

# OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER SANITATION COMMISSION

**MINUTES**  
**212<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Technical Committee**  
**Owensboro Convention Center**  
**Owensboro, KY**  
**October 4-5, 2016**

**Chairman Mike Wilson, Presiding**

## **Call to Order**

The 212<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ORSANCO Technical Committee was called to order by Chairman Wilson at 1:00 pm on Tuesday, October 4, 2016. Six states, three federal agencies, and five Commission advisory committees were represented (for Roster of Attendance see page 11).

## **Minutes of 211<sup>th</sup> Committee Meeting**

**ACTION:** Motion passed to accept the minutes of the 211<sup>th</sup> Technical Committee meeting.

## **Chief Engineer's Report**

Director Harrison reported that Jerry Schulte retired effective September 30, 2016 and expressed his deepest gratitude for Jerry's service. He indicated that staff has been reorganized due to Jerry's departure, with source water protection programs and emergency response under Sam Dinkins, additional monitoring programs under Jeff Thomas, and those two managers reporting to Jason Heath. Staff has been working over the last several months to develop programmatic approaches to address future budget deficits. This is a work in progress through the Commission's Program and Finance Committee but will be reported to TEC throughout their meetings.

## **Summer 2016 Ohio River Water Quality Conditions**

This presentation covered Ohio River water quality conditions during the 2016 field season. Flow conditions were above average in May river-wide. Stream flows in the upper Ohio River were well below average from June through August, while the middle and lower reaches of the river experienced near normal flow conditions during this same period. Frequency of exceedances for the monthly geometric mean bacteria criterion (i.e. 130 CFU/100) ranged from 17% in Wheeling and Cincinnati to 67% exceedance rate in Evansville. Dissolved oxygen (DO) levels remained above 5.0 mg/L for most locations; however, depressed DO levels were observed at Markland Locks & Dam (Ohio River Mile 531) on several occasions from late June through September. Water temperatures consistently remained below the temperature criteria throughout the field season.

Mercury and iron concentrations exceeded the applicable water quality criteria more frequently in 2015-2016 than in past years due to higher flow conditions. Year-long mercury mass loading studies were completed this summer at two locations including near R.C. Byrd Lock & Dam at Point Pleasant, WV and Newburgh Locks & Dam near Evansville, IN. In addition, ORSANCO has nearly completed a 12-

month effort to quantify the total mercury load from 15 major Ohio River tributaries and characterize their methyl mercury loads to the Ohio River.

Biological probabilistic surveys were conducted in Willow Island, Greenup, and Cannelton in 2016. Sampling at each of the 15 random sites and three revisits per pool included instream and riparian habitat surveys, submerged aquatic vegetation surveys, fish community sampling, and macroinvertebrate community sampling. Nutrients and Chlorophyll A samples were collected at each site three times from June to October and continuous DO/Temperature sensors were placed at each site over that same time frame. Additional fish community sampling was conducted in Willow Island at 12 sites to support a special study to determine the effects of Hydrilla on biological index scores. Instream and riparian habitat surveys, fish community sampling, and macroinvertebrate community sampling (using multi-habitat sweeps only) were conducted at all 18 river-wide fixed stations. Lastly, about 25 composite fish tissue samples were collected from throughout the river and about 40 whole fish composites were collected from the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers in West Virginia.

### **Markland Hydropower Water Quality Management Plan**

At the June meeting, Duke Energy presented the results of a water quality study of dissolved oxygen at its Markland hydropower facility, along with its proposed operational strategy for addressing low dissolved oxygen conditions. This water quality management plan is a requirement of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) facility relicensing process. As directed by TEC at its June meeting, staff conducted a review of the operational plan as it relates to the Commission's 1988 policy on dissolved oxygen monitoring requirements for Ohio River hydroelectric power plants.

Staff noted the Commission's hydropower policy includes three provisions which should be contained in each FERC operating license for Ohio River hydroelectric facilities. These include:

1. Adequate studies are conducted prior to facility operation to define aeration characteristics of the dam;
2. Continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen is provided at representative locations above and below the facility as appropriate, with data available to ORSANCO through remote interrogations; and
3. Provisions are made in the facility design and operation to allow maintenance of full aeration potential of the dam during critical conditions.

Based on a review of the water quality management plan developed by Duke Energy, staff proposed several recommendations for consideration by the Technical Committee. These recommendations included:

1. Require dissolved oxygen sensors be deployed from April 15 thru October 31.
2. Demonstrate proposed turbine modifications increase DO by 0.5 mg/L or more and require periodic surveys to confirm turbine aeration capacity is maintained over the life of the license.
3. Request applicant to clarify situations in which energy emergencies may be declared and by what "applicable authorities."
4. Remove provision from plan allowing suspension of WQ triggers to curtail generation during unusual, persistent adverse water quality events.

**ACTION:** Motion passed that the Technical Committee endorses recommendations as presented and recommends they be forwarded to IDEM during the public comment period. [This has been completed].

## **Harmful Algal Blooms**

Staff has begun an analysis of the available data relating to causes and conditions during the 2015 HABs event. Data was collected from ORSANCO's routine and event specific monitoring, States HAB monitoring, and water utilities monitoring.

- Nutrients data prior to the HAB event showed that the Total Phosphorus concentrations were below what other States (MN, WI) have developed for their numeric criteria.
- Water temperatures were below ORSANCO's criteria, but had been above 80°F for 2-3 weeks prior to the HAB.
- Comparison of the water velocity from upstream to within the HAB affected area showed that there was no difference between upstream and downstream locations.
- Compared to 2014 the water velocity in 2015 was much lower.
- 2015 precipitation data indicated a drier than normal spring followed by a wetter than normal late June/early July. August then dropped to below normal rainfall.
- Turbidity data from 2015 did show that the HAB started about 2 weeks after turbidity dropped below 10 NTUs, and this pattern held true throughout the HAB area.
- The conclusions were that while there was no single obvious cause of the HAB, there was enough data to suggest that the abnormal rainfall and consequent flow pattern disrupted the normal algal community. The drought conditions in August then favored cyanobacteria.

Staff will continue analysis of the data to see if stronger statistical methods will provide further insight.

Staff presented an overview of HABs related monitoring activities during this summer.

- ORSANCO investigated HAB reports on 3 tributaries to the Ohio River. Euglena blooms were identified on two creeks in Kentucky, while a dinoflagellate bloom was identified on the Muskingum River. These blooms did not extend into the Ohio River.
- ORSANCO investigated a report of a bloom on the Ohio River in the Pike Island pool. This was determined to be a large growth of Hydrilla.
- In both the Huntington, WV area and the Cincinnati, OH area small amounts of microcystis were visible in the water column. The concentrations remained low until rain and cooler weather caused it to die off.
- A bloom was reported near Olmstead L&D (downstream of Paducah, KY). This was investigated by KY DOW and IL EPA personnel. No evidence of the bloom was found after extensive searching.

## **Overview of IDEM's Biological Condition Gradient**

Stacey Sobat, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, gave an overview of Indiana's development of state-wide Biological Condition Gradients (BCG). Ms. Sobat described the BCG approach and discussed its utility as a tool that can be used to identify and protect outstanding water resources, highlighting that different rules (expectations) may be applied for various ecoregions or other natural boundaries within a state. Ms. Sobat mentioned that Indiana is working with Illinois to ensure consistency between the states. A draft report detailing Indiana's recent experience developing a BCG for fish for the state has been completed and a BCG for macroinvertebrates has recently been initiated.

## **Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Study**

Staff member Jeff Thomas provided a status report on a special biological programs study designed to determine the effects of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV; particularly Hydrilla) on ORSANCO's fish and macroinvertebrate indices and overall biological assessments. Sampling was conducted in two phases. The first phase involved developing and implementing a standardized SAV quantification method involving lowering a double-sided rake to the substrate at 66 points throughout every electrofishing zone sampled in 2016 during the peak SAV growth (late summer). This phase was conducted in all three biological survey pools and resulted in large amounts of SAV in the Willow Island pool, moderate to low amounts of SAV in Greenup and no SAV in Cannelton. Overall six species of SAV were identified in the surveys. This technique is planned to be continued at all pool survey sites in the future. Peter Goodmann, Kentucky Division of Water, suggested also conducting these surveys at the Fixed Station sites in the future to determine annual variation.

Phase 2 of the SAV study involved sampling fish at 12 standard, night-time electrofishing zones in the Willow Island pool under peak growth conditions, stratifying the zones along a gradient of SAV growth from as low as possible to as dense as possible. The zones were sampled in mid-September and will undergo data analysis this winter to examine correlations between SAV density and fish index scores as well as individual fish characteristics. Based upon results, the need for a follow-up study in the New Cumberland pool in 2017 will be discussed with the Biological Water Quality Subcommittee.

## **Nutrient Criteria Development Study**

Staff provided an update on ORSANCO's recent nutrient criteria development plan initiated in 2014. A conceptual model was developed linking nutrients/algae as causal variables and dissolved oxygen/biotic impairment as effects variables. The initial plan called for two rounds of nutrient and chlorophyll *a* analyses and continuous DO monitoring in conjunction with routine macroinvertebrate sampling, for a minimum of two sampling seasons. At this point, 3 years of data have been collected.

The objectives of the plan are to identify thresholds for nutrients which cause adverse responses in the macroinvertebrate community, and to identify the linkages to adverse responses such as daily DO ranges and minimums. To date, paired data have been collected at approximately 150 sites across 10 pools from 2014-2016.

Preliminary data analyses shows that we have captured a range of conditions which should allow for the identification of the causal/effect relationship identified in the conceptual model.

## **Bacteria TMDL Update**

Staff provided an update on the bacteria TMDL effort which is being led by the USEPA Region 5. An agency review draft TMDL report was completed in April 2016. Several key issues were raised during the review including concern regarding handling of MS4s and implications of the TMDL on long-term control plan (LTCP) implementation. In response to the comments received, USEPA committed resources to complete an additional modeling scenario to evaluate impacts of MS4s. Contractor support has been extended for an additional year to complete the modeling assessment, strengthen the reasonable assurance narrative, and prioritize tributary reductions. ORSANCO's TMDL Workgroup will continue to routinely meet by conference call to stay informed on the TMDL development process and to provide guidance as needed.

## **Source Water Protection Programs Update**

Staff member Sam Dinkins provided an update on the Organics Detection System (ODS) and ORSANCO's source water protection and emergency response programs. The ODS renovation grant provided by US EPA ended September 30, 2016. Over the past nine years, the entire ODS was upgraded with new instrumentation and enhanced capabilities. The operational performance of the system has been very good with nearly a 93% utilization rate for the year to date.

Staff reported that a series of emergency response focus group meetings were held in September. These meetings, held in Marietta, Cincinnati, and Paducah, serve to maintain contacts among state, federal, and local personnel that respond to spill events to ensure responses are effectively coordinated. Staff also participated in the Upper Ohio River Source Water Protection Team meeting held in Steubenville, Ohio. This group, which includes state and federal representatives as well as local utilities and industries, meets periodically to coordinate source water protection efforts for several public water utilities in the area.

## **Bacteria Trends Assessment**

The Commission has routinely monitored bacteria levels in the six major combined sewer overflow communities (i.e. Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Huntington, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville) since the early to mid 1990's. Since that time, municipalities have invested significant resources to reduce the amount of untreated sanitary wastewater that is discharged to the Ohio River and its tributaries. Staff has undertaken a review of existing bacteria monitoring data to evaluate possible trends in bacteria concentrations over the past 20 years. This assessment includes: 1) evaluation of temporal trends in the six CSO communities, 2) comparison of upstream to downstream sites within CSO communities, and 3) evaluation of flow and precipitation to assess seasonality. Preliminary findings include:

1. Highest bacteria concentrations among the six CSO communities sampled were found in Pittsburgh, while the lowest levels were in Huntington and Cincinnati.
2. Within CSO communities, the downstream sites typically had the highest concentrations.
3. Frequency of meeting ambient water quality standards for bacteria has improved over time.
4. Seasonally, bacteria concentrations are elevated in May, peak in June, and then steadily decline from July through October.
5. Bacteria concentrations steadily increase with flow and precipitation; however, variability also increases as flow and precipitation increase.

Staff will continue to evaluate the bacteria data to assess trends and will provide the Technical Committee a written report for review in 2017.

## **Mercury Studies**

Commissioner Kupke provided a report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Mercury Studies [this is a Commission-level committee]. The committee's charge was to identify what is known and unknown about mercury, determine the value and costs of addressing the unknowns, and making recommendations to the Commission for additional studies to address the unknowns. The committee was established in June 2015 and has held multiple conference calls and one meeting since then. The committee has identified existing outside data and studies relevant to the mercury issue, has completed a background report on mercury, has identified and prioritized the information gaps, and is at this time

recommending a study to address some of the information needs. Commissioner Kupke then provided a high level summary of the background report.

Staff reported that the ad hoc committee identified development of a mercury mass balance for the Ohio River as the highest priority for information needed and is recommending a study to complete a mercury mass balance for the Ohio River. A study plan was provided with the Commission agenda package, and staff provided an overview of it, which included:

1. Calculate a mercury mass load in the Ohio River based on existing ORSANCO studies.
2. Calculate a mercury mass load to the Ohio River from the 15 largest Ohio River tributaries based on existing studies.
3. Calculate mercury mass loads to the Ohio River from point sources using existing data, extrapolating where possible and appropriate.
4. Estimating atmospheric mercury mass load.
5. Determining the relative mercury contribution from all identified sources.

The project is expected to be completed utilizing existing resources over an 18-month period. The Commission has authorized expenditure of an additional \$20,000 if necessary for completion of the mass balance project.

Jeff Thomas then provided an update on the USFWS-USEPA-USGS Mercury Stable Isotope study being conducted in the Hannibal Pool of the Ohio River. Sampling was conducted during the summer and fall of 2016 at several targeted locations throughout the pool. ORSANCO assisted with sampling for the two target fish species (Logperch and Bluegill). Difficulties were encountered achieving the desired number of samples for each species from all of the sites. Sampling also proved much more difficult than expected for several other targets such as the riparian spiders. At this point it is not known if a second sampling season will be considered.

Eben Hobbins then presented data from the current mercury bioaccumulation studies at Ohio River mile 282 and 782. Water and tissue sampling has been completed at both locations. The full Ohio River dataset for aqueous methyl mercury now includes 69 paired analyses for total and methyl mercury. The methyl mercury percentages do not show longitudinal trends but do indicate seasonal variations. This pattern, often found in smaller streams, became apparent with the addition of data from the FY16 bioaccumulation projects. He also presented data from the first six months of major tributary mercury and methyl mercury monitoring. The sampling for that one-year project will be completed in October 2016. He described the method of mass load calculations that will be applied for the major tributary mercury study and its expected outcomes: mass loads, yields, and methylation efficiencies. In conclusion, staff reviewed the upcoming planned FY17 study to monitor Ohio River mercury loads at a single site which captures the majority of basin drainage. Sampling for that project will begin in November 2016 and be completed in October 2017.

### **AEP/EPRI Mercury Speciation Study**

Rob Reash provided preliminary results of a study of speciation and bioavailability of mercury that is being conducted by AEP and EPRI. The study set out to test an assumption that all or most mercury is available for bioaccumulation, and to evaluate whether treated wastewater contributes to increased mercury bioavailability. Ohio River samples, various wastewater samples from coal-fired power

plants, and river samples within the mixing zone were collected and analyzed for total mercury, dissolved mercury, methyl mercury, reactive inorganic mercury, and other constituents affecting bioavailability including TSS, TOC, pH sulfide, sulfate, and TDS. Mr. Reash then discussed some specifics of the study data. Preliminary conclusions of the study are:

- Median concentrations of all Hg species were marginally higher in wastewater and mixing zone samples, however the median concentration of THg in wastewater samples was < 5 ng/L.
- The median % MeHg was highest in ambient river samples, but this was < 2%.
- The median % bioavailable Hg ranged from 11.3% (ambient river) to 14.1% (wastewater). Thus, the median bioavailable fraction of THg for all samples was < 20%.

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

### ***New York***

Chairman Wilson reported on behalf of Jeff Konsella with NYDEC. The state expects to finalize the regulations for the Sewer Pollution Right-To-Know law this fall. The regulation establishes a process which requires municipalities to report wastewater overflows and bypasses to the public within two hours. The NYDEC has chosen to use the already established NYAlert system as a functional platform for these notifications. There is nearly 100% participation for wastewater treatment plant owners, but less for sewer system owners who are satellite to another collection system and treatment plant. The NYDEC will do any enforcement needed following release of the regulation.

### ***United States Army Corps of Engineers***

Mr. Emery reported that he is working with the USEPA in Cincinnati to organize a water quality workshop December 6-8. They have over 40 speakers scheduled to present on Ohio River Basin water issues. The conference will be held at the USEPA research center in Cincinnati.

### ***Pennsylvania***

Mr. Schwartz reported that PADEP has responded to ORSANCO's request for additional information on Ohio River discharge compliance issues. The PADEP has responded that all identified violations are currently being addressed by the agency. PADEP for last year has been requiring more detailed sampling for mercury for POTWs on the Ohio River discharging greater than 0.1 MGD. Mr. Schwartz reported that, to date, no POTW discharges have reported levels higher than the water quality criterion of 0.012 ug/L.

### ***West Virginia***

Mr. Mandirola reported on several standards-related issues. USEPA has approved their proposed new selenium criteria (water column, fish tissue and egg ovary), however they are still waiting to hear about the proposed hardness-based aluminum criterion and several site specific criteria. WVDEP is currently working on implementation guidance for the selenium criteria. WVDEP is currently in their standards triennial review period. Proposals include use of harmonic mean flow for carcinogens, changes to implementation of drinking water use criteria, adopting of E. coli criteria in place of fecal coliform, and adoption of new criteria for five pesticides.

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

Mr. Whitteberry reported that Weirton water has experienced variable fluoride levels in the Ohio River over the past year that they believe are being caused by an upstream facility. Several utilities have increased their monitoring as a result of USEPA's lowering of health advisory levels for combined PFOA and PFOS. None of the utilities reported seeing levels near the new health advisory. Evansville

water will soon be required to treat their drinking water treatment plant effluent for mercury before discharging to the Ohio River. The committee still has concerns about bromide and the possible need for development of a water quality criterion. Finally, he reported that two committee members have recently retired, Jack Wang of Louisville Water, and Dave Altman of DuPont.

### ***Watershed Organizations Advisory Committee***

Judy Petersen reported that the committee has not been as active in the past few months. However, mercury is still a key concern for many of the members. The committee appreciates that it is still a key concern for the Commission as evidenced by the discussion and Commission actions. Since the Commission delegated the mercury mixing zone permitting issue to the states, the committee has been discussing how to track mixing zone requested and approved, the limits on these permits and the required mercury reduction plans. The committee does not want to put an undue burden on anyone, but believes that it is in the best interest that answers to such questions be made available, as follows:

1. What mixing zones for mercury have been requested, and which have been approved?
2. What are the permit conditions including limits and size of the mixing zone?
3. What are the details of the mercury reduction plans?

The committee's best idea was to ask states to report on these questions at each TEC meeting, and that ORSANCO compile the information and make it available on its website. However, the committee would welcome any suggestions for alternative approached that TEC might offer.

### ***Public Interest Advisory Committee (PIACO)***

Ms. Mallison reported that PIACO met on September 29. The committee discussed a number of communications strategies, including a new media request policy. That policy assists in the tracking and monitoring of media requests. The committee also reviewed the organizational key messages that were prepared with a consultant. While the messages were appropriate, they were long and used overly-technical terminology. PIACO recommends simplifying the language of the key messages to be more relatable to the general public, and creating a concise tag line from the existing key messages which can be used across all communications to promote branding, and insert those concepts into the news release. PIACO also recommends creating a positive communication about ORSANCO's algal bloom monitoring efforts with messages such as "we were ready" and "we will be ready next year too".

The committee discussed communication outreach vehicles and made the following recommendations:

- Issue a short e-newsletter at a regular interval, rather than its current irregular timeframe.
- Track those who use the Weekly Water Quality Reports and adding capability for new users to access the information via the website or emails.
- Make the scanned historic documents available on the website as a searchable database. The committee applauded Lisa's efforts to get these historic documents scanned and suggested reaching out to Ohio River museums that might be interested in the historic content. Additionally, the committee encouraged staff to use the data to provide comparisons to today's river information for news release or e-newsletter content.
- The committee reviewed the drafts of the new website to be rolled out soon and recommends that ORSANCO issue a news release announcing the new website rollout that will include scrolled photos of staff, the aquarium, and the Ohio River.

Additionally, the committee discussed potential funding sources for the aquarium, including developing a "Friends of the Aquarium" program. They also brainstormed potential topics for potential website video topics to highlight ORSANCO staff work and Ohio River issues.



### ***Kentucky***

Mr. Goodman informed the committee that two key personnel from the Division of Water have left. Former TEC member Randy Payne has gone transferred to the transportation cabinet, and John Brumley has retired. Regarding the 2015 triennial review, the USEPA has approved the listing of an additional twenty Outstanding State Resource Waters. They have also replaced the fecal coliform criteria with E. coli. EPA approved their selenium whole body fish criterion and that fish tissue shall take precedence over water the water criterion. However, their proposed egg ovary criterion was disapproved. USEPA also approved their new narrative nutrient criteria including a new definition of eutrophication. They have received verbal approval of the 2014 integrated report, and they are currently completing the 2016 report. They have also modified the state's fish consumption advisory for the Ohio River. Finally, all CSO LTCPs in the state have been approved with the exception of Paducah which they expect to approve shortly.

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

Mr. Reash reported that many utilities are in the process of installing hardware to achieve the requirements under the federal 316b fish entrainment and impingement rule. Most power plants are installing cylindrical wire screens. Regarding the steam electric effluent guidelines rules, companies are currently meeting with state agencies to discuss specifics of the requirements, and why the compliance date of November, 2018 cannot be achieved. Utilities were surprised and not in agreement with USEPA's recent recommendation for selenium criteria which indicates that the water criterion should be used for permitting purposes. Utilities believe that the tissue criteria should supercede the water criterion. The Clean Power Plan that is currently under litigation is an important issue for utilities. Lastly, endangered species issues are becoming more import to utilities, most recently with regard to the proposal to place the Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake on the threatened list, which would affect utilities in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan.

### ***US Coast Guard***

Commander Denley, Deputy Commander Sector Ohio Valley, reported that they have a new commanding officer and Captain of the Port, Michael Zamperini. Sector Ohio Valley has responsibility for the entire Ohio River and all of its tributaries. There is a new regulatory requirement that all towing vessels greater than twenty six feet in length be equipped with an automatic identification system, which is a navigational tool that could be important for source water protection in the future. Another new regulation will result in an additional 6,000 towing vessels going from an uninspected to an inspected status beginning in 2018. This past spring, the USCG revoked its policy letter regarding the carriage of bulk shale gas extraction wastes via tank barge resulting in approvals now occurring on a case-by-case basis.

### ***Illinois***

Mr. Mosher reported that Illinois EPA has a new director, Alec Messina, and a new Chief of the Bureau of Water, Sanjay Sofat. The most significant standards issues they are working on involve ammonia, bacteria and nutrients. Regarding nutrients, they have a science advisory committee that is working to recommend water quality standards for phosphorus, and possibly nitrogen, by the end of 2017. The agency has been receiving comment letters on draft permits for major WWTPs that the proposed effluent limit for phosphorus of 1 mg/L is not protective enough. The bureau is preparing to adopt USEPA's recommended ammonia criteria, but is working on implementation procedures for using pH and temperature in the permitting process. They are also preparing to adopt E. coli bacteria criteria, however the USEPA does not agree with how the agency designates recreational water for which the criteria would apply.

## ***USEPA***

Mr. Henry reported that Region 5 has a new change in their water management structure. The current Water Division Director, Tinka Hyde, will be moving over to the Great Lakes National Program Office, and Chris Korleski, who is currently with the Great Lakes National Program Office, will be assuming the Water Division Director position. A memorandum from headquarters was sent out on September 22 which addresses nutrient pollution. Specifically, it creates an additional focus regarding human health and HABs, and it outlines a new survey of POTWs that will focus on the effectiveness of current treatment technologies on removing nutrients. In addition, the USEPA is making available to the states \$600,000 to address the control of nitrates and HABs.

## ***Ohio***

Ms. Sherer reported that OEPA has been working closely with Kinder Morgan in Cincinnati regarding storm water discharge from a large salt pile on their property. Currently under consideration is collecting the runoff and discharging it through a diffuser, or discharging to the Cincinnati MSD collection system. Draft permits should be completed next month for the proposed PTT Global Chemical ethane cracker plant in Belmont County. The company is seeking to make a final decision regarding construction of the facility by early next year. Finally, OEPA is just beginning its water quality standards triennial review.

## ***Indiana***

Ms. Hack reported that a discharge permit is being drafted for the KEC plant in Madison, IN, and is expected to be public noticed in November. IDEM is also drafting renew permits for two Vectren power plants, the A.B Brown and F.B. Cully plants. Vectren will be informing the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission by November whether they plan to retire these facilities. Renewal permits for the two Evansville wastewater treatment plants are expected to be public noticed also in November. The Evansville CSO Consent Decree has been finalized which requires specific control projects ultimately resulting in a maximum of four overflows in a typical year. Finally, IDEM will be monitoring in the lower Wabash River Basin during the 2017 field season.

## **Adjournment**

The 212<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ORSANCO Technical Committee was adjourned by Chairman Wilson at 12:05 pm on October 5, 2016.

Approved:



Mike Wilson

Prepared by Jason Heath, P.E., BCEE with contributions from Sam Dinkins, Eben Hobbins, Jeff Thomas 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 Mike Wilson
Illinois	Bob Mosher
Indiana	Eileen Hack
Kentucky	Peter Goodman
New York	Not present
Ohio	Erin Sherer
Pennsylvania	Ron Schwartz
Virginia	Not present
West Virginia	Scott Mandirola
US Army Corps of Engineers	Erich Emery
US Coast Guard	Eric Denley
US EPA	Tim Henry
US Geological Survey	Not present
POTW Advisory Committee	Alex Novak
Power Industry Advisory Committee	Rob Reash
Public Interest Advisory Committee	Betsy Mallison
Water Users Advisory Committee	Bruce Whitteberry
Watershed Organizations Advisory Committee	Judy Petersen
ORSANCO Chief Engineer	Richard Harrison
Staff Liaison	Jason Heath

### *Commissioners*

Stuart Bruny, Craig Butler, Doug Conroe, Charles Duritsa, George Elmaraghy, David Flannery, Toby Frevert, Peter Goodmann, Kelly Heffner, John Hoopingarner, Tiffani Kavalec, John Kupke, Ron Lovan, Ron Potesta, Bruce Scott, and Ross Wales (legal counsel).

### *Staff*

Dave Bailey, Lisa Cochran, Sam Dinkins, Joe Gilligan, Eben Hobbins, Jeff Thomas, and Greg Youngstrom.

### *Guests*

Cheri Budzynski	Shumaker, Loop & Kendrick
John Hirschfield	Axiall Corp.
Joe Lapcevic	FirstEnergy Corp.
Adam Rissien	Ohio Environmental Council
Bijaya Shrestha	Kentucky Waterways Alliance
Stacey Sobat	IDEM