigation of locations for the potential on-site disposal cells. In addition to the decisions and studies being completed to make these decisions about the large process buildings, each of which is approximately 33 acres under roof, work continued with respect to cleanup of other contaminated environmental media.

Drinking Water Source Protection Plans

The increased interest in potential ground water contamination from shale oil and gas development in Southeast Ohio has been a key factor in motivating public water systems to write and implement drinking water source protection plans. Four drinking water source protection plans were endorsed and four additional systems worked toward that goal. As part of the source water protection process, public water systems are developing ground water monitoring plans to conduct baseline sampling of drinking water supply wells prior to shale oil and gas development near their well fields.

Remedial Actions

District staff worked on remedial actions at sites no longer in operation, including Jackson County Landfill, Cytec in Marietta, GVI-Caldwell and the Coopermill Road dump. They also oversaw remedial actions at operating sites, including Dover Chemical, MIBA-McConnelsville, AK Steel facilities in Zanesville, Cambridge and Coshocton, and Haverhill Chemicals. Under the Voluntary Action Program, work began on the former RG Steel site in Steubenville. Numerous reviews and audits were also conducted by district staff.

Hazardous Waste Inspections

The hazardous waste group completed 258 inspections and complaint investigations, meeting all commitments for the year. The inspections were conducted at facilities that treated, stored or disposed hazardous waste, or generated used oil, universal wastes or electronic wastes.

State Fiscal Year 2013: Expenditures and Revenue

Division/Office	Disbursements	Revenue*
Division of Air Pollution	\$42,950,769	\$45,308,346
Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization	\$18,577,049	\$18,324,206
Division of Materials and Waste Management	\$27,414,052	\$35,110,662
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters	\$15,393,109	\$16,301,360
Division of Surface Water	\$28,518,867	\$34,510,827
Division of Environmental Services	\$3,036,532	\$3,187,836
Office of Environmental Education	\$2,241,697	\$1,526,088
Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention	\$1,117,376	\$1,117,376
Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance	\$4,124,432	\$4,523,845
Office of Special Investigations	\$1,234,823	\$1,234,823
Administration	\$22,034,005	\$22,197,631
TOTAL	\$166,642,711	\$183,343,000

* Revenues from the Environmental Protection Fund are pro-rated across the participating divisions.

State Fiscal Year 2013: Sources of Revenue

Funding Source	Disbursements	Revenue
Federal Grants	\$33,530,798	\$33,826,880
State Fees	\$133,111,913	\$149,516,120
General Revenue Fund	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$166,642,711	\$183,343,000

Rule - 2012 Summary (from 07/01/12 - 06/27/13)

The attached table contains those rules which were filed with the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review this fiscal year. This includes all rules adopted, amended, rescinded, and filed as no change within the summary timeframe, the number of rules in the rule package, a brief description of the changes made, and an indication of whether or not the rules were reviewed under the five-year rule review provision, and whether or not the rules went through the Common Sense Initiative Office.

Division	Rule Package	Rule Package Description	# of Rules	5YRR	CSIO Review	Effective Date
DAPC	Consumer Products (3745-112)	These rules contain Ohio regulations on the content of volatile compounds in consumer products sold, supplied, offered for sale, or manufactured for use in the state of Ohio.	8	Y	Y	12/06/12 (amendments)
DAPC	3745-21-09	<p>DAPC amended the rule to include a change in the allowable VOC content of coatings used in lines coating fewer than 35 vehicles per day. The daily vehicle quantity is based on an existing exemption.</p> <p>On May 9, 2012, the US EPA Administrator signed a notice of final rulemaking determining that onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) systems are in widespread use throughout the motor vehicle fleet which was published in the Federal Register on May 16, 2012 (77 FR 28772). In that notice the Administrator also exercised her authority to waive the statutory requirement that Serious, Severe, and Extreme ozone nonattainment areas adopt and implement EPA programs requiring Stage II vapor recovery systems at certain gasoline dispensing facilities (GDFs). Any state currently implementing Stage II programs may seek a SIP revision that once approved by US EPA, would allow them to phase out Stage II. Ohio has sixteen counties where Stage II vapor control systems are required to be installed at certain GDFs. Ohio EPA has conducted an emissions analysis and has determined the Stage II program should to be phased out by 2017. Ohio EPA will be working on a request to US EPA to amend our SIP to remove the Stage II program.</p> <p>Ohio EPA has determined that it was necessary to write an exemption into paragraph (DDD) of rule 3745-21-09 to allow new stations to avoid the requirements to install and operate unnecessary Stage II vapor controls. A number of new GDFs are being constructed and will be constructed prior to the approved phase-out date and Ohio EPA believes that the capital costs for installing a Stage II system for a short period of time are not warranted; therefore, DAPC has developed the proposed language in paragraph (DDD) with the help of potentially affected groups to assure that the language addresses the appropriate facilities, while not eliminating the requirements for existing stations prematurely.</p>	1	N	Y	04/29/13

Division	Rule Package	Rule Package Description	# of Rules	5YRR	CSIO Review	Effective Date
DAPC	3745-20-01	This rule contains definitions used with Ohio's asbestos emission control program. Ohio EPA is amending the definition of "Facility" in paragraph (B)(18) of this rule and deleting the definition of "Residential Exempt Structure" in paragraph (B)(45) of this rule.	1	N	Y	In process - JCARR jurisdiction ends on 07/03/13.
DAPC	Nitrogen Oxides - RACT	This chapter establishes requirements for emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from very large, large, mid-size, and small boilers, stationary combustion turbines, or stationary internal combustion engines as defined in OAC rule 3745- 110-01, or miscellaneous sources located at facilities that emit or have the potential to emit a total of more than one hundred tons per year of NOx emissions from all sources at that facility. NOx is a precursor compound which, along with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) can form ozone.	5	Y	Y	In process - JCARR jurisdiction ends on 07/06/13.
DAPC	Air Curtain Burners	This rule amendment adds the use of Air Curtain Burners as an allowable method for open burning in unrestricted areas.	2	N	Y	In process - JCARR jurisdiction ends on 08/07/13.
DDAGW	Operator Certification (3745-7)	The amendments require the examination provider to conduct computerized examinations in multiple locations and at multiple times per year. DDAGW would continue to hold state-sponsored examinations twice per year and give operators the choice of whether they would like to take the computerized examination offered by the approved examination provider or the traditional state examination.	2	N	Y	01/01/13
DDAGW	Miscellaneous No-change	The rules were filed as no change.	9	Y	Y	Not applicable.
DERR	Voluntary Action Program (Biocriteria)	These rules were modified to require VAP certification as a Division of Surface Water (DSW) qualified data collector for level 3 credible data for stream habitat assessment, fish community biology or, benthic macroinvertebrate biology in lieu of biocriteria certification through the VAP.	2	N	Y	04/18/13
DMWM	Wording of financial assurance (3745-27-17)	This amendment clarified that an operator using an existing single financial assurance document that covers multiple solid waste facilities, specifically including a compost facility, may continue using that existing financial assurance document. In such case, the operator need not obtain a separate financial assurance document for compost facilities meeting the slightly different wording required in OAC rule 3745-503-20.	1	Y	Y	02/04/13
DMWM	Biennial Set	These rule amendments implement a portion of Senate Bill 294 by changing a particular annual reporting requirement to a biennial reporting requirement.	9	Y	Y	02/05/13

Division	Rule Package	Rule Package Description	# of Rules	5YRR	CSIO Review	Effective Date
DMWM	Infectious Waste	DMWM has evaluated its statute and regulations regarding infectious waste and in light of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for the management of infectious waste and the Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements for the labeling, packaging and transportation of infectious waste, DMWM has identified several areas where we can streamline our regulations, specifically in the management of infectious waste prior to and during transportation, while still maintaining a program protective to human health and the environment. These rules reflect the removal of the duplicative requirements.	9	Y	Y	03/01/13
DSW	Pretreatment and Indirect Discharge Permits	These rules provide the administrative requirements for the development and implementation of pretreatment programs, regulating industrial discharges to publicly owned treatment works. A majority of the revisions consist of minor updates to references and grammatical edits. In addition, the following specific proposed rule changes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OAC 3745-3-01 and OAC 3745-36-02 will be revised to include a definition of noncontact cooling water. OAC 3745-3-06(F) will be revised to clarify that reports and certification required by the rule include the certification statement in 40 C.F.R. 403.6(a)(2)(ii). We are also including the administrative requirements for the optional toxic organics management plan certification currently in the Division of Surface Water's policy manual into rule. OAC 3745-3-07(F) will be revised to clarify that all information submitted to the state or publicly owned treatment works shall be available to the public at least to the extent provided by 40 C.F.R. Part 2.302. 	12	Y	Y	10/01/12 (amendments)
DSW	Water Quality Trading (3745-5)	These rules provide the administrative requirements for the development and implementation of water quality trading programs in Ohio. Water quality trading is a voluntary program that allows a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit holder (point source) to meet its regulatory obligations by using pollutant reductions generated by another wastewater point source or non-point source. Water quality trading is a tool for achieving water quality improvements, and under the right circumstances, has the potential to yield both environmental and economic benefits, while promoting increased interaction among watershed stakeholders. Most of the amendments were to update references and make grammatical changes.	14	Y	Y	11/01/12 (amendments)
DSW	NPDES/ Pretreatment Permit Renewals	These rules contain the administrative requirements for issuing, renewing, modifying and transferring permits. On June 5, 2012, the Governor signed into law Senate Bill 294, the Agency's Omnibus Bill. Included in this bill was a revision to Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 6111.03(J)(7), which would provide the Director with the discretion to renew a permittee's permit or deny the renewal. Since the statute has been revised, the rules were updated.	2	N	Y	05/01/13

Division	Rule Package	Rule Package Description	# of Rules	5YRR	CSIO Review	Effective Date
DSW	3745-39-04	This rule contains the administrative requirements for industries, construction, and large and medium municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). The administrative requirements include: application deadlines, application contents, exempt discharges and “no exposure” certifications. The rule was also updated to strike the last sentence of paragraph (A)(2)(b), which in effect prohibited the Agency from requiring a permit for an oil and gas construction site if they violated a water quality standard due to sediment discharges. The Agency has been implementing the rule in accordance with the Ninth Circuit Court decision since 2008.	1	Y	Y	07/15/13