



Environmental
Protection Agency

2009 Annual Report



Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

The Division of Drinking and Ground Waters implemented the drinking water infrastructure portion of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). Ohio received nearly \$58.5 million in ARRA funding for drinking water infrastructure. The division prepared the Intended Use Plan for ARRA and other Drinking Water Assistance Fund base funding. Staff reviewed 1,695 pre-applications for the Water Supply Revolving Loan Account, including nominations for more than \$2 billion in ARRA funding. The majority of ARRA funds will be awarded in SFY10. The program also awarded 40 loans for approximately \$82 million in non-ARRA loans.



Ensuring Compliance

The division undertook several initiatives to improve compliance, particularly at transient non-community public water systems such as small businesses, restaurants, schools and churches. For example, a technical assistance position in the Northeast District Office is devoted to identifying and helping small public water systems with compliance. By analyzing data, the district identified the most non-compliant water systems related to total coliform monitoring, established a plan to assist those water systems and tracked success of those efforts. As a result, monitoring for total coliform bacteria is at an all-time high in Northeast Ohio. Since June 2008, the number of significant non-compliers has decreased by 46 percent.

In SFY09, the division issued 25 enforcement orders, negotiated 3 bilateral compliance agreements and won a judgment in civil court to address public water system violations. These actions included \$126,650 in penalties. Another 14 public water systems met the terms of their enforcement actions and returned to compliance.

Protecting Drinking Water Sources

To further protect water resources that supply public drinking water, the division provided technical assistance and endorsed 10 protection plans submitted by public water systems that provide drinking water to more than 128,000 Ohioans. Forty-one percent of Ohio's community public water systems have taken proactive measures to protect their source of drinking water.

Investigating and Preventing Water Quality Risks

To characterize the nature and extent of chemical releases to ground water resources in Ohio, the division continued to update a database summarizing ground water quality monitoring information submitted to the Agency. The database now includes 475 locations where chemical releases to ground water resources have occurred. The information is used to document sensitive geologic settings and help establish protective standards to prevent future ground water contamination from occurring.

The division completed three water quality investigations to better characterize ground water or drinking water resources. One supported the Ohio Department of Health childhood cancer investigation in Clyde and surrounding townships. The others measured ground water time-of-travel in karst bedrock aquifers in Gibsonburg and the Lime Ridge Area of northwest Wyandot County.



Source water protection plans endorsed by Ohio EPA in SFY09:

- City of Kent
- Village of Hicksville
- Ohio-American Mansfield System #2
- Ohio City
- Village of Sherwood
- Hecla Water Association (for new wellfield)
- Leading Creek Conservancy District
- City of Marietta
- Warren Community Water and Sewer Association
- Village of Versailles

Staff works with public water systems to improve their emergency preparedness. The division promoted the Ohio Water and Wastewater Agency Response Network (OHWARN) around the state and funded development of the OHWARN internet site. The division also provided county emergency management agencies with public water system contact information, locations and maps showing source water protection areas.

Building Technical Expertise

To ensure that Agency technical guidance for ground water investigations remains up to date, staff revised Ohio EPA's *Technical Guidance Manual for Hydrogeologic Investigations and Ground Water Monitoring*. Updated chapters cover soil gas monitoring; the application of geophysics for site characterization; and monitoring well development, maintenance and redevelopment.

To ensure a consistent and effective approach to protecting Ohio's ground water, the division completed 3,035 projects in support of four other Ohio EPA divisions.

During SFY09, the division tested more than 1,800 potential water and wastewater operators who sought certification; implemented new rules regarding continuing education; and initiated a small wastewater treatment plant operator examination.

The division was involved in research and regulatory efforts related to injection of carbon dioxide into deep saline formations. This is an alternative to releasing this major greenhouse gas into the atmosphere. Ohio EPA reviewed and commented on draft federal underground injection control rules and monitored a pilot project to inject carbon dioxide at the First Energy Berger Power Plant.



Ohio EPA was instrumental in organizing and educating Ohio's youth at children's water festivals in Dayton and Columbus in May. More than 2,000 children learned about the value of water and how to keep it clean.

Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management

The Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management ensures proper management of the 33 million tons of solid waste generated each year in Ohio. The division shares compliance monitoring and enforcement authority with local health districts that can demonstrate an adequate program.

The division regulates waste at 57 operating landfills and 54 transfer facilities; 447 composting facilities; and 64 construction and demolition debris landfills. The division also regulates 35 scrap tire facilities and 63 scrap tire transporters and manages contracts for cleanup of illegal tire dumps through its scrap tire abatement program. Staff also regulates the management and treatment of infectious waste from more than 3,649 generators, 77 transporters and 95 treatment facilities.

Solid Waste Planning

The division is responsible for preparing the State's Solid Waste Management Plan that establishes goals for waste reduction, recycling and reuse, and overseeing local solid waste districts that develop and implement local plans.

Ohio EPA provides ongoing technical assistance to 52 local solid waste management districts for plan development and implementation. In SFY09, the division reviewed eight draft solid waste management plans and approved eight final plans.



Landfill Diversion/Food Scrap Reuse

During SFY09, the division continued to expand the Ohio Food Scraps Recovery Initiative. This project is a collaboration of Ohio EPA's Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention and Ohio Department of Natural Resources' Division of Recycling and Litter Prevention. The environmentally progressive project has gained interest and momentum throughout the state, resulting in the development of Ohio's food scraps composting facility infrastructure and the piloting of commercial and residential programs.

Businesses that participate in food scraps diversion projects include supermarkets, restaurants, conference centers, amusement parks, hospitals, zoos and universities. The city of Huron launched Ohio's first residential curbside food waste collection program in 2009. Now other Ohio communities are exploring similar programs.

Scrap Tire Program

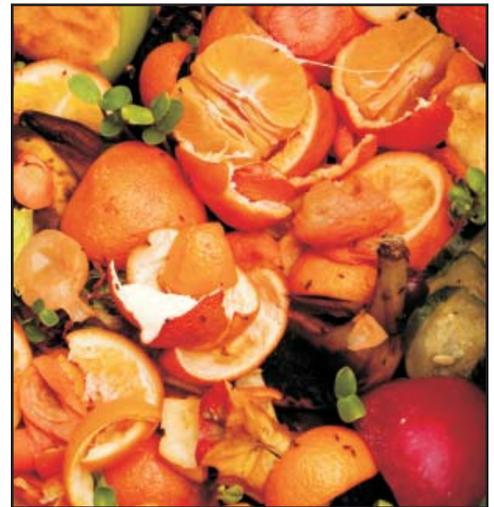
In March 2009, Ohio EPA contractors finished removing 996,661 passenger tire equivalents from a former strip mine pit in Muskingum County known as the Goss site. This was one of three projects completed in SFY09 that removed scrap tires that were partially buried or submerged. A passenger tire equivalent is 20 pounds of tire material, so this represents more than 15,000 tons of tire materials. More than 80 percent of this material continues to be recycled and reused in civil engineering projects, as tire-derived fuel and for the production of many rubber products.

SFY09 scrap tire cleanups included seven enforcement sites and 100 other sites. More than 179,000 tires were removed from the 100 sites that were remediated under consensual agreements, which are not subject to cost recovery. The consensual agreements apply to sites with fewer than 2,000 tires that were inherited or where open dumping has occurred without the property owner's knowledge or consent.

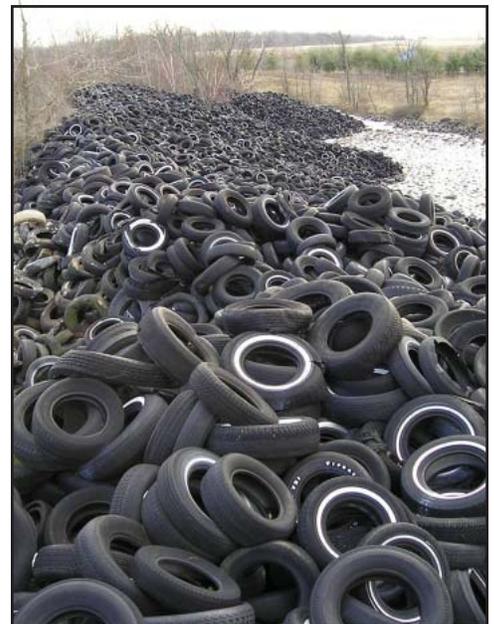
The number of consensual agreement cleanups continues to grow. More than three times the number of tires was cleaned up from these sites in SFY09 compared to any prior year. The majority of these sites continue to be legacy sites from decades without scrap tire regulations rather than recent dump sites. Continuing program activities also included operation of a toll-free hotline to report tire dumps (1-877-371-2621) and the Ohio West Nile Virus Prevention Program.

Orphaned Landfill Program

A contract was established to correct problems at abandoned solid waste landfills. To qualify for inclusion in the orphaned landfill program, all enforcement actions against responsible parties must be complete and the director of Ohio EPA must determine that a significant threat to public health, public safety or the environment exists. This program is funded by site-specific trust funds that resulted from the enforcement case for the site and penalties collected in other solid waste enforcement cases. Cleanups will begin in SFY10.



Food waste remains the largest, least recovered segment of the solid waste stream.



More than 100 scrap tire sites were cleaned up in SFY 09.

Division of Air Pollution Control

Attaining Air Quality Standards

The Division of Air Pollution Control's mission is to attain and maintain air quality at a level that will protect the environment for the benefit of all. U.S. EPA has clean air standards for six contaminants: sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, lead, particulate matter and ozone. To measure air quality, Ohio EPA operates one of the country's most extensive air pollution monitoring networks, comprised of 245 ambient air monitors, including 48 ozone monitors.

The entire state is currently attaining the standards for nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead and carbon monoxide. At the close of SFY09, Ohio had nonattainment areas for particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and ozone. The Cleveland and Columbus areas have met the 1997 ozone standard; the Cincinnati area is expected to meet that standard by the end of 2009.

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require U.S. EPA to periodically review the standards and update them as needed. Once U.S. EPA adopts a revised standard, Ohio EPA must determine if areas are meeting the new standard, and, if not, develop plans to bring the area into attainment. States have three years to submit plans and five years to attain the standard, with extra time available if the state is making "good faith" efforts to meet the standards.

Efficient Permitting

Ohio EPA continued to streamline permit issuance. The division issued 734 air permits in SFY09. It completed more than 90 percent of permit application completeness reviews within 14 days, and issued more than 90 percent of the permits within 180 days. Ohio EPA maintains an ongoing workload of approximately 213 permit applications.

Compliance and Enforcement

Ohio EPA determined that the compliance rate for 1,612 high-priority facilities (those that operate large sources of air pollution) was 89.6 percent at the end of SFY09. The division issued 50 final administrative orders that assessed \$2,524,302 in civil penalties.



Columbus now meets the 1997 federal clean air standard for ozone.

Ohio EPA must determine if areas are meeting the new clean air standards, and, if not, develop plans to bring the area into attainment.

Division of Emergency and Remedial Response

In March 2009, the Division of Emergency and Remedial Response reorganized its Central Office program functions and personnel. The overall purpose of this reorganization was to increase efficiency in delivering technical support services to the Agency's district offices and to better align staff responsibilities with Ohio's ongoing cleanup work.

Technical staff members are now better able to support projects in both the Voluntary Action Program (VAP) and remedial response program, increasing efficiency so more projects can be handled at once. Site assessment staff members focus on developing statewide consistency in prioritizing sites for state enforcement and the Superfund program. Staff will coordinate and compile data to ensure that five-year reviews, operation and maintenance, and long-term monitoring are occurring at sites overseen by the division. This greater emphasis on tracking reflects the maturation of the program and will be an increasing part of the division's future workload. Employees who work on non-emergency removals and natural resource damage claims are now in the remedial response program.



Ohio EPA's mobile lab is used in the field to evaluate the presence of contamination.

Emergency Response

Ohio EPA's Emergency Response (ER) program received approximately 9,000 calls on the toll-free spill hotline during SFY09, plus an unrecorded number of non-emergency calls. ER duty officers completed 4,218 initial pollution incident reports on reported incidents.

ER field staff responded to the scene of 1,104 incidents and provided technical assistance by phone regarding an additional 459 incidents.

During SFY09, the ER program collected more than 722 pounds of mercury for disposal at Bowling Green State University's Elemental Mercury Collection and Reclamation Program. Duty officers recorded 162 reports regarding mercury. On-scene coordinators responded to 101 of these incidents and provided technical assistance by phone in 22 more.

Assessment, Cleanup and Reuse

The new Assessment, Cleanup and Reuse Section (ACRE) includes the remedial response program (including site assessment and non-emergency removals); the VAP program; enforcement for both programs; Site Investigation Field Unit; and oversight of long-term site cleanup operation and maintenance. This section focuses on the assessment and cleanup of contaminated and potentially contaminated properties that threaten human health and the environment.

The remedial response section developed orders to secure cleanups at three sites in SFY09. They include Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical; TRW Minerva; and North Guernsey Street.

Under the Voluntary Action Program, Ohio EPA issued 28 covenants not to sue in SFY09. These properties were deemed protective of human health and the environment and cleared for productive reuse. Since the inception of the program, more than 5,000 acres of Ohio land have been made available for reuse.

The program provided technical assistance to 55 property owners or volunteers to facilitate voluntary action activities. This included 14 municipalities that received the assistance free of charge with a pass-through brownfield grant from U.S. EPA. Ohio EPA's assistance allowed the municipalities to make significant progress with their site assessments and cleanups.

Ohio EPA performs site assessments at locations where there is suspected contamination to determine whether there is a threat to human health or the environment requiring a remedial action. During SFY09, Ohio EPA completed site assessments at eight federal-lead sites to evaluate whether the sites are eligible for cleanup by U.S. EPA under Superfund.

Site Assistance and Brownfield Revitalization

The new Site Assistance and Brownfield Revitalization (SABR) section coordinates targeted brownfield assessments (TBAs); oversees Ohio's brownfield programs; markets Ohio's cleanup programs; maintains the Ohio Brownfield Inventory; coordinates the VAP professional and laboratory certification and training programs; oversees the VAP Environmental Insurance Program; and conducts outreach and training to local governments concerning brownfield issues.

SABR assists the Ohio Department of Development in managing the Clean Ohio Fund, providing technical assistance to applicants and reviewing applications. Ohio EPA assists local governments with cleanup and marketing of contaminated and potentially contaminated properties at conferences, through the Web and other venues.

Staff members conducted seven TBAs in SFY09 to determine if contamination exists at properties around the state. To date, Ohio EPA has used TBAs to assess more than 1,130 acres at 49 properties. TBAs are conducted at the request of local governments at no cost to the communities. The results of these assessments can aid communities in planning for the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfield properties.



On December 26, 2008, on-scene coordinators from Ohio EPA's Northeast District Office responded to an overturned tanker carrying a load of sulfuric acid. The leaking rig was along a wooded hillside bordering the Cuyahoga River in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park. At least 1,320 gallons of acid had leaked from the tanker. Impacted soil and pockets of concentrated acid were excavated and neutralized. Fortunately, impacts to the river were prevented.



Data from Ohio EPA's field sampling helps communities move forward with cleanups.

Division of Hazardous Waste Management

Outreach

The Division of Hazardous Waste Management provided technical assistance and educational outreach to the public and the regulated community through 717 phone calls, faxes, e-mails, letters and Answer Place requests; four presentations to approximately 150 industry representatives and more than 100 students; and 12 newsletter articles. In addition, a staff member chaired a national association's recycling subcommittee and provided a representative for the Ohio Lead Prevention committee. Staff also regularly provided expertise in national discussions regarding the definition of solid waste.

Cessation of Regulated Operations

For the last few years, the division has seen an increase in the number of facilities subject to Ohio's Cessation of Regulated Operations (CRO) program. When a facility permanently ceases regulated operations, the owner or operator is required to remove all regulated substances from the property to avoid threats to human health or the environment that are posed when materials are irresponsibly abandoned.

For the CRO program, staff inspected 59 facilities in SFY09. The division received certifications from 68 companies that completed CRO activities. For example, the Delphi AHG Division facility in Columbus removed nearly 1 million pounds of regulated substances to comply with the CRO program. Regulated substances included caustic soda, lime slurry, sulfuric acid and many other corrosive liquids. The GE Euclid Lamp Plant in Cleveland removed nearly 300,000 pounds of regulated substances such as mercury, lead, sulfur dioxide, oils, refrigerants and liquid nitrogen.

Annual Report Review

During the past year, division staff reviewed 1,041 annual hazardous waste generator reports (representing a total of 1,612,761 tons of waste generated in Ohio). This helps to ensure appropriate waste management and environmental protection.

Compliance and Enforcement

Staff members conducted 551 compliance evaluation inspections, including 182 at large quantity generators and 56 at treatment, storage and disposal facilities. They also completed 110 financial record reviews and 275 focused compliance inspections.

The division investigated 331 citizen complaints to determine compliance with hazardous waste rules. In addition, the program issued 32 enforcement orders that assessed \$701,575 in civil penalties.



Ohio EPA regulates the storage of hazardous waste.

When a facility permanently ceases regulated operations, the owner or operator is required to remove all regulated substances from the property to avoid threats to human health or the environment that are posed when materials are irresponsibly abandoned.

Permits

The division issued one hazardous waste operating permit renewal for treatment, storage, and/or disposal facilities, and processed 152 hazardous waste permit modifications.

Site Cleanups

Staff approved eight closure/cleanup plans for hazardous waste management areas at facilities undergoing cleanup and certified the completion of four closure/cleanups of such areas. The completion of these closures resulted in nearly 764 tons of waste or contaminated media being diverted for proper treatment, disposal or containment in place.

The division made 15 final remedy decisions at facilities required to investigate potential contamination under the division's corrective action program. These decisions required active cleanup measures to be implemented through plans approved by Ohio EPA. Staff also verified 14 active cleanup measures were implemented in accordance with approved plans at facilities undergoing cleanup.

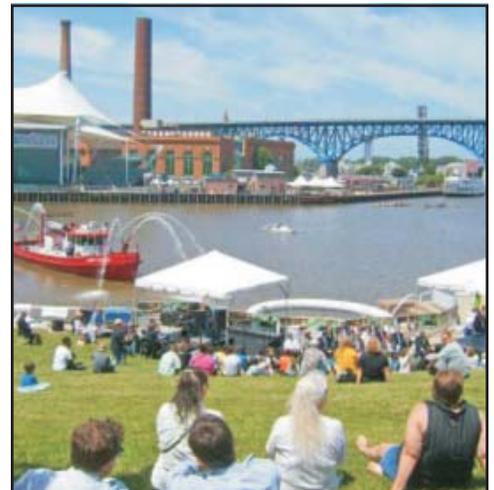


Division of Surface Water

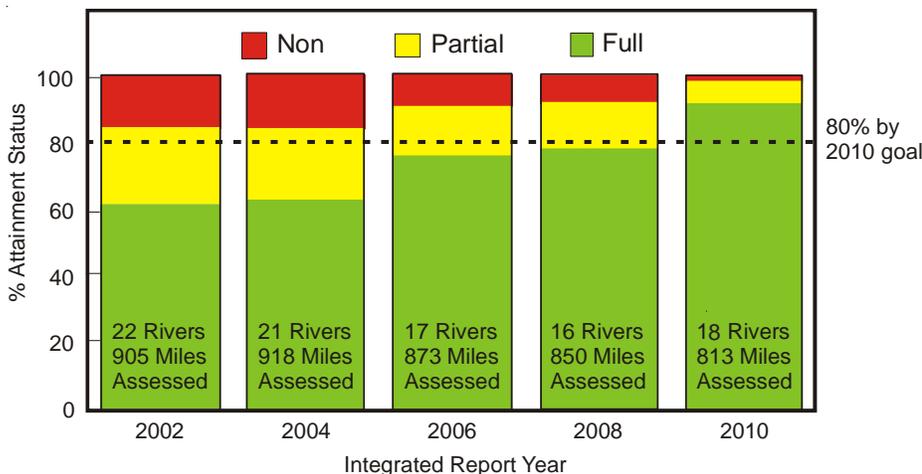
The Year of the River

Governor Ted Strickland recognized 2009 as the Year of the River to promote watershed stewardship, especially in the Cuyahoga River watershed. June 2009 was the 40th anniversary of the fire on the Cuyahoga River that spurred passage of the Clean Water Act. Since then, great progress has been made to restore the Cuyahoga River's water quality.

Water quality in large rivers has also improved statewide. Preliminary results collected for the *2010 Integrated Report* (using data collected from 1999-2008) indicate that Ohio's surface water quality goal — achieving 80 percent aquatic life use attainment by 2010 — has been exceeded for large rivers, two years ahead of schedule. The graph below depicts the preliminary results.



Aquatic Life Use in Ohio's 23 Large Rivers (1227 Total River Miles)



River enthusiasts gather along the banks of the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland on June 22, 2009, to celebrate 40 years of recovery.

Actions to Improve Water Quality

The division awarded nine sub-grants to local governments, watershed groups and others totaling more than \$2.2 million. The grants will help restore more than 2.3 miles of streams and 8.3 acres of riparian wetlands; install 4.8 miles of livestock exclusion fencing; and protect more than 46 acres under conservation easements.

The division established the Surface Water Improvement Fund (SWIF), which will provide grants to local implementers for nonpoint source management, restoration and innovative storm water management projects. An internal workgroup developed eligibility and application criteria, funding limits and grants management for the new program. SWIF funding allows Ohio EPA to expand nonpoint source programming efforts into areas such as storm water management demonstration and household sewage treatment system replacement projects that are not typically authorized in Ohio for federal grant funding. The fund currently holds about \$4 million.

Improved Customer Service and Efficiency

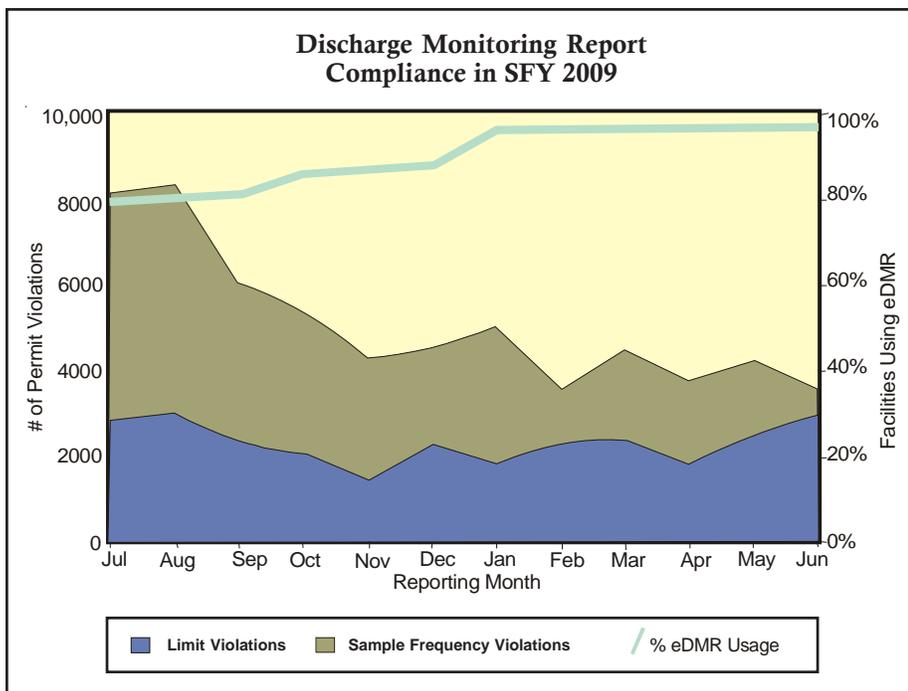
The division continues to enhance accessibility to information. The division's Web page now features interactive maps that provide access to water quality data, individual discharge permit holders, sludge application sites and combined sewer overflow locations.

The division debuted eDMR for online submittal of discharge monitoring reports in October 2007. By the end of SFY09, 97 percent of discharge permit holders were using the system. eDMR features have greatly simplified the reporting process and eliminated a major source of potential error.

To reduce human errors, the division corresponds with eDMR users the day following their submittal to report any apparent permit violations or omissions. The attached graph illustrates the increased use of eDMR and the dramatic decrease in violations involving sampling frequency.

The new Credible Data database went online and is accessible through Ohio EPA's eBusiness Center. This database enables qualified data collectors to submit surface water quality data that they have collected under approved project study plans. The application allows online viewing of all submitted data.

The division's Web page now features interactive maps that provide access to water quality data, individual discharge permit holders, sludge application sites and combined sewer overflow locations.



Rules

The division finalized the review of one rule package and had nine other rule packages in various stages of external review. Four of the pending rule packages represent the most extensive revisions to Ohio's surface water quality rules in 30 years.

Enforcement

The division issued 56 enforcement orders, assessed approximately \$179,000 in cash penalties and secured \$31,000 toward implementation of supplemental environmental projects. In cooperation with the division, the Ohio Attorney General's Office secured seven consent orders that included \$2.4 million in cash penalties and \$500,000 toward supplemental environmental projects.

Permits

The division issued a new general permit for Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity Located within Portions of the Olentangy River Watershed. The permit provides stream riparian setback protections to reduce impacts from development pressures.

The division also issued a new general permit for Wastewater and Storm Water Discharges from Coal Surface Mining Activities, and a Section 401 water quality certification on the U.S. EPA general permit for discharges from vessels. Implementation of this permit will eventually reduce introduction of invasive species into Lake Erie.

The division met discharge permit issuance goals for the sixth straight year, renewing more than 600 permits in SFY09. Staff also conducted more than 1,900 compliance inspections at regulated facilities.

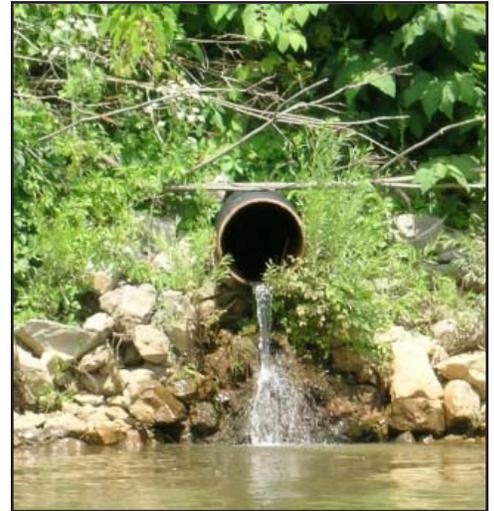
Staff members continue to work with Ohio communities to eliminate combined sewer overflows, where untreated or partially treated sewage enters water bodies during heavy rain events. At the end of SFY09, 68 of 89 communities with such overflows were on enforceable schedules to eliminate the problem, meeting U.S. EPA's goal.

Outreach

Compliance assistance staff developed and conducted the first Class A wastewater operator training. This training provided basic operation and maintenance information to more than 150 owners and operators of small wastewater treatment plants and prepared them for the Class A operator certification exam.

Compliance assistance staff also provided on-site technical assistance to more than 50 wastewater treatment plants.

The division is partnering with the Ohio Department of Health and Ohio Department of Natural Resources in a statewide effort to address the presence of harmful algal blooms in inland lakes.



The Surface Water Improvement Fund will provide grants to local implementers for nonpoint source management, restoration and innovative storm water management projects.

The Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

The Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA) and the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) support major Ohio EPA priorities to protect public health and improve water quality. In 2009, WSRLA loans for drinking water improvements totaled \$43.7 million and WPCLF loans to address water pollution totaled \$274.3 million.

The State Revolving Loan Funds and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)

On February 17, 2009, resident Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). This law is providing an additional \$280 million for drinking water and water pollution control projects in Ohio (\$58.46 million for the WSRL and \$220.6 million for the WPCLF). Ohio EPA is providing these monies as subsidies to communities through loan principal forgiveness. Ohio EPA spent the last half of SFY09 making program modifications and evaluating and processing an unprecedented number of project nominations (more than 3,500) from communities for these funds. The first loans incorporating ARRA financing were made on June 14, 2009.

Among the communities receiving ARRA financing in June were:

Village of Buckeye Lake

Buckeye Lake received a \$6,615,297 WSRLA loan, of which \$5 million was provided as principal forgiveness through ARRA funding, with the remainder provided interest-free with a 30-year repayment term. This financing will save Buckeye Lake more than \$10.7 million during the life of the loan. The Village of Buckeye Lake is located along the north central shoreline of Buckeye Lake in Licking County, and is home to approximately 3,000 residents and 70 commercial establishments. Each residence is supplied water by individual or group wells. The wells are sited in shallow aquifer systems, and have high iron, manganese and hardness concentrations. Arsenic levels in some wells are approaching or exceeding maximum contaminant levels. Some village residents buy bottled drinking water and some use salt to soften the well water. Buckeye Lake's citizens will benefit from a safe, reliable water system that provides drinking water that meets current standards. The 2000 annual median household income in the village was about \$28,000. The ARRA funding received will help to keep water rates affordable for these residents.

Village of Sebring

Sebring received a \$2,710,992 WPCLF loan, of which \$1,231,625 was provided as principal forgiveness through ARRA funding, with the remainder provided at a one-percent interest rate with a 20-year repayment term. This financing will save Sebring more than \$1.4 million during the life of the loan. Sebring, home to about 4,900 residents, is located in Mahoning County, between Alliance and Salem, Ohio. The project will eliminate bypasses of raw sewage from the wastewater treatment plant during rain storms and alleviate sewer backups and basement flooding by replacing sewers in the western part of the village with larger pipe. The project will protect human health by reducing the potential for direct human contact with raw sewage during rain events. The 2000 annual median household income in Sebring was about \$32,000. The ARRA funding received will help to keep sewer rates affordable for these residents.



Water project groundbreaking event in Buckeye Lake.

Division of Environmental Services

In SFY09, the Agency's analytical laboratory analyzed 10,419 chemistry, microbiology and bioassay samples, including samples from surface water (7,381), drinking water (352), ground water (762), air (647), fish tissue (796) and sediment (481). The division reported 137,669 inorganic and 128,637 organic test results.

Included in the samples analyzed were samples for two special investigations. The lab completed analyses for more than 150 drinking water, surface water and air samples for Ohio EPA's Village of Clyde environmental investigation. Staff also completed analyses of 87 sediment samples for an Ashtabula River Habitat Mitigation project; the data from these samples will help determine the extent of vertical contamination in an area of habitat restoration proposed for funding by U.S. EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office.

At the Division of Surface Water's request, the lab reinstated tests for 20-day and ultimate BOD and ultimate CBOD, which provided additional tools to assess water quality. The lab finalized the method for using a new instrument to analyze metals in tissue samples, benefitting the fish tissue consumption program. Staff also combined the new methods for water, sediment and waste samples, resulting in a single method for all samples and increased efficiency for metals analysis. The new instrument (Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma Spectrophotometer/Mass Spectrometer) is capable of detecting much lower levels of harmful compounds in the samples (parts per trillion).

The lab began analyzing water samples for bromide, after method development was finalized in SFY08 for the Division of Drinking and Ground Waters. Staff also completed a lead equivalency study for air filter analysis. Information from this study became part of a national study being conducted by U.S. EPA on method revisions for lead analysis. The lab also significantly decreased the time required to review sample data for accuracy by both analysts and quality assurance staff.

Staff reviewed 563 laboratory documents, audited five laboratories and issued 13 certification actions and seven suspensions for the Voluntary Action Program laboratory certification program. They also conducted 305 chemistry and 133 microbiology lab surveys and reviewed 318 applications, 18 plans and 65 correction statements for the drinking water laboratory certification program. The division provided a newsletter detailing drinking water laboratory policies and procedures to 375 laboratories.

Staff members responded to 3,299 technical assistance requests from individuals outside Ohio EPA; 1,243 technical assistance requests from Ohio EPA staff; and 1,849 sample submission coordination calls. The lab provided training or presentations at 12 non-Ohio EPA events with more than 200 total participants.



Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention

The Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention (OCAPP) 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. OCAPP is a not a regulatory program; information obtained by the office is not shared with Ohio EPA inspection or enforcement staff.

In SFY09, the office helped more than 2,300 Ohio businesses and 521 other external customers with their pollution prevention and compliance needs, and conducted 183 site visits to help Ohio companies with compliance and pollution prevention projects. They conducted 60 presentations and training events to help educate Ohio businesses and organizations about pollution prevention and environmental compliance, reaching more than 2,500 individuals. Staff also distributed 43,421 publications; developed 21 new publications to show companies how to prevent pollution and comply with environmental requirements; and published four editions of the Compliance and Prevention Quarterly for distribution to more than 5,700 people.



The office is leading Ohio EPA's participation in a multi-state Environmental Results Program for autobody shops to help them comply with federal air rules for paint stripping and surface coating. The Environmental Results Program is an innovative way to help small businesses comply with regulations in a cost-effective manner by using surveys, compliance assistance, self-certification and statistical analysis to assess compliance with environmental regulations.

To reduce the impact of mercury on the environment, OCAPP is working with the Ohio Dental Association and other partners to develop a recognition program to encourage dental offices to install mercury amalgam separators to reduce the amount of mercury going to local wastewater treatment plants.

OCAPP coordinated the Awards for Outstanding Achievement in Environmental Stewardship and recognized nine Ohio companies and other organizations for their commitment to being outstanding stewards of Ohio's environment.

In addition, staff members coordinated a series of training events to: help northeast Ohio communities and businesses prepare for new municipal storm water requirements; provide certification for storm water personnel; help private colleges and universities understand environmental regulations; and help metal finishers comply with environmental requirements.

A 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.

Office of Special Investigations

The Office of Special Investigations investigates environmental crime allegations which can result in criminal, civil and administrative enforcement. This is the only group within Ohio EPA that handles complex criminal investigations and has the flexibility to cross over program boundaries in the course of its investigations.

In SFY09, staff conducted 166 investigations, obtaining 28 convictions that resulted in 17 felony counts and 11 misdemeanor counts. These convictions resulted in approximately \$72,800 in fines, \$335,590 in restitution, 382 days of jail time, 21 years of probation; 32 months of home arrest; and 540 hours of community service. Additionally, \$15,000 was donated to the Atwood Audubon Center and Farm Summer Adventures Program in Hamilton County.

Investigators Work Together to Document Fraud

In SFY09, the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) worked on a unique case involving Dennis Smalley, a Voluntary Action Program (VAP) certified professional who plead guilty to four felony counts for defrauding three state entities: Ohio EPA, the Ohio Department of Commerce's Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR) and the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board (PUSTRCB). A coordinated effort through the investigative work of OSI, Ohio Attorney General's Office, BUSTR, Ohio EPA VAP and PUSTRCB developed a comprehensive and detailed case.

The VAP depends on the professionalism and integrity of certified professionals in their assistance of persons/entities that want to undertake voluntary cleanups of their property. Due to positive cooperation and information sharing, investigators determined that Smalley committed fraud and theft by charging or overcharging the owners of certain sites for work that he did not do.

Investigators also found that Smalley forged sampling documents, falsified data relating to the condition and construction of ground water monitoring wells, submitted sampling data from nonexistent wells and lab results for tests that may never have been conducted.

Office of Environmental Education

Cleaner School Buses

News stories about stimulus funding for infrastructure projects don't always mention one kind of infrastructure: the big, yellow buses that transport our children to school. Students on 566 school buses are breathing easier with new diesel emission controls, thanks to grants from the Ohio Clean Diesel School Bus Fund. Ohio EPA leveraged \$600,000 in state civil penalty dollars from this fund to bring Ohio \$1.73 million in federal stimulus dollars and another \$295,230 in a federal grant under the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act. Ohio EPA used funds from all three sources to award \$1,647,675 to 19 school districts. These funds will reduce student exposure to diesel exhaust, and remove an estimated 1,061 pounds of particulates; 9,349 pounds of carbon monoxide; and 3,608 pounds of hydrocarbons from the air annually.



Energy Efficiency Education Among Grant Projects

In SFY09, the Ohio Environmental Education Fund (OEEF) awarded \$957,627 in grants for education projects targeting pre-school through university students and teachers, the adult general public and the regulated community. To help local agencies and organizations struggling in tough economic times, the Office of Environmental Education offered 22 grant writing workshops and presentations around the state this year, with 437 people attending.

Energy efficiency was the focus of a number of OEEF grants. K-12 grants included energy efficiency lessons for all 2,000 sixth graders in Akron Public Schools, and energy field trip programs for fourth and fifth graders in Elgin Local Schools in Marion County.

For adult education, a grant to Ohio Interfaith Power and Light is helping provide energy audit information to at least 50 church congregations and 250 households across the state to help them implement energy conservation measures.

For the regulated community, a grant to Ohio University is providing a program to help Ohio businesses integrate energy efficiency and anticipated regulatory reductions in greenhouse gas emissions into their strategic, financial and supply chain planning.



Supporting Environmental Careers

The OEEF continues to support four initiatives to introduce Ohio students to environmental careers. At the university level, 18 students in environmental science and engineering each received \$2,500 scholarships to help them complete their degrees and begin professional practice. The OEEF also supports the Ohio Envirothon competition for high school students; National Engineers Week; Future City Competition for middle school students; and State Science Day for the best science research projects on environmental and energy topics by students in grades 7-12.

Water Quality Monitoring Workshops

In SFY09, staff members offered 19 water quality monitoring demonstrations and presentations at schools and educator workshops around the state, reaching 1,200 students and adults. The office provides statewide coordination of the *Healthy Water, Healthy People* secondary school curriculum from Project WET. Ohio EPA is using this program to certify volunteer stream monitors to collect water quality data under Level 1 of Ohio's Credible Data program.



Kick-seining for macro-invertebrates as indicators of water quality in the Rocky River at one of the Healthy Water, Healthy People teacher workshops Ohio EPA offered in 2009.

Central Support

Office of Employee Services

Staff 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 orientation. They processed 3,127 applications for 56 vacant positions, 85 resignations and 23 retirements. They also coordinated the college intern program, which included hiring 65 interns for the 2009 season.

The office administered Ohio EPA's benefits program including health, dental, vision and life insurance. This included processing 89 disability claims and 133 Family and Medical Leave requests.

Staff members developed, revised and implemented Agency employment policies. They also provided technical advice regarding civil service, employment law and human resources policies and/or programs, classification and pay range issues.

The office coordinated Bring Your Child to Work Day; the Agency's Healthy Ohioans Wellness Program; the HopeLine program, which collected hundreds of used wireless phones, batteries and accessories to support victims of domestic violence; and several blood drives. In September 2008, the local American Red Cross presented Ohio EPA with the third place award for performance in blood donations in Franklin County.

Office of Equal Employment Opportunity

The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) pursues fair and equal treatment for all individuals employed by or seeking employment with Ohio EPA. In SFY09, the EEO Office investigated two formal complaints of discrimination, provided counseling on 12 informal complaints, trained approximately 1,200 employees on EEO Policies and Procedures and Sexual Harassment.

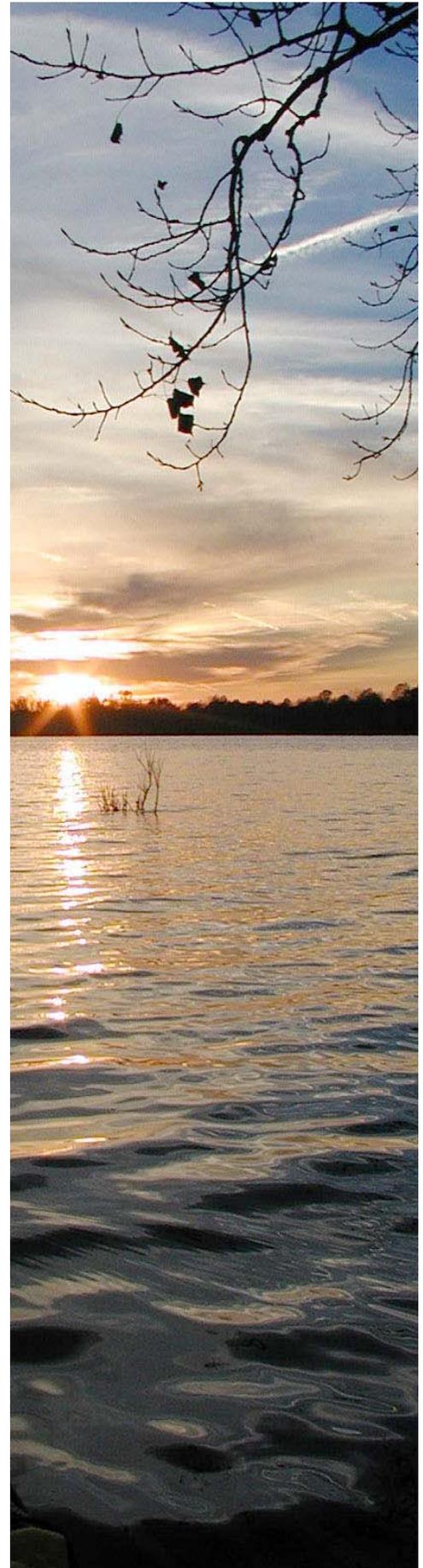
The EEO Office developed a Diversity Council consisting of 14 Agency employees dedicated to promoting the enhancement and valuing of diversity at Ohio EPA. In SFY09, the Diversity Council sponsored International Day events for employees in all locations. The council will continue to develop and distribute information on diversity topics, hold events related to diversity, seek input and feedback from employees on diversity issues and educate staff by facilitating training.

Office of Fiscal Administration

The Office of Fiscal Administration provided fiscal services including: processing 2,265 purchase orders and 20,800 payments to vendors for goods and services; depositing 38,600 fee payments to provide cash to support the Agency's operations; processing payroll for 1,207 permanent employees; providing cash management and financial reporting services for federal grants with disbursements totaling \$433 million; completing 71 evaluations to determine a company's ability to pay penalties in environmental enforcement cases; and managing the Agency's \$210 million operating budget.

The office also coordinated preparation of the Agency's biennium budget request, provided information in support of the budget throughout the legislative process and oversaw cost savings measures in response to Executive Orders and declining fee revenues.

Beginning in the spring of 2009, the office started providing ongoing accounting and reporting assistance to program divisions that received more than \$279 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding that will be passed through to local governments.



Office of Information Technology Services

During SFY09, IT Services rolled out the eBusiness Center. The eBusiness Center is the entry point for the regulated community and consultants to electronically complete and file reports and permit applications.

This Web-based application provides secure access, account management, integrated functionality and personalization and identity management. The divisions of Air Pollution Control, Surface Water, Drinking and Ground Waters and Solid and Infectious Waste Management have business services available through the eBusiness Center.

Staff members also developed and deployed a new Assistance Information Management System (AIMS) for the Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance. AIMS, which is accessed via the Agency's internal application portal, is a tool to help the division review and award stimulus funds to grantees. When AIMS is fully deployed, it will include other funding programs the division works with.

Office of Labor and Safety

Due to its low number of accidents and injuries, the Agency's Worker's Compensation rates fell again during SFY09 by eight percent to a low of \$0.20 per \$100 of payroll. Other similar agencies have rates ranging from \$0.93 to \$2.40 per \$100 of payroll.

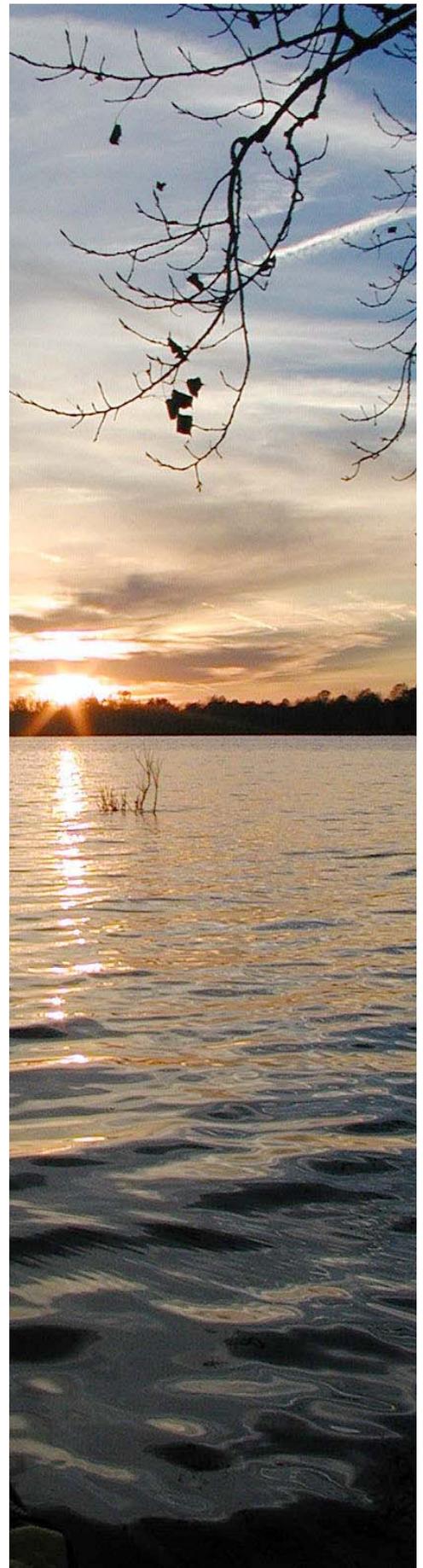
Ohio EPA maintains a safe environment through a combination of training, communication and hazard identification. In SFY09, 240 field employees completed Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Refresher training and 62 employees successfully completed the National Safety Council's defensive driving class. All field interns received safety orientation training to meet their specific needs for environmental sampling. The safety office provided HAZMAT certification training to 43 employees to support the Agency's efforts in response to chemical emergencies, bio-terrorism and pandemic flu readiness. Safety personnel also make frequent visits to work locations to conduct site visits and address safety concerns raised by local safety and labor management committees.

The safety office provided expertise in updating the Agency's pandemic flu plan. Respirator-trained staff members are identified and equipped, and may be called upon to perform designated "essential duties" in the event of a pandemic. The Agency's labor relations officer provided training to all supervisors concerning the significant changes to the new OCSEA collective bargaining agreement and the Ohio Revised Code. In addition, numerous changes were negotiated to the Agency-specific Agreement for the mutual benefit of Ohio EPA supervisors and bargaining unit employees.

Office of Legal Services

Attorneys in the Office of Legal Services work with division employees to negotiate in-house settlements of enforcement cases. These administrative orders establish conditions for facilities to maintain compliance with environmental regulations, and may include a civil penalty. Administrative orders avoid the lengthier and costlier process of litigation through the judicial system.

In addition to supporting the divisions' enforcement efforts, Ohio EPA's attorneys generated 49 formal opinions and provided legal support on 77 administrative rule packages.



Operations and Facilities

The Office of Operations and Facilities participated in the Agency's Energy Committee, which assists with Ohio EPA's energy management efforts. Efforts included replacing standard thermostats with programmable ones; insulating offices to better manage temperatures; ensuring all interior lights are off when buildings are unoccupied (with the exception of emergency lighting); and replacing incandescent light bulbs with 9-13 watt energy efficient spiral fluorescent bulbs.

The office supports districts offices with day-to-day operations and lease renewals. They supported efforts of building owners to install digital controls on HVAC systems, and to improve caulking around windows, doors and foundations in older buildings.

Staff also registered 226 employees as active bike riders who may use the bike room in the Lazarus Government Center, Ohio EPA's downtown Columbus location.

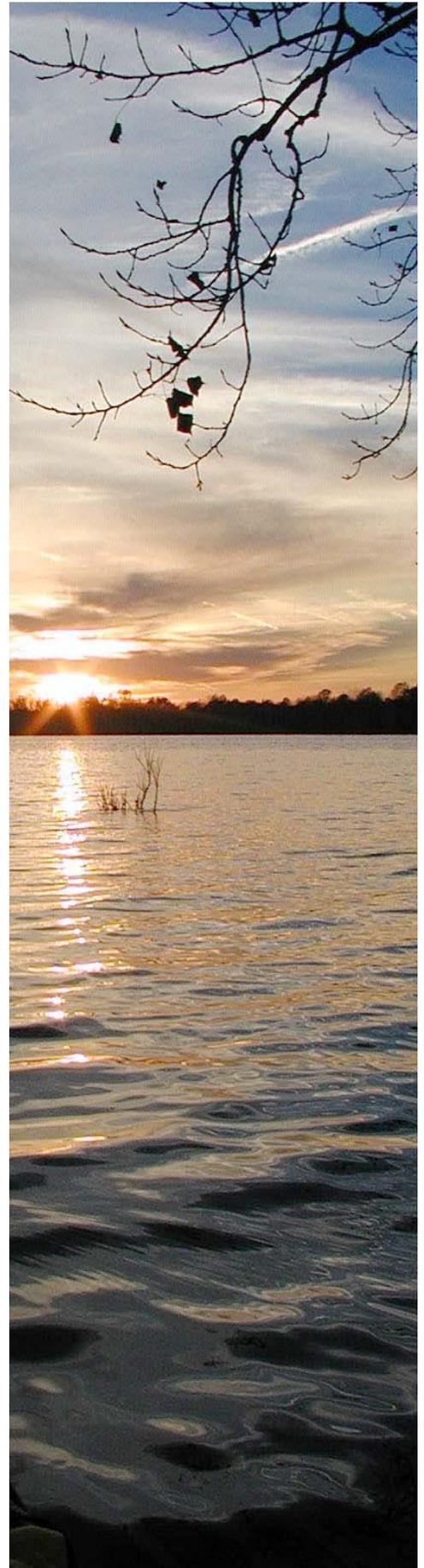
Public Interest Center

The media relations staff issued 387 news releases, responded to 2,700 media inquiries and organized and secured coverage of numerous media events around the state. Staff also arranged numerous field trips with reporters to educate them about stream and lake sampling.

During SFY09, PIC's public involvement staff moderated 131 public meetings or informational sessions attended by about 3,500 people. They responded to 2,800 calls, letters and e-mails from the public and sent out more than 23,700 citizen advisories. Staff members also helped set up displays and provided information for the Ohio State Fair, Earth Day, *COSI's* Emergency Preparedness Day, water festivals and other community events.

The print and communications section created five feature stories for the Agency's Web site; wrote and designed 26 issues of the employee newsletter; updated or edited dozens of publications prepared by the divisions; and responded to almost 300 requests for information and assistance sent via the Web page.

In SFY09, the Public Interest Center staff coordinated all aspects of Ohio EPA's Web site redesign so it conforms to standards developed for all State-level Cabinet agencies.



District Offices

Central District

Central District Office (CDO) air staff worked extensively with numerous facilities providing training and assistance on the new Air Services software and changes to air permitting procedures. In many cases, staff conducted site visits to provide regulated entities with one-on-one training. A majority of facilities in CDO submitted their electronic reports accurately and on time, in part because of significant outreach efforts. The Ohio Reformatory for Women's permit is an example of this type of customer-oriented outreach. Dramatic staff reductions and reduced assistance from consulting firms lead directly to many problems with the facility's air permit application. District air staff visited the facility to explain how to use the new Air Services online permitting software, provided assistance regarding developing an emissions inventory and educated facility staff about Ohio's air program.

In SFY09, work continued to stabilize the Licking River bank in Newark. Newark Processing was a secondary aluminum recycling facility that went bankrupt in 1997, leaving approximately 374,000 tons of dross fines and 175,000 tons of aluminum dross at the site. After noting that the Licking River was eroding into the waste, Ohio EPA provided \$2.8 million to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to stabilize the river bank with stone slopes. Because the project was completed under budget, stone slopes were also constructed along Shawnee Run, a small tributary stream, and the site was fenced and re-vegetated in the summer of 2008. The last phase of the project —replacing the existing culvert over Shawnee Run, fencing the West Pile, re-vegetating areas and removing debris — is complete except for culvert replacement. The city of Newark would like to redevelop the site, and has submitted a Clean Ohio Fund grant application.

District hazardous waste staff reviewed and acknowledged closure certification for hazardous waste clean-up projects at Columbus Steel Drum, Columbus Steel Castings and Decorative Surfaces International. As part of these projects, more than 750 tons of contaminated material was removed and properly disposed.

In October 2008, the Wolfe Park Dam and the Nelson Park Dam were removed from Alum Creek. The removal of these low-head dams will improve water quality in the Olentangy River and Alum Creek, and address impairments identified in Ohio EPA watershed studies for these rivers. These projects were made possible with the active assistance of Ohio EPA's nonpoint source pollution grants program.

Northwest District

In the fall of 2008, *USA Today* published a series investigating the potential exposure of children to toxic air pollution while at school. The reports indicated that several schools in Ohio had the potential to have levels of air pollution high enough to pose a health risk to children attending those schools. According to the newspaper's analysis, an elementary school in Wauseon was in the top one percent of those schools in the nation exposed to toxic air. District staff later assisted U.S. EPA with a nationwide air toxics sampling program at some of the schools, including Wauseon.

In addition to the special school monitor, district staff members maintain air monitors in Marion and Delta for heavy metals; in Lima for ozone, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and volatile organic compounds; in Bowling Green for ozone; and in Elmore for beryllium.

On February 18, 2009, district staff responded to the report of a leaking underground pipeline outside of the village of Cygnet. The pipeline was carrying crude oil which migrated to Rocky Fork Creek. Despite early response efforts, fast-flowing river currents and wind gusts made containment and collection of the oil difficult, and the oil traveled more than 13 miles downstream. Ohio EPA helped coordinate the response, during which an estimated 32,000 gallons of



crude oil were recovered. The response to this spill involved five Ohio EPA divisions; numerous environmental contractors; and officials from three counties and four federal agencies.

District staff in the Division of Drinking and Ground Waters assisted Central Office in conducting dye traces to determine the direction and rate of ground water flow in the carbonate bedrock of northwest Ohio. Dye was injected into natural and artificial features in Hancock, Sandusky, Seneca and Wyandot counties. Dye trace results confirm the presence of a highly interconnected network of bedding planes and fractures capable of quickly transporting water. The data will better characterize the potential for migration of contaminants in the carbonate bedrock, and identify unsuitable areas for development and waste disposal. It also will allow Ohio EPA to better assist communities with locating potable water resources and defining source water protection areas.

Ohio EPA Supports Environmental Investigation in Clyde

In 2008, Ohio EPA began to conduct environmental surveillance in the city of Clyde and Green Creek Township to support the analyses of cancer incidence among juveniles in the area. The health study is being led by the Sandusky County Health Department and the Ohio Department of Health (ODH). District staff conducted extensive air sampling and inspected area industrial facilities to determine compliance with applicable regulations. Additionally, staff conducted a detailed review of file information on historical releases, dumps/landfills and ongoing operations of area businesses.

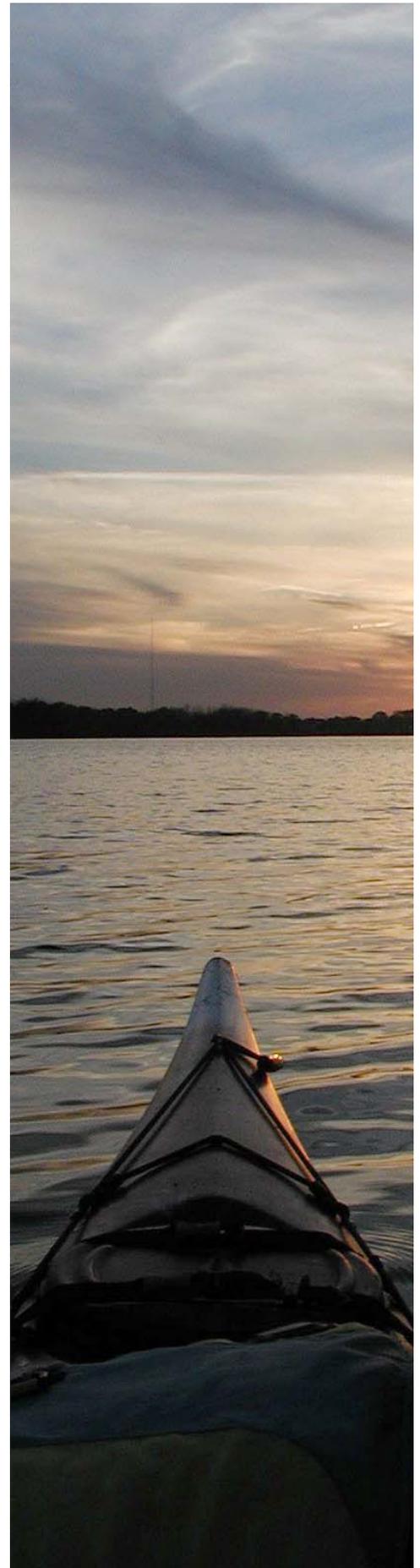
In January 2009, Ohio EPA began monitoring in the Clyde area for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals in the air. More than 118 samples have been collected to date; preliminary results do not indicate cause for concern. Air monitoring will continue through at least the end of 2009.

Staff sampled drinking water in January and February 2009. Eleven drinking water samples were collected from two public water systems and domestic water wells. The samples were analyzed for a broad spectrum of carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic chemical compounds. Results did not identify any components of drinking water that suggest carcinogenic health concerns.

Additional drinking water sampling was conducted in June 2009. Nine water samples were collected for pesticides analysis. Samples were obtained from public water systems, domestic wells, reservoirs and a river intake. The analytical results are consistent with the previous drinking water quality results.

Low-level concentrations of commonly used pesticides were detected in water which is derived from a stream or reservoir. No results from a treated drinking water sample exceeded a federal health-based standard. No pesticides were detected in any of the domestic water well samples or the Northern Ohio Rural Water sample.

All told, Ohio EPA's lab completed analyses for more than 150 drinking water, surface water and air samples for the environmental investigation in the Clyde area. Ohio EPA continues to work closely with the Sandusky County Health Department and ODH in the ongoing investigation of the cancer cluster. Additional information gathered in this investigation is shared with the community as it becomes available and is posted on Ohio EPA's Web site at www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/clyde.aspx.



Southwest District

At the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Mound Plant near Miamisburg, the site sewer system was surveyed and remediated so that it could be safely reused and the Mound property could be transferred for the Mound Advanced Technology Center. These actions were the result of a formal dispute brought by Ohio EPA under the Mound Federal Facility Compliance Agreement with DOE and U.S. EPA. The City of Miamisburg and the Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation consider this a major milestone in the effective re-use of the site.

In May 2008, a major explosion and fire occurred at the Veolia Services hazardous waste site in West Carrollton. District emergency response staff helped coordinate the air and water sampling so officials could make immediate decisions about fire and explosion response and evacuation. After the emergency was addressed, Ohio EPA participated in a multi-media effort to make decisions about removal of materials, management of contaminated surface water collected at the site, soil and ground water investigations and implications on future company operations. Despite the large scale of the initial incident, quick and coordinated efforts resulted in effective management of the incident.

Staff in several programs assisted in the response to damage from the major wind storms associated with the remnants of Hurricane Ike. In Southwest Ohio, 76 drinking water systems and many wastewater plants and sanitary landfills were affected by power outages. Staff assisted in problem resolution, information dissemination, debris management and technical support for local health and emergency officials.

Staff in the drinking water unit worked with Greene County officials to address their water supply, conveyance and treatment capacity challenges. This is a high-growth area and the county has made commitments for system and management enhancements to assure that an adequate supply of safe water will continue.

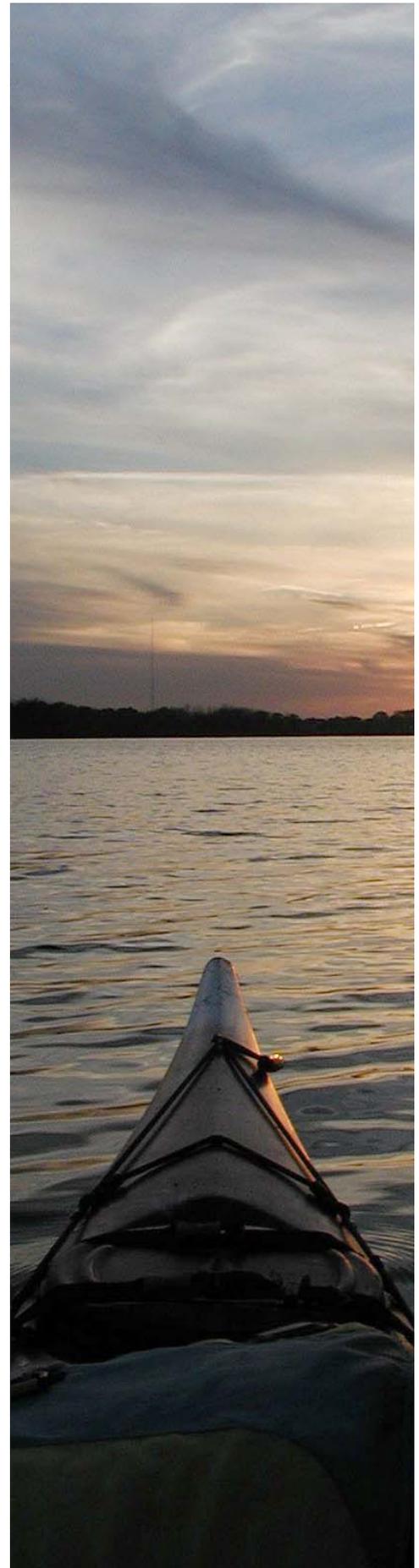
The Behr/Chrysler site in Dayton has some of the highest levels in the nation of volatile organic compounds migrating into basements of houses. Staff in the Division of Emergency and Remedial Response worked with U.S. EPA to bring about the installation of more than 200 vapor mitigation systems in the neighborhood. In addition, Ohio EPA will support U.S. EPA in its investigation of longer term cleanup options.

District staff in the federal facilities section continued to provide expertise and oversight of U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. DOE sites across the state. Specialized expertise in munitions response and radioactive waste and materials management proved to be an invaluable asset for safe and effective decisions. Staff also took the lead at the national level representing Ohio in high-level discussions regarding environmental management at federal facilities.

Northeast District

June 22, 2009, was the 40th anniversary of the last fire on the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland which served as the symbol for the passage of the Clean Water Act. The Cuyahoga Remedial Action Plan (RAP) organized several activities to celebrate the river's comeback. Many people, including Ohio EPA staff, who helped in the river's recovery were honored at a riverfront news conference.

District staff reviewed several major permitting projects that could bring new jobs to the region. For example, Ohio EPA worked closely with the Cleveland Clinic to allow a new Twinsburg facility to proceed without damaging sensitive wetlands on the property. More than 20 acres of high-quality wetlands and 2,734 linear feet of stream are now protected under conservation easements. In Columbiana County, Ohio River Clean Fuels received a permit to construct a



coal-to-liquids fuel plant in Wellsville. This project required issuance of air permits for 78 emissions units, wetlands impacts and a stream discharge. In the Youngstown area, Ohio EPA issued timely air permits to V&M Star to expand its existing steel- and pipe-making operations, and to Mahoning Renewable Energy for a waste-to-energy facility.

Ohio EPA released eight Northeast Ohio properties from future cleanup liability after they completed site assessments and met Voluntary Action Program standards. The final cleanup plan for the Nease Chemical Superfund site in Columbiana County was signed in September 2008. From 1961 to 1973, the company produced household cleaning products, fire retardants and pesticides. Mirex-contaminated soil will be dredged from parts of the Middle Fork of Little Beaver Creek. Cleanup of soil and ground water contamination at the facility is underway.

The Countywide Landfill in Stark County is a municipal solid waste facility which in the past received about 600,000 tons of industrial aluminum process waste. In 2006, the landfill had an unusual increase in gas extraction well temperatures, forceful leachate outbreaks, accelerated settlement and significant odors. These were ultimately attributed to a smoldering fire and pyrolysis caused by a reaction between the aluminum waste and liquid. Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA partnered to oversee and provide technical assistance to the facility owners to contain the fire and abate the odor nuisance. In SFY09, a fire break and improved cap were installed to prevent water and oxygen intrusion and odor release.

After learning that explosive gas was migrating into the sanitary and storm sewers at the City View shopping complex in Cuyahoga County, Ohio EPA immediately had the property owners vent the sewers to eliminate the buildup of explosive gases and ensure public safety. City View Center is built over portions of a closed landfill in Cuyahoga County. In SFY09, Ohio EPA worked with shopping center officials on a long-term solution. An active gas extraction system will pull the explosive gas in a piping network and vent it safely to the atmosphere.

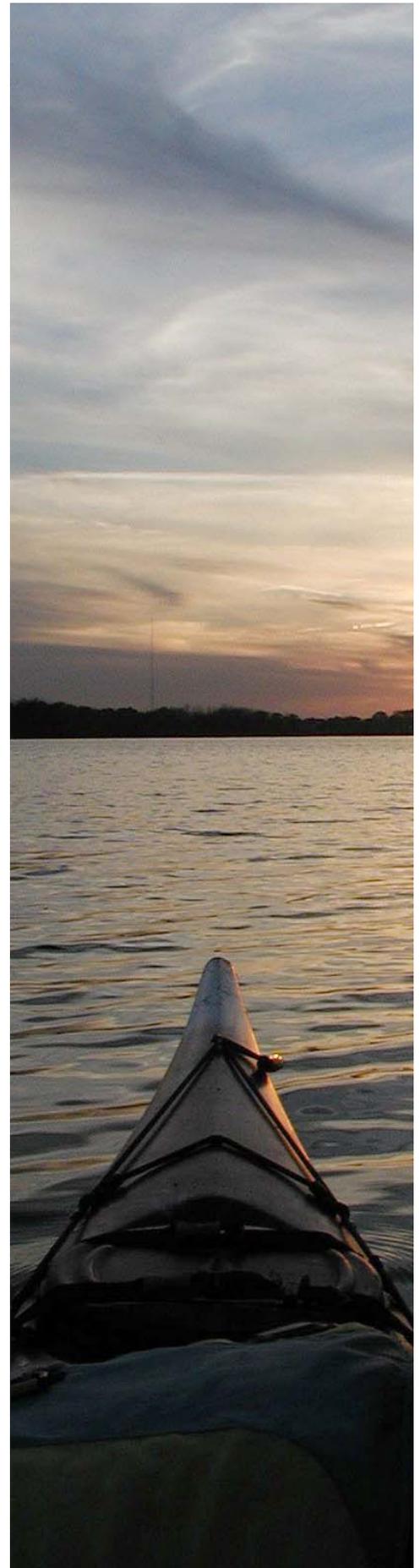
To assist communities in developing a preventive plan to protect their drinking water systems from potential future threats of contamination, Ohio EPA sponsored 10 source water protection workshops in Summit, Medina, Wayne and Stark counties.

Southeast District

A significant amount of time was devoted to the negotiation of a consent order for decontamination and decommissioning of the U.S. Department of Energy Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant near Piketon. The multi-billion dollar process will involve demolishing buildings to allow for future redevelopment and employment opportunities.

The solid waste program oversaw the cleanup of 89 scrap tire dumps (123,373 passenger tire equivalents) in 13 counties. These projects required coordination with local health departments, landowners, solid waste management districts and Central Office's Scrap Tire Unit. In the hazardous waste group, staff oversaw the implementation of an electro-osmosis system to treat ground water contamination at a former NCR site in Guernsey County.

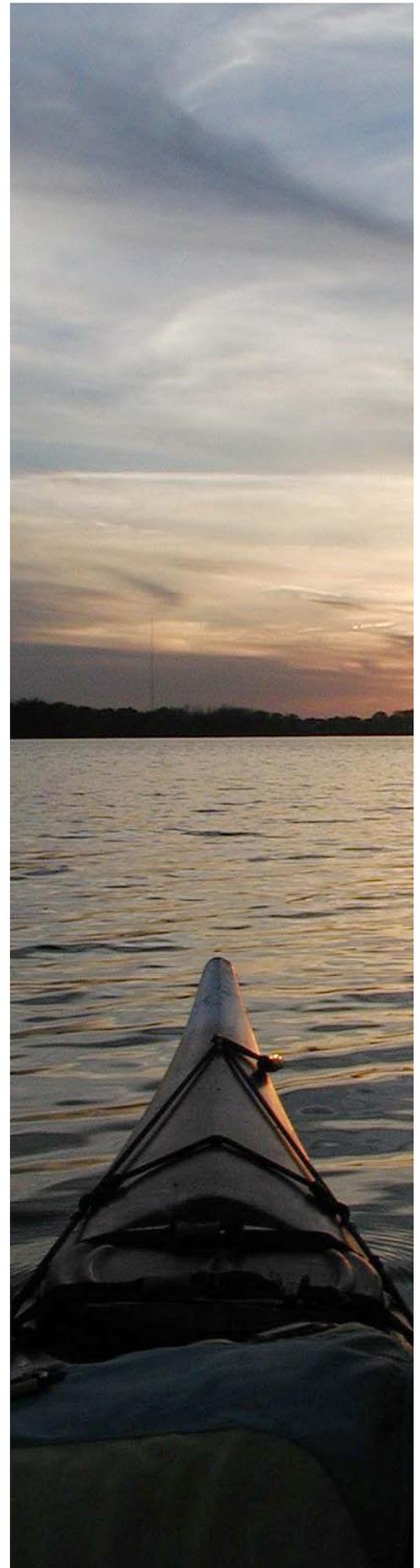
The air program had notable success by assisting with settlement of the long-standing enforcement action against The Belden Brick Company. The brick manufacturing company agreed to install additional air pollution control equipment and pay a \$1 million civil penalty.



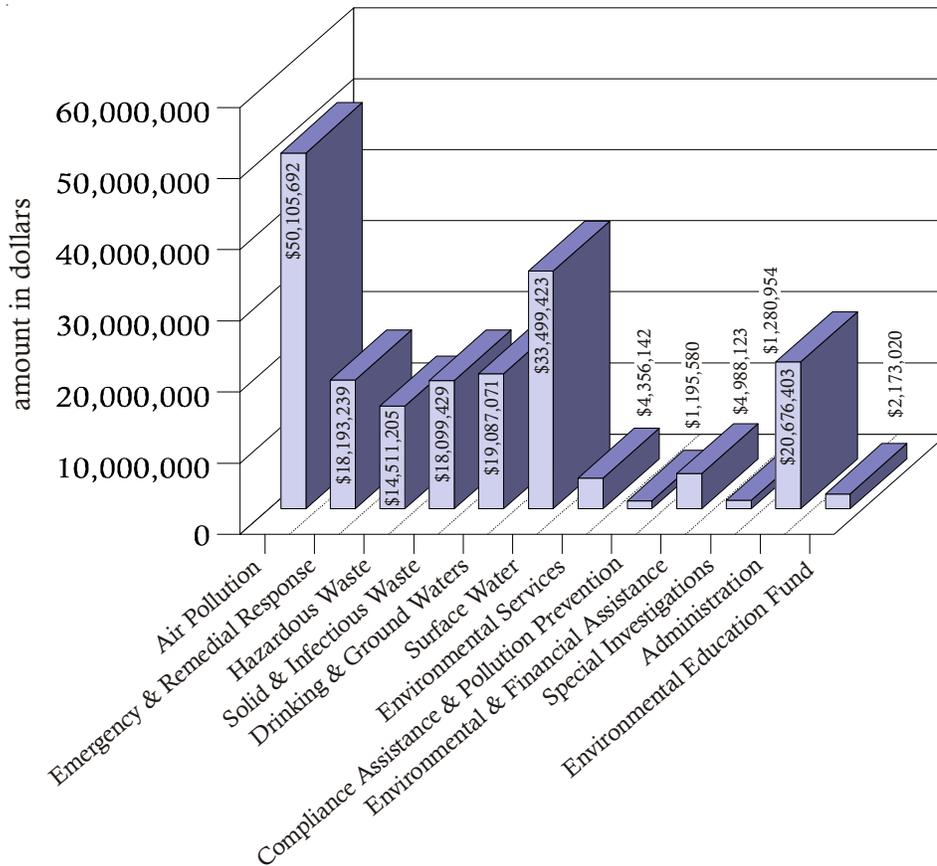
Also in the air program, Ohio EPA began coordinating with U.S. EPA to sample manganese compounds in Washington County to determine if there are possible localized health risks as a result of toxic chemical exposure. The monitors will sample air quality on 10 days during a 60-day period.

Several previously unsewered areas —Adelphi, Corning, Stone Creek and parts of Buckeye Lake area (Perry County) —either started or completed construction of sewage systems during SFY09. In addition, Division of Surface Water staff assisted two scrap yards in selecting and implementing best management practices resulting in substantial operational changes to bring them into compliance with their storm water permits. Staff also conducted 29 electro-fishing or water quality demonstrations, attended by more than 1,600 school children, watershed organization members, public officials and citizens.

In the drinking water program, staff provided significant planning assistance to identify and implement ARRA-funded drinking water projects in the district. Staff also assisted the City of Wellston when it had financial problems and could not purchase chemicals needed to adequately treat the drinking water; helped the Village of Roseville locate and permit a replacement well after one well was taken off-line due to contamination; and helped the Village of Bellaire after workers mistakenly fed the wrong chemicals into the drinking water treatment system.



SFY 09 Expenditures
\$188,166,282



SFY 09 State Special Revenues (Fees)
\$118,983,476

