



Drinking Source Water Protection Siting Prohibitions and Setbacks in Ohio Rules

Please refer to the cited rule for the specifics and exceptions to the restricted activities.

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FACILITY	REGULATED ACTIVITY	Sanitary Isolation Radius	Inner Management Zone (One-Year Time-of-Travel)	Drinking Water Source Protection Area (Five-Year Time-of-Travel)	
				Low and Moderate Susceptibility	High Susceptibility
Animal Feeding Operation Fact Sheet Regulated by ODA-LEPP OAC § 901:10-2-02	Siting of manure storage or treatment facilities	Not permitted	Not permitted (exemptions if the facility is also a PWS)	Permitted	Not permitted unless engineering and management controls are put in place
Wastewater Treatment Land Application System Fact Sheet Regulated by OEPA-DSW OAC § 3745-42-13	Land application of wastewater	Not permitted	Not permitted	Permitted	Not permitted unless engineering and management controls are put in place
	Siting of wastewater storage facilities.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted in community and non-transient, non-community protection areas unless engineering and management controls are put in place	
Sewage Sludge (Biosolids) Fact Sheet Regulated by OEPA-DSW OAC § 3745-40-07 thru 40-08	Staging, stockpiling, field storage, and land application of biosolids	Not permitted	Not permitted	Permitted	Not permitted if underlain by karst or fractured bedrock
Landfills Industrial Solid Waste Fact Sheet Regulated by OEPA-DMWM OAC § 3745-29-07 Municipal Solid Waste Fact Sheet Regulated by OEPA-DMWM OAC § 3745-27-07 Residual Waste Fact Sheet Regulated by OEPA-DMWM OAC § 3745-30-06 Scrap Tires Fact Sheet Regulated by OEPA-DMWM OAC § 3745-27-71	Siting of landfills and monofills	Not permitted	Not permitted (exemptions if the facility is also a PWS)	Not permitted (exemptions if the facility is also a PWS)	



Drinking Source Water Protection Cleanup Standards in Ohio Rules

ACTIVITY	Drinking Water Source Protection Area (Five-Year Time-of-Travel)
<p>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUSTs)</p> <p>Fact Sheet Regulated by the Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR)</p>	<p>Cleanup standards are more stringent if the LUST is within 2,000 feet of a drinking water source protection area for a community or non-transient non-community public water system</p>
<p>Site Clean-up through the Voluntary Action Program (VAP)</p> <p>Fact Sheet Regulated by OEPA-VAP</p>	<p>Cleanup standards are more stringent if the VAP site is located within a drinking water source protection area.</p> <p>Urban Setting Designations for ground water are not allowed within a drinking water source protection area. Some exceptions apply to community public water systems.</p>

Drinking Water Source Protection Definitions

Term	Definition	Other terms	Notes
Drinking water source protection area	The surface and subsurface area surrounding a public water supply well which will provide water from an aquifer to the well within five years.	Wellhead protection area; source water protection area; protection area; Drinking water source protection area for a public water system using ground water	The extent of the protection area and inner and outer management zones are determined using a variety of methods, from basic equations that define a circular area to computer models that address complex aquifer systems. The size of the area may range from a few acres to a square mile or more, depending on how much water a system pumps, the aquifer's properties (thickness, porosity, hydraulic conductivity), recharge and other factors.
Inner management zone	The surface and subsurface area within a drinking water source protection area that will provide water to the well within one year.		
Outer management zone	The surface and subsurface area within a drinking water source protection area that will provide water to the well in more than one year and less than five years.		
Sanitary isolation radius	The surface and subsurface area around a public water system that must be maintained in a sanitary condition.		The sanitary isolation radius is determined from the actual or estimated average daily water demand of a public water system well. The minimum radius is 50 feet.
Source water assessment area	the drainage area upstream of the point where a public water system withdraws water from a surface source		
Emergency management zone	the surface and subsurface area in the immediate vicinity of a public water system intake within which the public water supply owner/operator has little or no time to respond to potential contamination from a spill, release, or weather related event		The standard emergency management zone boundary consists of a semi-circle that extends 500 feet upstream of the intake and 100 feet downstream of the intake, except as modified due to local conditions.
Corridor management zone	the surface and subsurface area within a source water assessment area where the potential for drinking water contamination warrants delineation, inventory, and management		The width of the standard CMZ extends 1,000 feet from the top of each bank of the principal stream and extends 500 feet from the top of each bank of tributaries draining into the principal stream, except as modified due to local conditions. The CMZ extends 10 miles upstream of the intake, including the principal stream and all the tributaries that drain to it, except as modified due to local conditions.
Zone of Critical Concern	on the Ohio River and means an area that extends ¼ mile below the intake to 25 miles upstream on the Ohio River and major tributaries. The lateral extent includes ¼ mile on both sides of the Ohio River and major tributaries.		
Critical Area Zone	a calculated area around a Lake Erie public water system intake, based upon its sensitivity determined by the intakes depth and distance from shore		