

# **OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER SANITATION COMMISSION**

## **MINUTES**

**222<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Technical Committee**

**Crowne Plaza Indianapolis Downtown Union Station**

**Indianapolis, IN**

**February 11-12, 2020**

**Chairman Bruno Pigott, Presiding**

### **Call to Order**

The 222nd meeting of the ORSANCO Technical Committee was called to order by Chairman Pigott at 1:00 pm on Tuesday, February 11, 2020. Seven states, three federal agencies, and five Commission advisory committees were represented (for Roster of Attendance see on page 10).

### **Minutes of 221<sup>st</sup> Committee Meeting**

**ACTION:** Motion passed to accept the minutes of the 221<sup>st</sup> Technical Committee meeting.

### **Chief Engineer's Report**

Director Harrison provided an update on the Ohio River Basin Strategic Plan, a partnership between the US Army Corps of Engineers, ORSANCO, the Ohio River Basin Alliance, and USEPA. The goal is to develop a collaborative strategy enabling the Ohio River Basin to “speak” with one voice for the purposes of gaining leverage, influence, and funding. Outreach for plan development has been completed, and the plan is nearing completion at this time. He indicated that staff would be reaching out to its committees in the near future for further input on the draft strategy.

There are eight major areas under the strategy, including: 1) Valuable river transportation, 2) Vibrant economy, 3) Healthy, productive ecosystems, 4) Abundant clean water, 5) Flood control and risk reduction, 6) Timely change adaption and resilience, 7) Knowledge-informed decisions, and 8) World-class nature-based recreation. The abundant clean water goal is to ensure the quality and quantity of water in the Ohio River Basin is adequate to support the economic, social and environmental functions that are dependent on it. The strategic actions identified to meet the abundant clean water goal includes:

- Advocating for ORSANCO, in collaboration with the States of the Ohio River Basin, to lead in the development and dissemination of flow and water quality data and information necessary for implementing drinking, storm and wastewater management programs.
- Advocating for the State’s and US EPA’s efforts to implement the provisions of the Clean Water Act.
- Encourage ORSANCO to identify and advance solutions to water management and infrastructure challenges.
- Advocating for Clean Water Program funding for States and other environmental agencies.
- Work on emerging contaminants.
- Work on nonpoint source pollution challenges.
- Source Water Protection.
- Raise awareness of the fundamental value of water and the need for infrastructure improvements.
- Advocating for federal funding to support the HTF Strategy.
- Stabilize USGS super gauges in regards to the installation and maintenance for ORB rivers and critical watersheds.
- Development of an ORB GIS platform mapping system that incorporates current water quality monitoring status.

The draft plan will be distributed for comment to stakeholders including Commissioners, the Technical Committee, and Commission advisory committees. The intention is to seek ORSANCO approval for the strategy at the June Commission meeting.

Director Harrison also reported successes with outreach for ORSANCO's source water protection programs. Pennsylvania American Water and West Virginia American Water have committed \$100,000 in funding, and Louisville Water and Cincinnati Water have each committed \$40,000. Staff is prepared to begin outreach with the industrial sector for Organics Detection System funding.

### **HABs Update**

ORSANCO staff provided an update on the Harmful Algal Bloom program. In the 2019 HABHRCA reauthorization, there is a provision for HABs and hypoxia events of national significance. These are defined as an HAB that has had or will likely have a significant detrimental environmental, economic, subsistence use, or public health impact on an affected State. For freshwater events, USEPA is developing the guidance and is expected to have draft rules out for public comment in June.

Staff provided a timeline of events for the 2019 HAB event which impacted about 300 miles of the Ohio River for over a month. The HAB was first identified on September 11, 2019 by KY DOW at Russell, KY in the Greenup Pool. The bloom consisted of *Microcystis* sp. and produced toxin concentrations in excess of 5,000 ug/L. Recreation advisories were issued by Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana in September. The final advisory was lifted on November 5, 2019.

The HAB Monitoring, Assessment and Communications Plan is being updated due to the recent publishing of USEPA's algal toxin recreational advisory levels. The plan references the Federal and State advisory levels, all of which have changed since 2016 when the Plan was first written. A large number of comments were received after the Plan was sent to the Technical Committee, so it is anticipated that they will be incorporated into the Plan and it will be re-submitted for approval at the June meeting.

Finally, staff provided an update to the effort to develop an early warning system for HABs. The system under development is a cooperative effort between USEPA and ORSANCO. The system is being updated to incorporate what was learned from the 2019 HAB event. The project is expected to be completed by October 2020.

### **Evaluation of Kentucky Community Drinking Water for Per- & Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances**

Robert Blair with the Kentucky Division of Water presented on their study which was an examination of the occurrence of per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in a representative sample of Kentucky's public drinking water. Samples of finished (treated) water were collected and analyzed from 81 community public drinking water treatment plants (WTPs), representing 74 public drinking water systems, over the course of four months. Sampling sites were chosen to represent surface water (43 WTPs) and groundwater (38 WTPs) supplies, urban and rural land-use influence, and varying sizes of populations served. Source waters for the WTPs sampled include each of Kentucky's major river basins, the main stem of the Ohio River and major aquifers in the state. The population served by the WTPs sampled in this study account for approximately half of the population in Kentucky on public drinking water.

Samples were collected by the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (Department) personnel and analyzed at the department's Division of Environmental Program Support (DEPS) laboratory. The DEPS laboratory analyzed eight PFAS in each sampling event: PFBS, PFHpA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFOS, PFOA, ADONA and HFPO-DA. Quality assurance samples, including laboratory blanks, trip blanks and field blanks were also analyzed to ensure proper protocols were followed throughout each sampling event.

There were 96 PFAS detections, which equates to a 15% sample detection rate overall. Furthermore, 79 of the PFAS sample detections that occurred were less than 5 ng/L.

One or more PFAS were detected at 41 of the 81 WTPs sampled, which were predominantly surface water sources. PFAS were detected at 72% of the surface water WTPs sampled and 26% of the groundwater WTPs sampled. The most frequently detected analyte was PFOS, which was followed by PFOA. The highest concentration of any analyte detected was HFPO-DA at 29.7 ng/L. ADONA was not detected in any samples.

For drinking water systems that utilize surface water, detection rates were highest in WTPs drawing water from the Ohio River. For drinking water systems using groundwater as a source, PFAS compounds were most commonly detected in the WTPs of the Ohio River Alluvium. PFAS detections were more common in WTPs that have source water under urban land-use influence than those with rural land-use influence. All detections of PFOA and PFOS, both individually and when added [PFOA + PFOS], were below the 2016 EPA-recommended Human Health Advisory of 70 ng/L for those analytes.

### **Ohio River PFAS Study**

Staff provided an update on the development of a PFAS survey plan for the Ohio River. The study objective is to characterize the ambient conditions of the Ohio River relative to PFAS at 20 sites during two separate sampling events to capture conditions under different flows/seasons. The 20 sites have been selected using a systematic-probabilistic site selection method. The river was divided into 20 equal segments. A site was randomly selected in the most upstream segment, and the remaining 19 downstream sites equally spaced. After the 20 sites were selected, they were adjusted as needed for practical reasons such as obstructions within a selected cross-section. USEPA will be performing the analytical work and are still working on analytical methods that may ultimately be used to analyze Ohio River samples for PFAS.

Staff provided a detailed discussion on sample collection methods and considerations to guide sampling method selection. Key factors influencing method selection include waterbody characteristics, available resources, data quality needs, and sampling objectives. A variety of sampling methods were compared including depth-integrated methods such as equal discharge increment (EDI) sampling and discrete grab sampling techniques (e.g. bucket sampler, Kemmerer, Hydrasleeve).

Staff made a preliminary recommendation that the EDI sampling method using a D-96 Sampler is the best sample collection method option to meet the sampling objectives for this effort, which is to characterize ambient PFAS concentrations in the Ohio River. A final determination on the method selection; however, is dependent on the outcome from the USGS EDI equipment evaluation for PFAS sampling.

The primary remaining question is the collection approach to be utilized at each sample location. The USGS is in the process of evaluating the equipment used in their EDI sampling method, and the outcome of that evaluation may be forthcoming in the future. The first round of Ohio River PFAS sampling is anticipated to begin fall 2020.

### **Biological Programs Update**

Staff presented the results of the 2019 Pool surveys of Robert C. Byrd and Smithland pools. The fish and macroinvertebrate (macro) indicator results showed that Robert C. Byrd Pool was in *Fair* condition and in Full Support (average scores of 26.67 and 22.39, respectively). Only the Smithland fish indicator results were presented which showed the pool to be in *Good* condition with an average score of 38.98. The macro results were not available at the time of the meeting, but will be reviewed with the BWQSC during a spring conference call. Staff also provided updates on investigations into the effects of aquatic macrophytes and Silver Carp on biological assemblages and indicator results. A standard decision tool for use by staff and BWQSC members in evaluating biological results was revealed to be in development. Staff detailed the proposed 2020 field activities highlighted by a return to sampling efforts maintained prior to ORSANCO's NRSA involvement. Staff will return to conducting surveys in three navigational pools (Dashields, Hannibal, and Olmsted), reinvestment in dedicated fish tissue collections, add targeted sampling, and participate in various cooperative efforts with federal and state partners. Lastly, a summary of ORSANCO's recent and potential future involvement in the NRSA was provided.

## **Report of the Ohio River 305b Coordinators Workgroup**

Staff presented 2020 Ohio River use assessment methodologies for determining water quality impairments, along with draft results of those assessments, which covers the timeframe 2014 through 2018. The 2020 assessment methodologies, which were first approved by TEC in 2016, were identical to those used in the prior two cycles. The draft 2020 assessment results were largely the same as the 2018 results, with the only change being a five mile increase in the number of impaired miles for the contact recreational use based on current bacteria monitoring data. Draft results include the entire river in full support of both the aquatic life and public water supply uses. The entire river is designated as impaired for fish consumption based on levels of PCBs and dioxin in historical water quality samples, and approximately two-thirds of the river is impaired for the contact recreation use based on bacteria monitoring results. Staff will request an action on these assessment results during the June meeting, prior to which a draft report will be made available for review. Staff also reported that the workgroup supports an effort to determine the feasibility of updating the historical datasets (e.g. PCB/Dioxins in fish tissue and longitudinal contact recreation surveys) and the development of an assessment methodology for harmful algal blooms (HABs).

## **Mercury Mass Balance Project**

In June, 2015, an Ad Hoc Mercury Committee was established to identify the information needs regarding mercury in the Ohio River, and to recommend studies to fill those information needs. The committee identified source apportionment as a top priority to help determine the extent to which sources contribute to mercury in the Ohio River, and they recommended a study to account for point source and atmospheric contributions, while relying on existing data and studies to the extent possible.

Instream annual mercury loads were developed based on instream monitoring data for the fifteen largest tributaries and four mainstem stations. Point source annual loads were estimated using discharge monitoring report data, and atmospheric deposition annual loads were calculated with data from the National Atmospheric Deposition Program as well as precipitation data. Preliminary conclusions are as follows:

- Point source loads cumulatively upstream of Ohio River mile (ORM) 912 total approximately 2% of the instream mercury load at 912.
- Atmospheric deposition loads cumulatively upstream of ORM 912 are estimated to be approximately six times greater than the instream mercury load at ORM 912.
- Instream mercury loads and yields were estimated for the 15 major tributaries. Tributary loads upstream of ORM 912 cumulatively total approximately half of the instream mercury load at ORM 912.
- Point source loads from direct discharges to the Ohio River total approximately 40% of the point source loads in the basin.
- Instream mercury project data relates very well to long term instream mercury data.

A revised draft was distributed to Commissioners, TEC and the Ad Hoc Committee on Mercury Studies with comments to be submitted by March 13 (which was later extended to March 27).

## **Member Updates and Interstate Water Quality Issues**

### ***Watershed Organization Advisory Committee***

Angie Rosser commented on the Watershed Organizations Advisory Committee PFAS subcommittee meeting in March. Strategic planning circulation and solicitation of ORB strategic planning, committed in the search and support of securing funding. Several WOAC members remain concerned with the build-out of the petrochemical industry and the potential for emerging contaminants that could be discharged to the river. Recommend that ORSANCO investigate into baseline microplastic data collection and are willing to cooperate on securing funding and promoting a project. In West Virginia, they are concerned about a bill that would exempt oil and gas above ground storage tanks within areas of critical concern (e.g. near drinking water supplies). There is also a high priority around proposed PFAS legislation (further detailed by Scott Mandriola, WV) which is aimed at identifying and understanding PFAS in the state.

### ***West Virginia***

Scott Mandirola reported that the legislature is currently in session and two bills in consideration bear mentioning. A PFAS related bill would require reporting by any industry using PFAS compounds, the formation of a Commission to study PFAS for the State chaired by DEP, and the development of a water quality standard and MCL for drinking water. The other bill concerns above ground storage tanks (AST) related to the oil and gas industry. The bill would exempt approximately 600 currently regulated ASTs that are within zones of critical concern for water intakes.

In April 2020, DEP is required by the legislature to come forward with a proposal for human health criteria. This effort is underway with stakeholder input having been received.

WVDEP and WVBPH are currently planning a PFAS study for West Virginia with a focus on sampling all raw drinking water intakes in the state. USGS is proposing a quote for review, which would cover 279 samples, from ground and surface water sources, over a 3-year period. As part of the quote, USGS would do all the sampling and contract out analytical services.

Work continues on the new WOTUS rule and how it would affect the state of West Virginia. All surface and ground waters are considered Waters of the State. Currently if a waterbody is determined by the USACE to be non-jurisdictional, the State requires a State Waters Permit and mitigation.

### ***Pennsylvania***

Kevin Halloran reported that Pennsylvania has completed their water quality standards update which was approved by the Independent Regulatory Review Commission in January of this year. Subsequently approved by the Senate, it remains under continued resolution until House approval. A proposed human health criterion for manganese rule-making passed the Environmental Quality Board; a public comment period will begin in March.

ALCOSAN is currently working on upgrades to the system which upon completion will take in 600 mgd. Final designs have commenced on the associated tunnels that will pass under the three rivers. Construction on the Allegheny will commence in 2021, followed a tunnel under the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. The Shell petrochemical facility is on schedule to begin discharging in April 2020, with production online in 2021. Pennsylvania's two power plants on the Ohio River, the Bruce Mansfield Coal Plant and Beaver Valley Nuclear Power Station are slated for closure in 2020 and 2021, respectively. After 2021, Pennsylvania will no longer have a power station on the Ohio River main stem.

### ***Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Works Advisory Committee***

Alex Novak reported that Louisville is testing for PFAS influent, effluent, and biosolids at two sites. All samples thus far have resulted in non-detects. Voiced appreciation on behalf of the committee for ORSANCO's Bacteria trends report. The members regularly use information in the report to demonstrate to the public the benefits of infrastructure improvements.

### ***Indiana***

Eileen Hack reported that environmental rule board approved a CSO wet weather limited use designation in a January meeting. A public hearing has been scheduled for May 13<sup>th</sup> for a review of draft metal rule before the board. The main changes to this iteration of the rulemaking mostly concerns site-specific selenium criteria relative to waters, outside the Great Lakes, where sturgeon and paddlefish are not present. If the board adopts the draft rulemaking a 21 day public comment period will follow.

Of facilities discharging to the Ohio River, the only permit currently under review is for the Duke-Gallagher power plant. Currently operating two of its original four units, this plant is schedule for retirement in 2022. 316a permits are under review for the Clifty Creek Electric Generating Station and the ALCOA-Warrick facility. 316b permits are under review for the Vectren FB Culley Station and Duke-Gallagher.

The Assessment and Monitoring branch recently completed its forth probabilistic assessment cycle, which include data from tributaries on the Ohio River for a variety of biotic (E. coli, algal biomass, diatom, macros, and fish) and abiotic data (paired water quality and dissolved oxygen). Fish tissue sampling efforts were focused in the Lower Wabash River in 2019 and will be conducted in direct Ohio River tributaries in 2020.

IDEQ has a long range plan to assess drinking water facilities in the state for PFAS compounds, beginning with those not previously sampled as part of the regulated contaminant monitoring. The plan, which will first focus on the 123 facilities servicing 3,300 – 10,000 individuals, is yet to be finalized or funded.

A House bill has been proposed which includes provisions to sync Indiana's variance rules with federal rules. Another bill would allow county surveyors to clear or reconstruct regulated drains without obtaining a permit from IDEQ pursuant to laws associated with regulated wetlands. Lastly, there has been a concerted effort across the state (USGS, DNR, FWS) to remove and/or improve the safety of low head dams. A House bill would require DNR to establish a roster of all low head dams in the state, require owners of the dam to carry insurance and post signage, and potentially authorize fines for being in close proximity to a low head dam.

### ***Illinois***

Scott Twain reported that Illinois EPA continues to work on PFC groundwater regulations, which currently focus on PFAS, PFOA and 3 other parameters. The previously completed representative sampling plan for public water supply (PWS) intakes has shifted to focus instead on finished water. A grant was recently received which will fund the collection and analysis of finished water samples from every PWS in the state over the course of a year.

### ***United States Environmental Protection Agency***

Dave Pfeifer reported that US EPA Region 5 was still sorting out the effects of the agency realignment. They are hiring to fill a number of vacancies. Staff have remained busy assisting several states with selenium rulemaking and diligently adhering to their 60 and 90 day deadlines.

### ***Power Industry Advisory Committee***

Cheri Budzynski reported that she is still looking for a new Chairperson, but that Nick Kasper from Buckeye Power has expressed interest. Members are considering implementation options associated with the Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) and Effluent Limit Guidelines (ELG) rules published in late 2019. The power utilities submitted their comments to these rules in January 2020, having concerns with the associated deadlines and feasibility of simultaneous implementation. The utilities do not view their normal operations as a source of PFAS, aside from potentially firefighting training which they are investigating. Ohio utilities were largely unaffected by WOTUS changes as the state rule is more stringent.

### ***Kentucky***

Carey Johnson introduced himself as the secretary's proxy for the TEC meeting, detailing his time with KDOW and past experience with ORSANCO. He defaulted to Katie McKone to provide the remainder of the state update. Katie McKone reported that the results of Kentucky's PFAS study and strategy presented on the first day of TEC by Rob Blair was published on November 18, 2019. The next steps for follow up monitoring are being determined in coordination with DEP Commissioner's Office.

Regulations regarding Kentucky 2018 Triennial Review of WQS were filed with the Legislative Research Commission on June 12, 2019; the public comment period ended July 31, 2019. The Statement of Consideration (SOC) and Regulations Amended After Comment (AAC) were filed September 13, 2019. The Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee (ARRS) heard the regulations on November 12, 2019, and referred the regulations to the Natural Resources and Energy Committee (NREC) on December 4, 2019. The NREC did not place the regulation on its agenda for December, so the regulations became effective on January 3, 2020.

The Association of Clean Water Administrators and EPA are working on CSO post-LTCP (long term control plan). The plan involves monitoring and permitting off-ramps for CSO communities that have post-LTCP CSO discharges/outfalls. In the larger context, the CSO Policy requires communities to meet Water Quality Standards at the end of their LTCP but in many communities, violations of the WQS will still occur and they wouldn't be

released from their LTCP. Katie noted that a recent EPA article, *States Utilities Grappling With Next Steps For CSO Communities* from October 11, 2019, is a good summary of the issue.

It was reported that several permits were renewed including KYR10 Stormwater Construction GP (Effective 12/1/19), KYG11 Concrete/Asphalt Plant GP (Renewal to be issued 2/2020), and KYG 84 Non-coal mining GP (Renewal to be issued 2/2020).

With focus on 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Kentucky Agriculture Water Quality Act in 2019, the state is in the process of revising/updating the nutrient reduction strategy. An optimization approach is under development to identify nutrient limits on major POTWs beginning 2020. Additionally, EPA 104(b)(3) funds are being used to develop a modern, on-line version of the state Agriculture Water Quality Plan, conduct some focused Education and Outreach on AWQA obligations and opportunities, and develop capacity for a Voluntary Lakes Monitoring program.

KDOW coordinated additional metals samples from Smithland Pool in 2019. ORSANCO staff collected samples for process by the state lab. All results in from the lab, and in the project close out process. Did observe some exceedances of Kentucky's chronic WQS, but they were not frequent or consistent in location. The beginning stages of a plan for similar sampling within Olmsted pool are underway. The Basin Management unit of focus for Kentucky's 2020 ambient network is the 4 River, Upper Cumberland and Lower Cumberland rivers. These locations coincide well with ORSANCOs probabilistic pool survey of Olmsted in 2020. The updated assessment methodology for fish consumption was finalized (approved for dissemination) and sent to EPA. The assessment process for lakes and streams and data analysis of stream data is underway as part of the 2018/2020 integrated report.

### ***Ohio***

Audrey Rush reported that OEPA has a completed PFAS action plan, initiated in December of 2019, to sample raw and finished water from 1500 public water suppliers by the end of 2020. A draft integrated report was released on February 13<sup>th</sup>, 2020. A 2020 update to the Nutrient Mass Balance plan is scheduled for April, 2020. There is a current push for funding via the H2Ohio program for several initiatives. The first is aimed at replacement of lead drinking water lines. The second initiative involves the construction of wetlands to assist the nutrient reduction program. Ohio DNR and local Soil & Water Districts would coordinate these wetland constructions at the HUC-12 level. The USEPA Gulf 20 award is being investigated as a means to fund additional wetland constructions in the Ohio River basin. OEPA will be shifting from a five year basin rotation to a probabilistic survey design. The design will instead focus on groups of streams beginning with large rivers in 2020, wadeable and small streams in 2021, and headwater streams in 2024. A draft QAPP has been completed and staff will proceed with site-selection.

An interested party review is underway for the first wave of beneficial use designation rule-makings. This will be completed in three waves (1-Maumee River basin, 2-Southwest Ohio, 3-Northeast Ohio), with the second wave potentially upgrading 100 miles of the Scioto River to exceptional warm water habitat. A change to the HAB recreational criteria has been proposed which would shift it from a tiered to a single advisory level.

### ***USGS***

Jeff Frey from USGS's new Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Water Science Center mentioned that with the merger the three state offices, Dave Straub has been appointed as the new Deputy Director in Ohio. Jeff highlighted the super gauge mounted on the American Queen stern-wheeler along with the agency's plans to add similar capabilities to other vessels on the Ohio River. The gauge collects continuous water quality variables, including nitrates, and has a kiosk for passengers of the pleasure craft to view real-time data. The USGS has plans to add real-time sediment data to the list of continuous variables measured at another super gauge in New Harmony, IN. The installation and maintenance of gauge has been difficult for hydrological and infrastructure reasons. Past support for super gauge was received from The Nature Conservancy, Nestle, and the Department of Agriculture. The Indiana Water Monitoring Council USGS will be having a symposia on March 24 to determine how to improve integration and dissemination of data across Indiana agencies (USGS, IDEM, and IDNR).

As part of the National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) project PFCs were intensively sampled for in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. The result data have not been released as of yet but mirror results collected by state agencies as far as detections. Though NAWQA will be concluding in the future, the USGS will likely continue support of the project activities within another USGS section.

### ***Virginia***

Melanie Davenport noted that a lot of the state's resources remained focused within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed as it has both specific water quality criteria and a federal TMDL. This year marks the third watershed implementation plan for the Chesapeake Bay. Potential changes in air quality related to the natural gas industry has received recent regulatory and statutory interest. This is largely a result of the completion of Virginia's first two interstate natural gas transmission lines. The citizen state water control board directed the DEQ to develop instream turbidity criterion fueled by additional concerns related to the natural gas industry.

There are currently concerns within the state concerning rolling back Virginia's tidal and non-tidal wetlands law to match WOTUS. A bill regulating ASTs containing hazardous substances, currently regulations only cover petroleum tanks, has been continued until 2021. Last year legislation was passed requiring the removal of all coal ash from a facility within the Chesapeake watershed, new legislation has been proposed to expand that requirement to all watersheds.

**PFAS** – In Virginia drinking water related issues fall to the health department. The health department has been directed via legislation to conduct a survey of PFCs in finished drinking water (DEQ is working with them on the study).

### ***Water Users Advisory Committee***

Bruce Whitteberry reported that no significant spills affecting drinking water occurred on the Ohio River since the October 2019 Commission meeting. Additionally, from the utilities' perspective the 2019 HAB and measured toxin levels were lower than observed during the 2015 event. The committee continues to work with staff on the ODS next-generation renovation. One particular item of interest would be to expand the network parameters to include semivolatile organic compounds, which are currently precluded by cost. Several members are currently sampling for PFCs and preparing for implementation pending the finalization of USEPA's lead and copper rulemaking. Members have received training on the USEPA Water Suite program, expanding the contaminant source inventory for the Ohio River, and are working cooperatively to produce a defensible value for the number of individuals that rely on the Ohio River as a drinking water source.

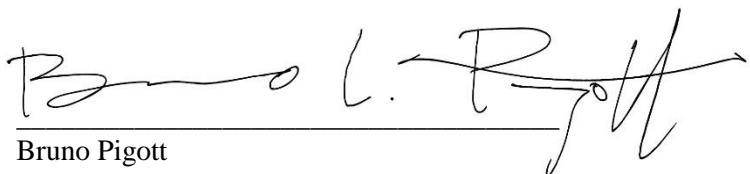
### **Status of Combined Sewer Overflow Abatement from Ohio River Communities**

Staff gave a presentation on implementation of the Nine Minimum Controls by combined sewer overflow (CSO) communities along the Ohio River. This update is provided to the Technical Committee annually at its February meeting. There are currently 48 Ohio River CSO communities. This is down from the previously reported 49 communities, as Vanceburg, KY has converted to stormwater outfalls and no longer has CSOs. Implementation has improved slightly over the past decade, with Ohio River CSO communities achieving 90 percent or greater implementation for all of the Nine Minimum Controls except Pretreatment and Proper Operation & Maintenance. All 48 CSO communities have submitted their Long Term Control Plans (LTCPs). Forty of those plans have been approved.

**Adjournment**

The 222<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the ORSANCO Technical Committee was adjourned by Chairman Pigott at 12:10 pm on Wednesday, February 12, 2020.

Approved:



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. L. Pigott".

Bruno Pigott

Prepared by Jason Heath, P.E., BCEE with contributions from Ryan Argo, Sam Dinkins and Greg Youngstrom.  
(Recording of proceedings available at Commission Headquarters)

PowerPoint presentations from this meeting are available on the Commission website at [www.orsanco.org](http://www.orsanco.org).

## **Roster of Attendance**

### ***Technical Committee***

Chairman	Commissioner Bruno Pigott
Illinois	Scott Twait
Indiana	Eileen Hack
Kentucky	Katie McKone
New York	Not present
Ohio	Audrey Rush
Pennsylvania	Kevin Halloran
Virginia	Melanie Davenport
West Virginia	Scott Mandirola
US Army Corps of Engineers	Erich Emery
US Environmental Protection Agency	David Pfeifer
US Geological Survey	Jeff Frey
Chemical Industry Advisory Committee	Not present
Power Industry Advisory Committee	Cheri Budzynski
Public Interest Advisory Committee	Betsy Mallison
Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Works Advisory Committee	Alex Novak
Water Users Advisory Committee	Bruce Whitteberry
Watershed Organizations Advisory Committee	Angie Rosser
NPDES Subcommittee	Brad Gavin
ORSANCO Chief Engineer	Richard Harrison
Staff Liaison	Jason Heath

### ***Commissioners/Proxies***

Stuart Bruny, Craig Butler, Doug Conroe, Charles Duritsa, George Elmaraghly, David Flannery, John Hoopingarner, Carey Johnson (proxy), John Kupke, Ron Lovan, Paul Miller (proxy), David Miracle, Mike Wilson and Davitt Woodwell.

### ***Staff***

Ryan Argo, Dave Bailey, Bridget Borrowdale, Lisa Cochran, Sam Dinkins, Joe Gilligan, Richard Harrison, Jason Heath, Bridget Taylor, Rob Tewes, Jamie Tsiominas, Emilee Urichich, Greg Youngstrom

### ***Guests***

Jody Arthur	IDE�
Rob Blair	Kentucky Division of Water
Kevin Crane	IDE�
Jessica Fox	EPRI
John Hirschfield	Westlake Chemical
Ali Meils	IDE�
Martha Clark Metler	IDE�
Harry Stone	ORBA
Jeff Thomas	EPRI
Cindy Wagner	IDE�
Ward Wilson	Kentucky Waterways