

Source Water Protection and Emergency Response Programs

February 2015 Technical Committee
Meeting

Jerry Schulte, Lila Ziolkowski, Travis Luncan
Sam Dinkins

Presentation Outline

- Sam Dinkins - Ohio River Spill Model Update
- Jerry Schulte – SWP Program Update
 - Drinking water sector discussions
 - SWP Meeting at GCWW
- Lila Ziolkowski – ODS Renovation Status
- Travis Luncan – Spill Reports
 - Intra office toluene study

SWP PROGRAM

- The types of regulations that form the underpinnings of source water protection may well lie outside of this Commission's regulatory purview.
- Article VIII
 - “...make a comprehensive report for the prevention or reduction of stream pollution therein.”
 - “...confer with any national or regional planning body...and any department of the Federal Government authorized to deal with matters relating to the pollution problems of the District.”

SWP Program

- Process for effective SWP Program to Protect Ohio River (and tributary) Drinking water assets
 1. Comprehensive Contaminant Source Inventory for entire basin*
 - Location, material, quantity, hazard classification, properties
 - AST, pipeline, rail, barge, loading facility, municipal, industrial, etc.
 - Analytical methodology
 - Treatment for removal/neutralization
 - Calculate Time of Travel for each source

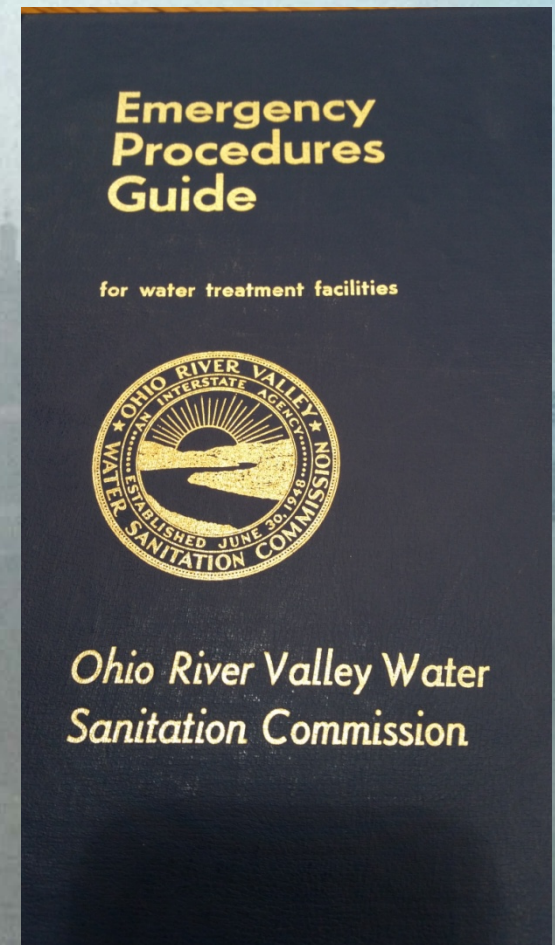
* Of the 5 most problematic spills for Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky Water utilities, only 1 is in their Zone of Critical Concern

SWP Program

- Broaden contaminant source management beyond NPDES discharges, etc.
- Monitoring/tracking strategies
 - Baseline condition and contaminant plume tracking
- Outreach
 - Development of communication and notification strategies to downstream utilities by responsible party
- Utility specific treatment/contaminant management strategies

SWP Program

- Update ORSANCO Emergency Procedures Guide
 - Last updated in 2000
 - Notification
 - River Usage Locations
 - Predicted Time of Travel
 - Toxic Substances Datasheets
 - Treatment
 - Water Supply Alternatives
 - Analytical Methods and Laboratories



Why Ohio River/ORSANCO Source Water Protection Program

- Longest most heavily industrialized river in the country
- More than 5 million people rely on the Ohio River and its tributaries as their source for drinking water
- TRI reports Ohio River again as the most “toxic river in the nation”.

Drinking Water Sector Discussions

- Discussions between OEPA/WVDHHR
 - Application of 25 mile ZCC on tributaries
 - Assure interstate consistency
 - Agreed total length from utility upstream on the Ohio River and continuing upstream on a tributary should total 25 miles

SWP Meeting at GCWW

- Initiated by Barb Lubberger, OEPA SWP Manager
- Objective: obtain information on stored material in ASTs along the Ohio River

SWP Meeting at GCWW

1. How do we get information on ASTs on the other side of the Ohio River?
2. How do we handle the fact that EPCRA reporting limits are pretty high (1,000 pounds)? And that some facilities may not understand how to determine if their fluids equal 1,000 pounds and therefore not report them?
3. How do we handle the fact that—in Ohio at least—there are exemptions for “trade secret” chemicals and farm chemical tanks, and others?
4. How far up the river do we conduct the inventory for each public water system? (25 miles is the norm) For the Ohio River, do we want to simply inventory the whole river? How far into Pennsylvania do we go?
5. Since the Zone of Critical Concern includes “major tributaries”, what constitutes a major tributary?—what’s the cutoff? (Ohio’s DSW has delineated “large rivers” based on rivers with a watershed of 500 square miles or more; we have a GIS shapefile for this at I:\data\OEPA\dsw\Final_LRAU_20130906\Final_LRAU_20130906.shp).

SWP Meeting at GCWW

Questions pertaining to sharing the information:

1. How do we get the information out to the public water systems?—in what format?
2. How do we notify target facilities that they should report spills to downstream systems? (Question #4 above is relevant here: which systems should they notify?)

Questions pertaining to subsequent activities:

1. If inspections of ASTs were to be approved, how would this program be implemented, and by whom?