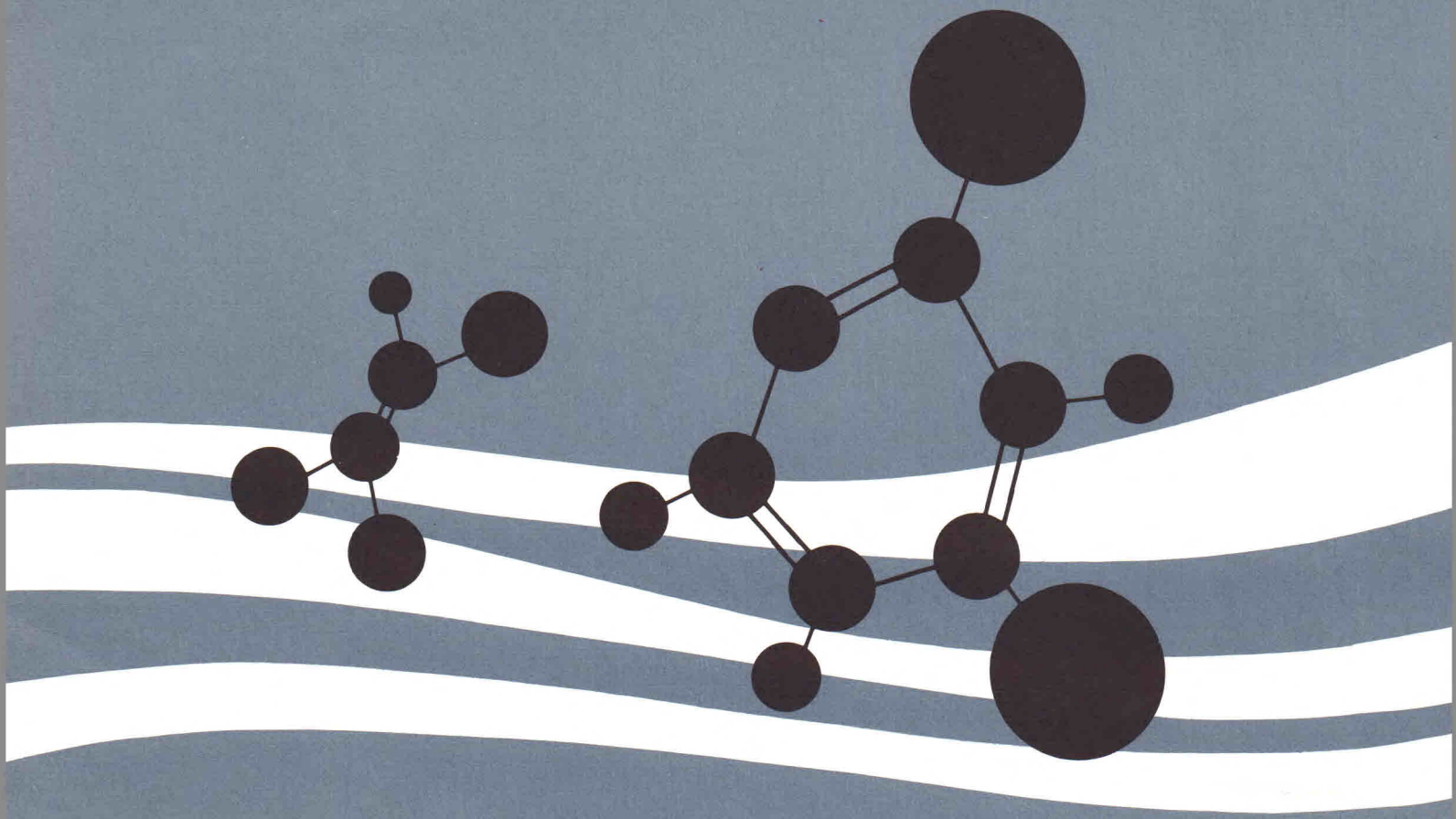
ORSANCO 1986



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OHIO ■ PENNSYLVANIA ■ VIRGINIA ■ WEST VIRGINIA
and the UNITED STATES

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William L. Klein, Acting Executive Director

LEGAL COUNSEL

Leonard A. Weakley, Taft, Stettinius and Hollister

**As of March 1, 1987*

TO:

THE HONORABLE JAMES R. THOMPSON *Governor of Illinois*

THE HONORABLE ROBERT D. ORR *Governor of Indiana*

THE HONORABLE MARTHA LAYNE COLLINS *Governor of Kentucky*

THE HONORABLE MARIO M. CUOMO *Governor of New York*

THE HONORABLE RICHARD F. CELESTE *Governor of Ohio*

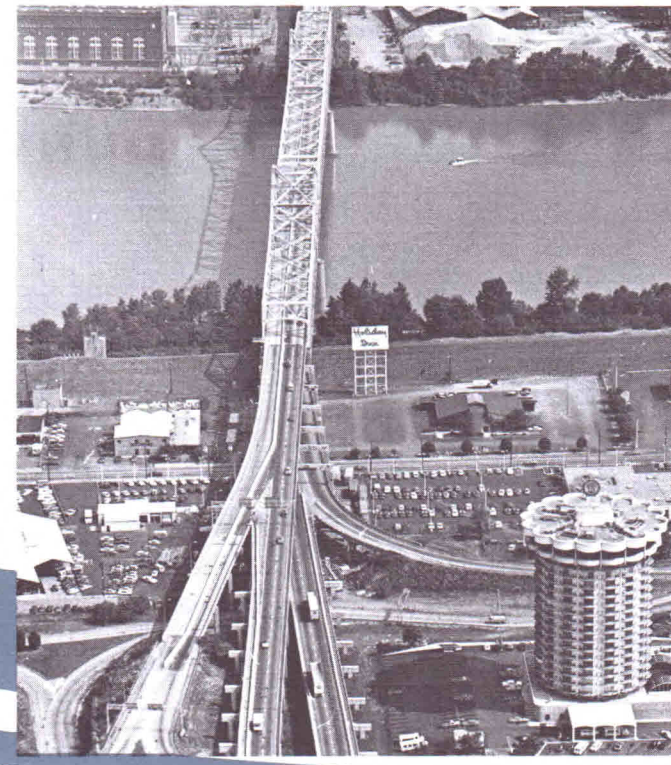
THE HONORABLE ROBERT P. CASEY *Governor of Pennsylvania*

THE HONORABLE GERALD L. BALILES *Governor of Virginia*

THE HONORABLE ARCH A. MOORE, JR. *Governor of West Virginia*

AND

THE HONORABLE RONALD W. REAGAN *President of the United States*



Interstate 75 crosses the Ohio River connecting Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky. (Kentucky Post Photo)

The Commissioners of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) — an interstate compact agency created jointly in 1948 by the State of Illinois, the State of Indiana, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the State of New York, the State of Ohio, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of West Virginia, with the approval of the Congress of the United States — respectfully submit a review of the Commission's activities in 1986.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

"MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE"

In the 1980's, the Ohio River and its tributary streams present a picture of progress as well as one of contrasts.

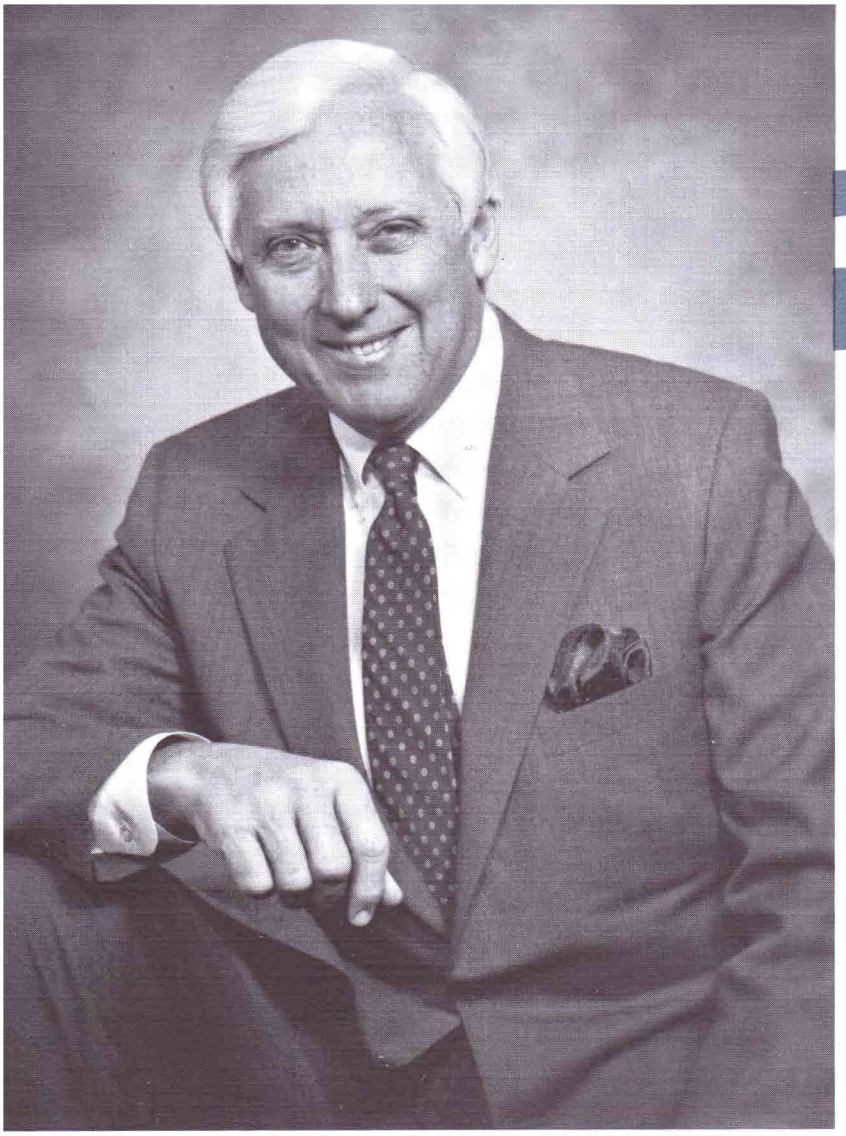
The improved quality of these rivers is the result of almost 40 years of concentrated effort by the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission and the states it represents, working in cooperation with federal agencies such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to revive the waters that were choking with pollution in the 1940's.

1986 was a year of transition; one of adjustment to better meet today's needs for the continued protection of the Ohio River for its many uses. A new system to obtain dissolved oxygen data was developed, replacing the somewhat outdated Electronic Monitoring System. The new Dissolved Oxygen System is more economical and will more effectively provide information to meet changing pollution control needs. The Electronic Monitoring System had been in existence for more than 20 years.

Low levels of organic chemicals continue to be found in the river as well as pollution from non-point sources and sediment from erosion. Groundwater pollution associated with the Ohio River aquifer requires assessment. All of these are undergoing study as part of a Toxics Control Project adopted by the Commission for 1986 and beyond.

The Organic Chemicals Detection System is a key element in the Commission's Toxics Control Program as well as a spill alert system for protection of downstream water users. We continue to make improvements in the detection capabilities of the system in order to establish trends in water quality and measure progress in protecting the designated uses of the Ohio River.

The Ohio is increasingly being utilized as a recreational resource and a favorite fishing spot for thousands of fishermen. Fishing tournaments and fishing clubs are being organized up and down the river.



Joseph H. Harrison
Chairman

Continued progress in achieving cleaner streams in the Valley should assure an abundance of aquatic life in these waters for the future.

We will continue to strive to better serve the people of the Valley by setting water quality goals for the Ohio River which will provide improved recreational opportunities while continuing to meet domestic, industrial, agricultural and other development needs.

Indiana Commissioners Nancy Maloley, Albert Kendrick and Joseph Harrison, right, present ORSANCO's Annual Report to Indiana Gov. Robert Orr.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Since its creation in 1948, the Commission has faced many challenges in its efforts to establish cleaner streams in the Ohio Valley. Today's salient water quality issues, such as pollution from land runoff — known as "non-point" pollution — and discharges of toxic compounds were secondary to the more basic needs for construction of wastewater treatment plants. At the time the Compact was signed, construction of wastewater treatment plants, particularly municipal facilities, necessary for restoration of water quality presented an enormous challenge as less than one percent of sewered communities in the Ohio Valley included a central treatment facility in 1948. By 1964, just 16 years later, that figure rose to 99 percent.

In 1970 and 1972, the Commission and Federal Government respectively established the next challenge for municipal wastewater treatment; the construction of facilities to provide secondary level treatment capabilities. Today, again 16 years later, 94 percent of the population in the Valley is served by wastewater treatment plants constructed to provide at least secondary treatment. A state-by-state comparison of percentages of populations served by wastewater treatment facilities constructed to provide a minimum of secondary level treatment is shown in the accompanying map of the Compact District.

Progress along the Ohio River has been equally impressive. Secondary level wastewater treatment facilities are in place for all communities with populations over 10,000, except for Ironton, Marietta and East Liverpool, Ohio and Moundsville, West Virginia. Moreover, secondary facilities are under construction for each of these four communities.

Shown in Table 1 is a list of all communities along the Ohio River that do not now have secondary plants. In almost all cases facilities are either under construction or have obtained construction grants. In accordance with national policy, schedules for these communities are in place to have the required treatment installed by midyear 1988. Again, another important milestone in clean streams will have then been reached.

INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Construction of industrial wastewater treatment plants presents different challenges. Each must be designed according to the type of wastes to be treated. Variables such as volume and characteristics of the wastes can be closely controlled, which provides greater flexibility in the methods and processes utilized to meet discharge requirements.

TABLE 1. STATUS OF DISCHARGES FROM OHIO RIVER COMMUNITIES WITH PRIMARY OR NO TREATMENT FACILITIES

COMMUNITY	STATUS	COMMUNITY	STATUS
PENNSYLVANIA	All facilities providing minimum of secondary treatment	**OHIO**	
KENTUCKY	All facilities providing minimum of secondary treatment	East Liverpool	Under construction
		Mingo Junction	Under construction
		Brilliant	General Plan completed
		Marietta	Under construction
		Gallipolis	Under construction
		Lawrence Co.	Under construction
		Ironton	Under construction
		New Boston	General Plan completed
ILLINOIS		**WEST VIRGINIA**	
Rosiclaire	Under construction	Chester	Construction to start July 1987
Metropolis	Construction to start June 1987	New Cumberland	Grant awarded for design and construction
Cairo	Under construction	Glendale	To be served by Moundsville
Joppa	Enforcement pending	Moundsville	Under construction
		Paden City	Construction to start March 1987
		Sisterville	Construction plans due March 1987
		Williamstown	Grant awarded for design and construction
INDIANA		Point Pleasant	Application for funding due 3/87
Cannelton	To be served by Tell City	Ceredo and Kenova	Application for funding due 3/87
Troy		Lubeck PSD (13 package plants)	To be served by Parkersburg
		Marshall County (PSD—Washington Works)	Under construction
		Brooke County PSD (No. 1, 2, 3, and 4)	Grant awarded for design and construction

TABLE 2

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN THE COMPACT DISTRICT*

	Number of Facilities	Facilities Needing Additional Treatment and/or Capability
Illinois	10	1
Indiana	134	15
Kentucky	69	3
New York	19	0
Pennsylvania	145	23
Ohio	147	30
Virginia	13	4
West Virginia	75	18
Total	612	94
Along the Ohio River	120	27

*Source 1985 ORSANCO Basinwide Wastewater Facilities Survey
Does not include: (1) Facilities of 40,000 gal/day or less
(2) Facilities requiring temperature adjustment only
(3) Coal-related facilities

The ability of industries to respond to environmental control requirements is reflected in Table 2 which lists state-by-state summaries of the industrial wastewater treatment plants, including those plants needing improvements. In the Compact District, 15 percent of 612 industrial plants need improvements. This compares somewhat more favorably than along the Ohio River, where 23 percent of 120 facilities need improvement projects.

A REGISTRY OF DISTINGUISHED OPERATORS

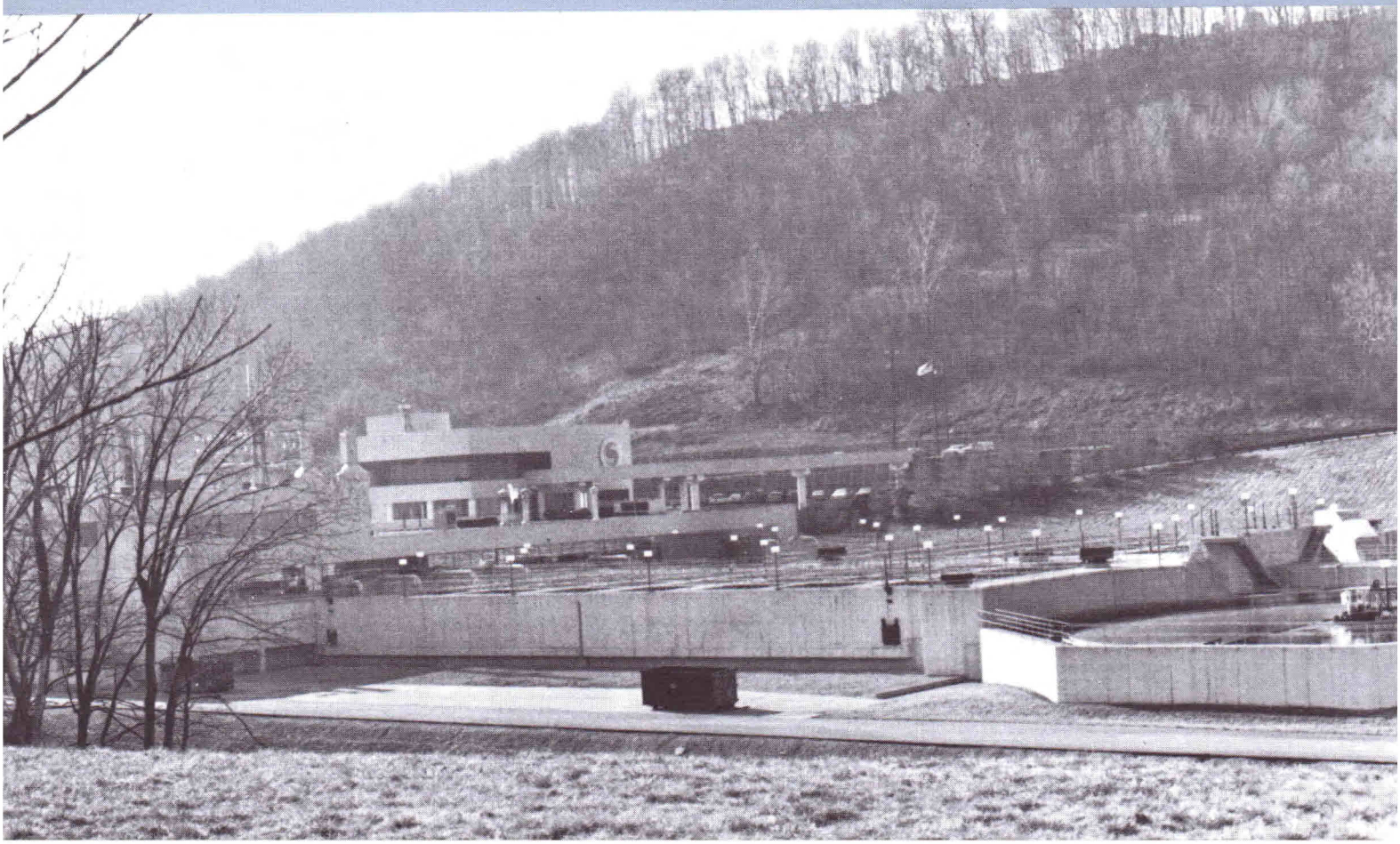
Construction of adequate physical facilities capable of providing the degree of treatment necessary to assure healthy streams is only part of the challenge. Proper operation of those facilities is necessary if water quality goals are to be realized. In 1986, the Commission, in an effort to recognize the importance of the professionals who operate water and wastewater treatment plants, authorized the establishment of a Registry of Distinguished Operators. Consideration for Commission election to the Registry is available to operators of facilities located in the Compact District who, upon evaluation by a team of qualified peers, have demonstrated professional competence beyond available certification requirements. Implementation of this program is expected to come to fruition in 1987 with the election of the first successful nominees to the Registry.

STANDARDS OF TREATMENT

The Compact provides to the Commission the authority to adopt standards of wastewater treatment to protect the uses of interstate streams in the District. This authority has been implemented for the Ohio River where the Commission's current requirements, adopted in 1984, specify secondary treatment for municipal treatment plants and the equivalent for industry. In order that these requirements remain state-of-the-art, they are reviewed every three years. In 1986, the triennial review of the standards was initiated. It is anticipated that this review will be completed in 1987.

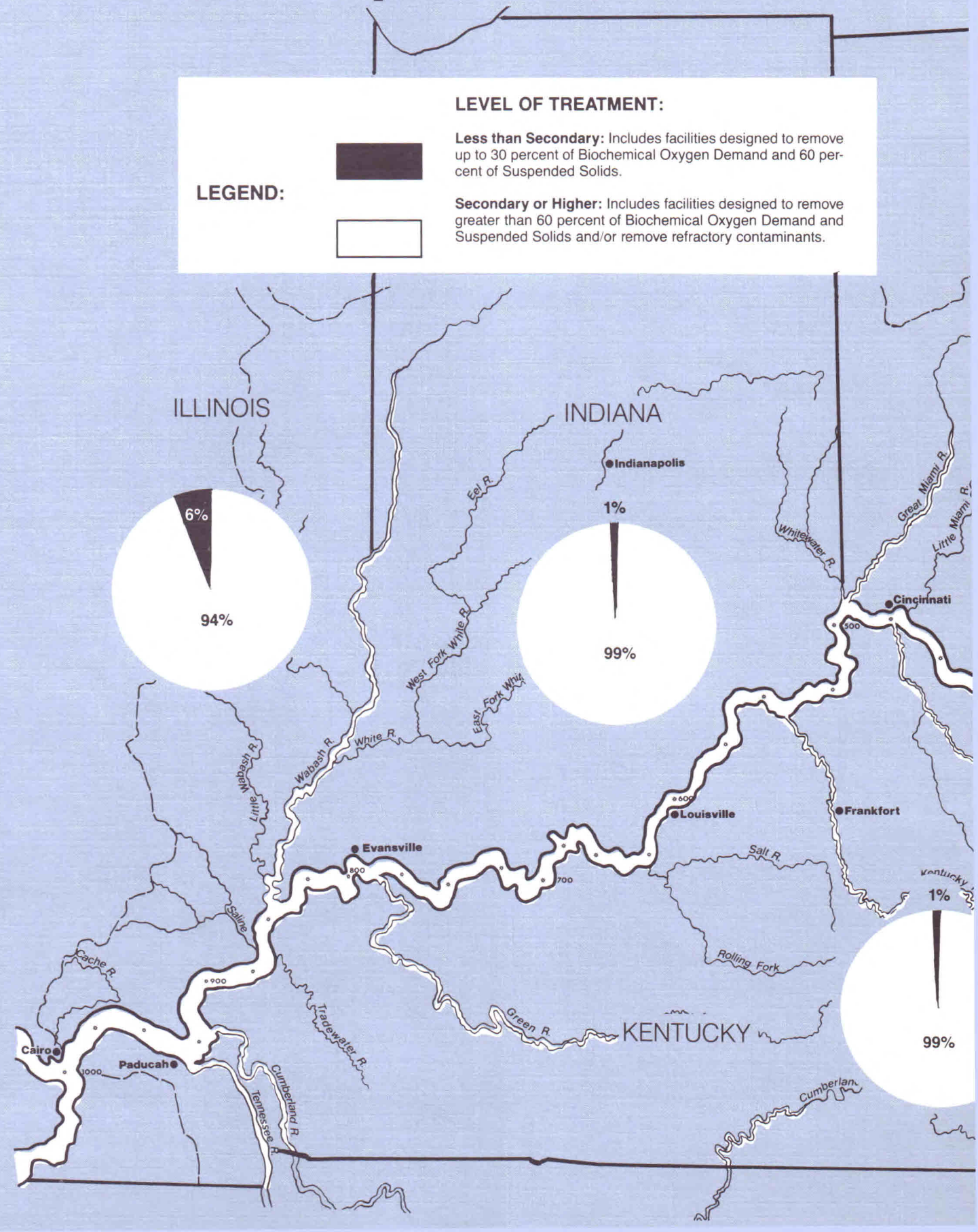
The Commission's authority to adopt orders to bring about compliance with its standards is occasionally called upon by the states and U.S. EPA to supplement their ongoing enforcement efforts. Because the agencies are usually effective in these activities, the Commission is utilized on a limited basis. In 1986, however, the Commission cooperatively participated with U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA in administering a Consent Order and Agreed Order for the Cincinnati Metropolitan Sewer District-Mill Creek Sewage Treatment Plant. The District is under remedial construction with completion scheduled for July 1, 1988, and has significantly improved the quality of its effluent through improved operation.

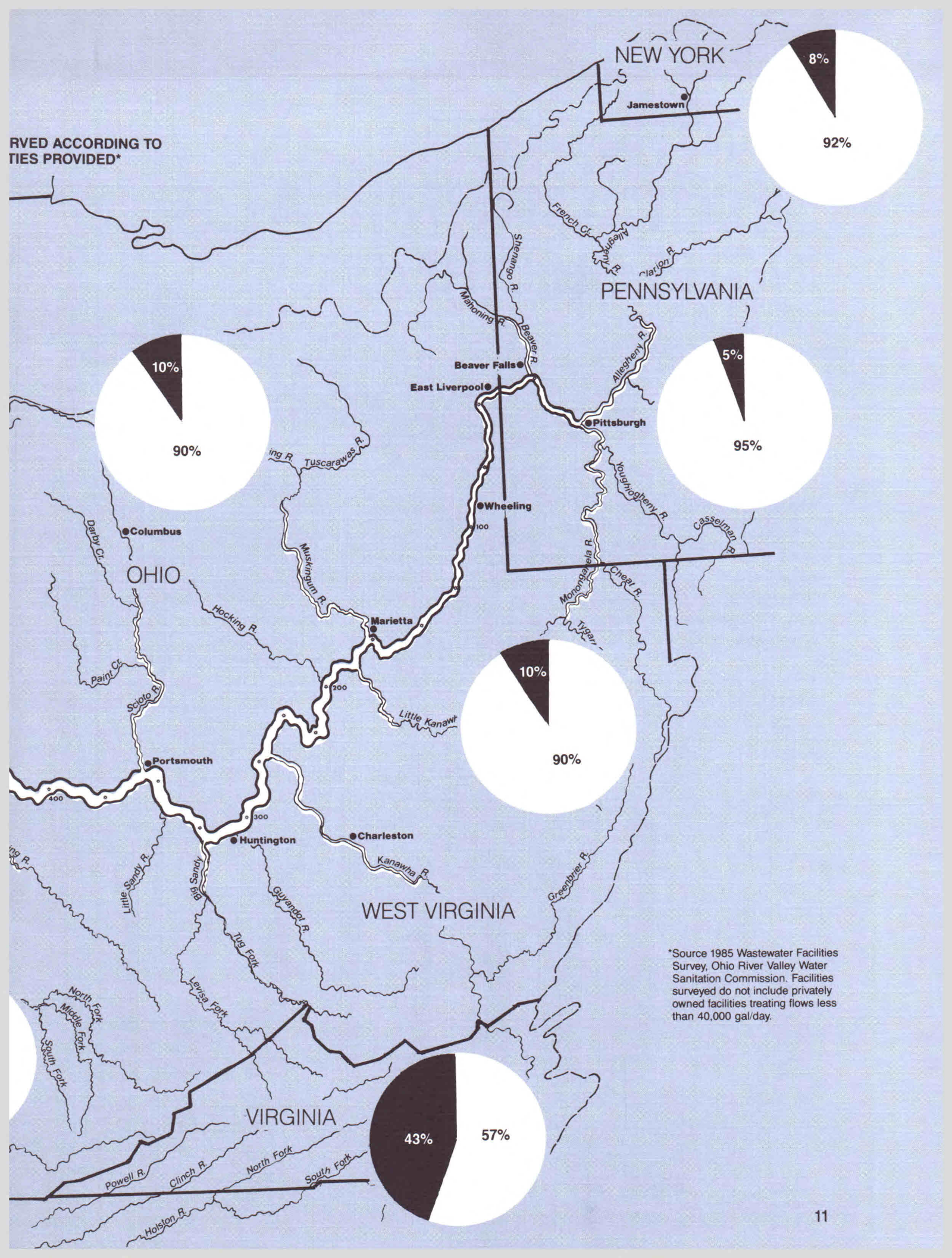
Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant located in Kenton County, Kentucky (Cincinnati Metropolitan Area)



Municipal Wastewater Treatmen in the Compact District:

PERCENT OF POPULATIO
LEVEL OF TREATMENT F/





*Source 1985 Wastewater Facilities Survey, Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission. Facilities surveyed do not include privately owned facilities treating flows less than 40,000 gal/day.

CONTROL OF TOXIC CHEMICALS IN THE OHIO RIVER

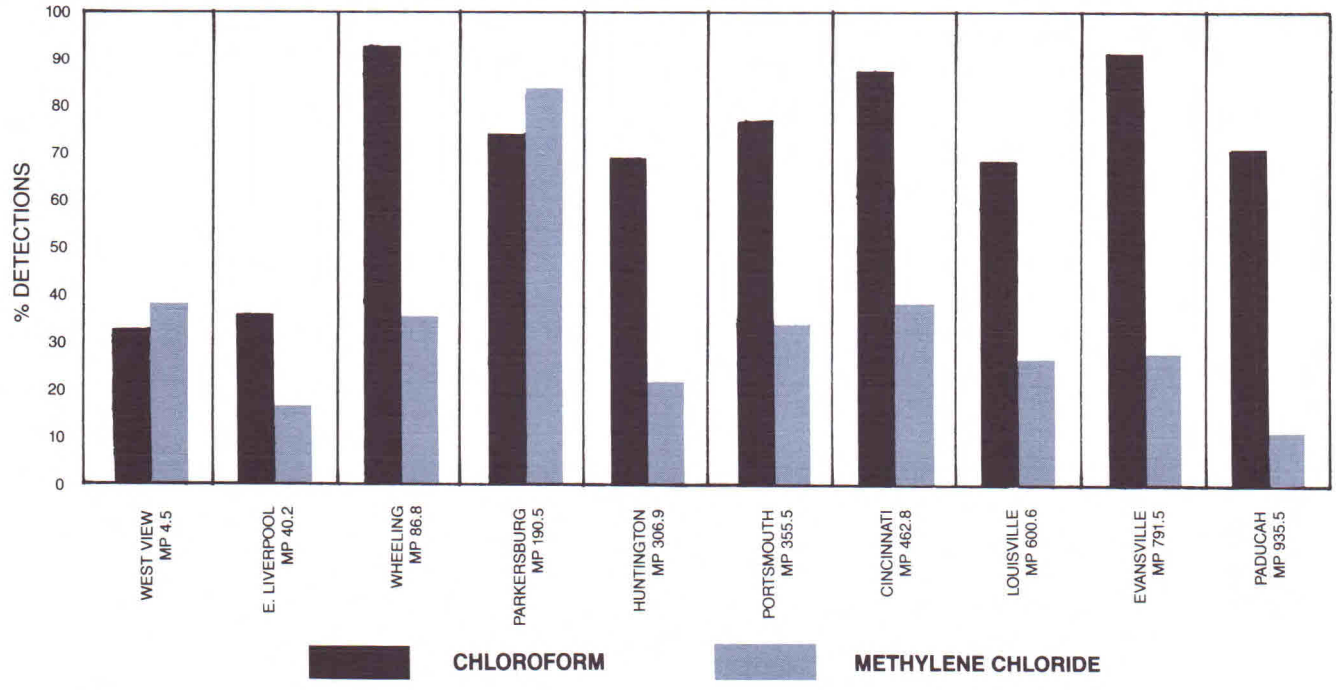
TODAY'S CHALLENGES

Control of toxic chemicals in the nation's surface and underground waters is one of today's foremost environmental challenges. In many cases, little is known about the long-term implications of their presence in our streams in trace quantities.

Recognizing the need for an early definition of agency responsibilities and overall approach toward toxics control in the Valley's streams, the Commission adopted a Toxic Substances Control Strategy for the Ohio River Basin in May, 1983. This strategy identified interim and long-term program objectives and specific responsibilities for the states, federal agencies and the Commission. Activities assigned to the Commission include:

- evaluation of the feasibility of establishing the Commission as a central

FIGURE 1. OCCURRENCE OF MOST FREQUENTLY DETECTED ORGANIC



clearinghouse for dissemination of toxics data;
- implementation of studies to evaluate the quality of the Ohio River as related to toxic substances;
- coordination of development of a monitoring strategy and corrective actions and programs.

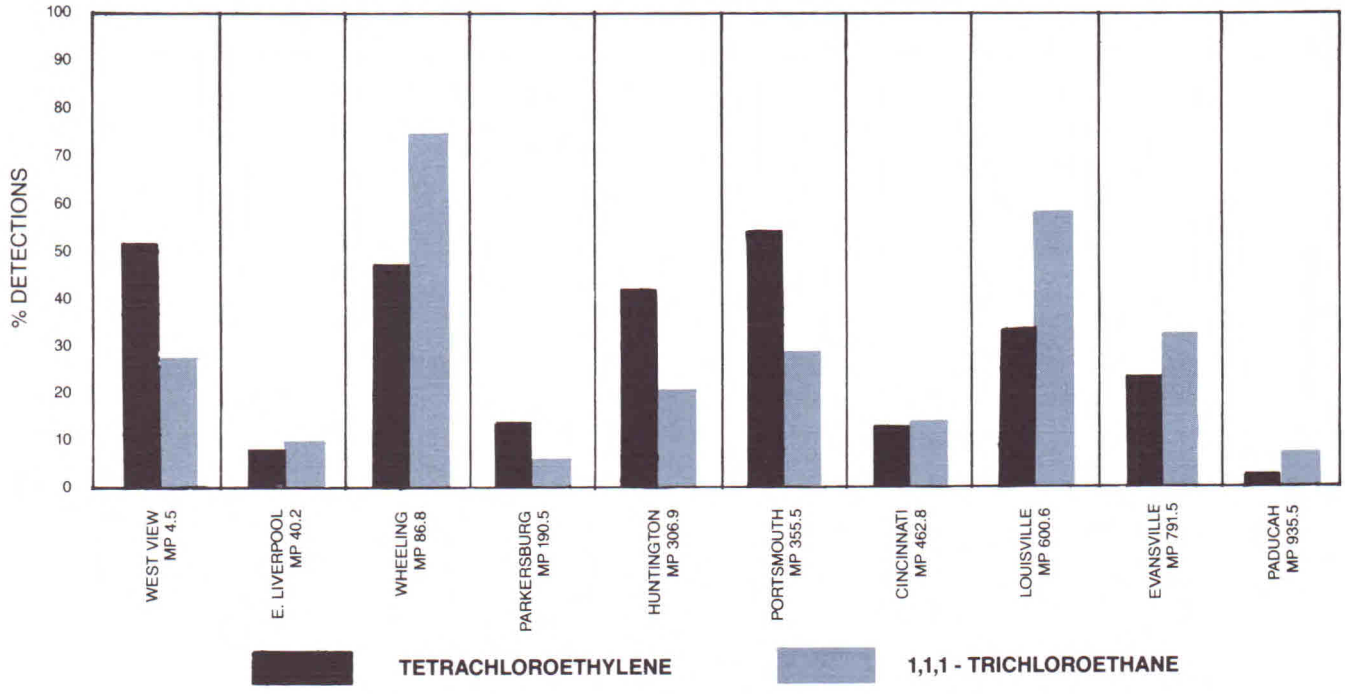
Beginning in 1986, full implementation of the Commission's responsibilities as provided in the strategy was realized. Studies concerning the appropriate role of the Commission as a repository of toxics data were completed and a Toxics Control Program was initiated to evaluate Ohio River water quality as related to toxic substances, identify related sources and formulate cooperative programs for their elimination.

Implementation of the Toxics Control Program has necessitated redirection of resources, illustrating the Commission's commitment to change in order to meet today's challenges. Evaluation of the quality of the Ohio River is being accomplished by a complete review of water quality data available from the Commission's manual and biological sampling programs, and the Organic Chemicals Detection System (ODS). The studies are scheduled to be completed in 1987 and will serve to identify priority areas of the river and associated compounds for detailed investigation.

An excerpt from data studies underway is provided in Figure 1, which shows the four most frequently detected compounds monitored by the ODS. One useful observation from this illustration is that the occurrence of these chemicals was substantially greater in certain reaches of the River than in others. This information is important in the selection of areas for further study.

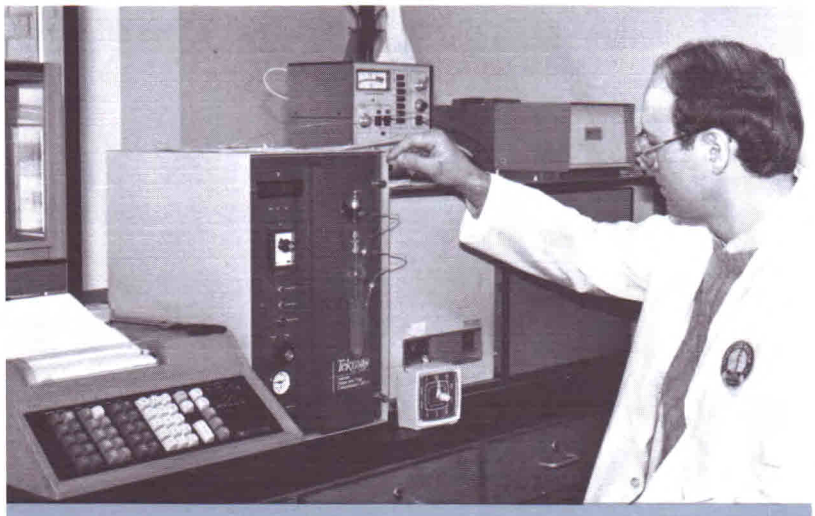
In order to identify the sources of toxics in the Ohio River, Commission staff is conducting in-depth reviews of data maintained by state and federal agencies from various environmental protection programs. Following analysis of the data in conjunction with information from Commission programs, follow-up field sampling surveys will be designed and implemented in close cooperation with state and federal agencies to fill in gaps or corroborate the identification of suspected sources.

COMPOUNDS AT ORGANIC DETECTION SITES ON THE OHIO RIVER - 1979 -1986



ORGANIC CHEMICALS DETECTION SYSTEM

Since start-up in 1978, the Commission's Organic Chemicals Detection System (ODS) has provided "early warning" in the tracking of spills and accidental discharges in the Ohio River and several tributaries. The system consists of 13 laboratory stations operated in cooperation with 11 water utilities and 2 industries. Each day river samples are collected and analyzed for 16 halogenated compounds.



ODS Equipment at Louisville Water Works

The identification and control of toxic substances is a high priority concern of the Commission. The ODS is a key element in the Toxics Control program because it provides quantitative data on ambient levels of volatile organics on a daily basis.

The use of the ODS data to determine low levels of organic chemicals in the Ohio River places additional demands on the system in terms of equipment performance and data quality. Equipment maintenance, calibration and reproducibility of results are critical to insure reliable data at the low part-per-billion level. This has been achieved by employing new technical advances in gas chromotography for organic analysis.

In 1986, a new state-of-the-art gas chromatograph was installed at one ODS station to provide better performance in the detection of volatile organics. This unit has the capability to analyze a broad range of organic pollutants and represents significant improvements in instrument design and reliability. Similar upgrades at other ODS stations are planned in the coming year. With these necessary changes, the ODS will continue to serve as an effective spill detector and as a means of monitoring low-level organic chemicals in the Ohio River.

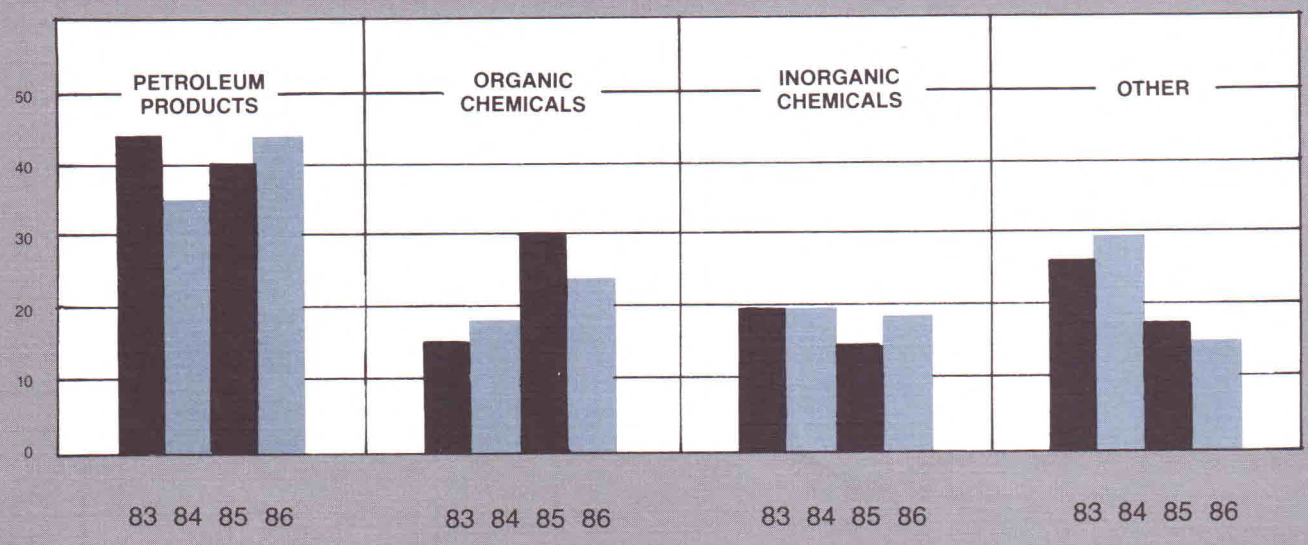
SPILL RESPONSE

The Commission serves a vital role in coordinating and aiding communications in instances of spills and accidental discharges in the Compact District which may affect the Ohio River main stem. When a spill occurs, Commission staff facilitate information flow among state and federal agencies and downstream water users. In addition, twice a year a Spill Response Directory, providing information on how to report spills and to whom, is updated and distributed to agency personnel, municipalities, industries, and private citizens in the Ohio Valley. The Directory provides a listing of telephone numbers for emergency response by the eight Compact states, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

A new development in the spill response program is the use of an Electronic Bulletin Board for timely dissemination of spill information. River flow forecasts and information concerning spills are posted daily on the Bulletin Board at Commission headquarters. Water users and agency personnel can instantly access the system by computer to learn the status of a spill event. The Electronic Bulletin Board supplements the direct telephone contacts made when spills occur.

Because spills can occur at any time, the Commission maintains a 24-hour telephone service to receive notification reports. During 1986, a total of 45 spill events were reported to the Commission's office, compared to an annual average of 72 reports during the period 1983-85. A comparison of the types of spills for 1983-86 is shown in Figure 2. As shown by the figure, the majority of these involved petroleum products released through transportation accidents or equipment malfunctions at industrial facilities. Because spills will never be totally eliminated, quick response, source identification and effective containment measures remain important challenges.

FIGURE 2. TYPES OF SPILLS REPORTED TO ORSANCO/1983-1986



DISSOLVED OXYGEN MONITORING SYSTEM

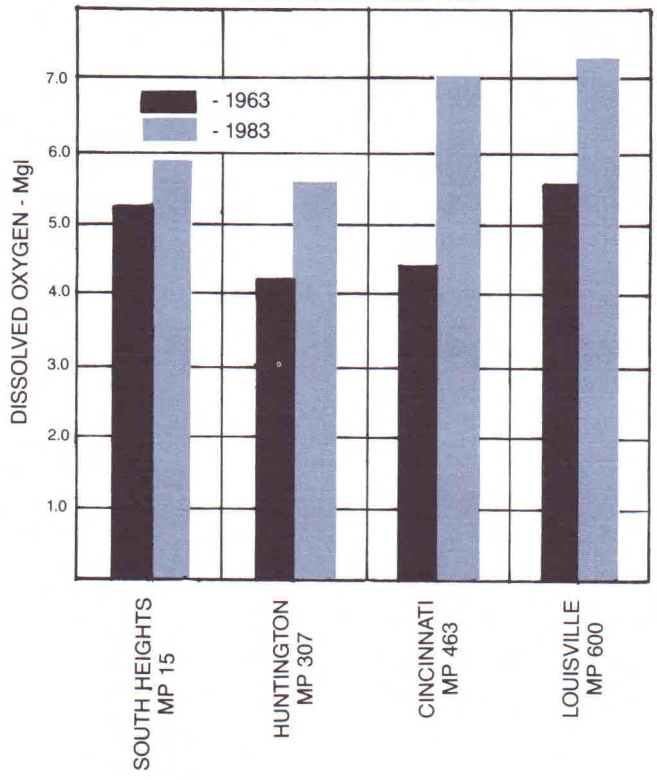
The Commission's Electronic Monitoring System has been in operation since 1962, providing continuous measurement of pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen and conductivity at 22 locations throughout the Ohio River Basin. The U.S. Corps of Engineers shared the operating cost of the system and used the data to manage water quality and hydropower operations on the river.

In 1986, a major change in the Electronic Monitoring System was made to more effectively meet the water quality monitoring needs of the Compact states and federal agencies. A review of historic data showed water quality had improved sufficiently that continuous measurements were no longer required, except for dissolved oxygen during critical periods at certain locations. Typically, the critical periods are during July, August and September, when low flow and high temperatures are present and during the spawning season. The study also showed that low dissolved oxygen conditions occurred most frequently in eight navigation pools on the river. As a result, the Electronic Monitoring System was discontinued and a more cost-effective program to obtain dissolved oxygen data was initiated at these locations.

The new Dissolved Oxygen Monitoring System utilizes dissolved oxygen and temperature data from four existing hydropower generating facilities at Racine, Greenup, Markland and McAlpine navigation dams and from four additional locations at Montgomery, Belleville, Meldahl and Cannelton navigation dams on the Ohio River where generating facilities are not yet operating. Utilities operating the hydropower facilities are required to monitor for dissolved oxygen as a part of their operating license issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Data from the facilities are accessed as needed via computer at Commission headquarters. As hydropower generating facilities at the other navigation dams are completed, they will also be incorporated into the system. Arrangements are underway with the U.S. Corps of Engineers to provide dissolved oxygen data at the four navigation dams in the interim period.

The extent to which improved dissolved oxygen conditions in the Ohio River have been achieved is illustrated in Figure 3. This figure displays average dissolved oxygen data at four locations in September 1963 and 1983 — months where nearly identical flow and temperature conditions were experienced. The higher dissolved oxygen levels in 1983 can be attributed to improved treatment of wastewater discharges.

FIGURE 3.
COMPARISON OF MONTHLY AVERAGE
DISSOLVED OXYGEN LEVELS
SEPTEMBER 1963-1983



THE YEAR IN BRIEF...

THE COMMISSION

Joseph H. Harrison of Indiana was elected Chairman and Thomas A. Storch of New York was elected Vice Chairman of the Commission for the period July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987. Patrick L. Standing of Virginia was elected Secretary/Treasurer.

Indiana Governor Robert D. Orr appointed Nancy A. Maloley Commissioner from that state by virtue of Ms. Maloley's position as Commissioner of the new Indiana Department of Environmental Management. Pennsylvania Governor Robert P. Casey appointed Arthur A. Davis Commissioner from the Commonwealth by virtue of Mr. Davis' position as Secretary of the Department of Environmental Resources. Kentucky Governor Martha Layne Collins appointed Mary Helen Miller Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Kentucky by virtue of Ms. Miller's position as Secretary of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet to replace Charlotte E. Baldwin, who resigned from state service. Former Pennsylvania Governor Richard L. Thornburgh appointed Melvin E. Hook to the Commission. Patrick L. Standing, a member of the Water Control Board, was appointed Commissioner by Virginia Governor Gerald L. Baliles.

The Commission is made up of three representatives from each of the member states who are appointed by their respective governors, and three representatives of the federal government who are appointed by the President. Commissioners participate as a public service and receive only reimbursement for their expenses in the performance of Commission-related duties.

During 1986, resolutions were passed by the Commission to recognize the contributions of Commissioners whose service ended. They are Joseph S. Cragwall, Jr. (Virginia), Paul Emler, Jr. (Pennsylvania), and Nicholas DeBenedictis (Pennsylvania).

With a deep sense of loss the Commission records the death on December 27, 1986 of Commissioner Millard Rice of Virginia. Appointed in 1983, Commissioner Rice actively affirmed the goals of the Compact through his contributions to the Commission's programs.

Mr. Leo Weaver, Executive Director and Chief Engineer for the last 12 years, submitted his resignation and announced that he intended to enter private practice.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The Commission has a number of advisory committees which provide advice and counsel on matters of public interest. These include: The Water Users Advisory Committee representing companies and agencies which operate water treatment plants; the Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Works Advisory Committee representing wastewater treatment departments or districts or public agencies; the Public Interest Advisory Committee which is composed of citizens residing in the member states; and Industry Action Committees, such as those representing the chemical and power industries, which provide for industrial participation. All advisory committee members serve on a voluntary basis and, with the exception of the members of the Industry Action Committees, receive reimbursement for committee meeting expenses.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications are developed to provide information regarding findings from the Commission's water pollution control programs. Charges for publications are levied to cover production costs. These charges are waived when requests are received from government agencies and non-profit organizations and institutions (single copy only). In 1986, the following publications were produced.

ANNUAL REPORT 1985

The Commission's review of activities during 1985 (20 pages, no charge).

QUALITY MONITOR

A quarterly publication of data summaries from the electronic monitors, monthly manual sampling, Water Users System, and the Organics Detection System (no charge).

REPORT AND NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS AND ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES, REVISED 1986

A compilation of instructions on the appropriate agencies to notify when a spill or accidental discharge occurs on the Ohio River or a tributary (8 pages, no charge).

RIVER REGISTER

A semi-annual publication that reports results from the ORSANCO monitoring systems (no charge).

ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS, OHIO RIVER MAIN STEM, 1984-85

An in-depth report of main stem water quality data (108 pages, $5 w/o appendices).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS, 1984-85

A summary of main stem water quality data (12 pages, no charge).

1985 STATUS OF WASTEWATER FACILITIES

The results of the 1985 update of a survey of municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants in the Ohio River Basin (98 pages, no charge).

OHIO RIVER QUALITY FACT BOOK, 1986

An information book for use in water quality analysis of the Ohio River (128 pages, $7.50)

STAFF

William L. Klein, Acting Executive Director
Jeanne Jahnigen Ison, Information Specialist
Marilyn P. Kavanaugh, Administrative Assistant

Surveillance

Louise Ahles-Kedziora, Manager
Robert D. Timmerman, Jr., Coordinator of Field Operations
Ali Sodeifi, Electronics Engineer
Ronald J. Henderson, Chemist
Donna R. Achoe, Secretary

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Alan H. Vicory, Jr., P.E., Manager
Peter A. Tennant, P.E., Senior Environmental Engineer
Valerie J. Brinker, Environmental Engineer
John L. Keyes, Environmental Specialist
Barbara A. Horton, Secretary

Support Services

Richard L. Herd, Jr., Accountant/Office Manager
Donna M. Carroll, Computer Operator/Accounting Technician
Katherine A. Dreger, Data Processing Operator/Programmer

FINANCIAL REPORT

The following information relative to revenues, expenses and statement of resources was extracted from the Annual Auditor's Report of Hall & Associates, Certified Public Accountants, for the year ended June 30, 1986.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,1986

Revenues:		
Signatory States		
State of Illinois	$ 32,100	
State of Indiana	119,730	
Commonwealth of Kentucky	137,580	
State of New York	6,680	
State of Ohio	162,750	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	89,490	
Commonwealth of Virginia	23,180	
State of West Virginia	70,490	
Total — Signatory States		$ 642,000
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:		
Water Pollution Control Grant		330,056
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:		
Electronic Monitoring Support	$ 67,500	
Allegheny and Pittsburgh District Support	51,550	
Total — U.S. Corps of Engineers		119,050
Other Revenues		30,260
Available Resources at beginning of year		19,978
Total Resources		$1,141,344
Expenses:		1,068,906
Available Resources at end of year		$ 72,438

Complete copies of the Annual Audit by Hall & Associates are available from the Commission office upon request.

REGULATORY AGENCIES of the SIGNATORY STATES

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Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
Springfield, Illinois 62706

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105 S. Meridian Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46225

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Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet
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Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

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Division of Water
Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233

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Environmental Protection Agency
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Columbus, Ohio 43266-0149

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Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

VIRGINIA

State Water Control Board
Post Office Box 11143
Richmond, Virginia 23230

WEST VIRGINIA

Division of Water Resources
Department of Natural Resources
1201 Greenbrier Street
Charleston, West Virginia 25311

OHIO RIVER
VALLEY WATER
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