

**Good afternoon Chair Schaffer, Vice Chair Landis, Ranking member Hicks-Hudson and the members of the Senate Agricultural and Natural Resources Committee.**

**I am Robert Podach a resident of Fostoria, Ohio. The water that I drink and bath in comes from less than 500 feet from the Win Waste landfill. Allow me to explain in terms I understand and I hope you will also.**

**You will find attached a map that I had devised 2 years ago to present to the Fostoria City Council and the Seneca County Health Department. Which I have continued to ask questions about to this day.**

**My map is a one page highlighted and colored, taken from a plat book of Loudon Twp. In Seneca County the was done and sold by the Seneca Co. 4H as a fund raiser.**

**The landfill area is highlighted in Yellow. Red is the East Branch of the Portage River located on the west side Left side of the township. Also in Red Wolf Creek which goes to the Right or East side of the township. Both of these waterways are either originating or start within less than a football field from the landfill. The Blue are Fostoria Water Supply Reservoirs. The Orange notes the pumping station that is the only current source of water for Fostoria citizens. Other than the rainwater that is accumulated. According to EPA report dated May 2019 this water supply serves 13,441 people.**

**For Discussion purposes I like map much better than the 16 Page report from May 2019 or the very slightly updated 2023 version.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment for the City of Fostoria.  
PWS ID#OH7400411 January 2003, June 2019.

I reference this report only for the following information

Page 4. Potential Contaminant Sources!!

The Last 2 Sentences

Quote!!

Also, the inventory is limited to what Ohio EPA staff were able to observe on the day of the site visit. Therefore, City of Fostoria staff should be alert to the possible presence of potential sources of contamination that are not on this list.

When I first seen this document, I tried my best to see if I could to find the landfill noted, mentioned, listed, referenced, anywhere.

***It is not.*** This report was remember Revised May 2019. Was the landfill there? Were they operating that day? Or did the Ohio EPA staff revise this report from the original that was done in January 2003. *From there Office.*

So, in December 2022 I made a phone call to Amy Klei Chief of Drinking and Ground Water. H2O Ohio. I was transferred directly to her cell phone. After a 20-minute conversation she assured me that she would make sure staff can find the Landfill. And update the report.

And low and behold a revised report was issued: January 2023.

She made sure that I received it. Low and behold by the magic of Word Documents, Tables, and Excel.

There it was the Landfill. On page 11 under Waste Disposal Sources. Listed as following Landfills – May be potential

source of leaks and spills for a variety of contaminants, depending on the landfill type. Listed as. (1)..

**MY question what kind of landfill type is Win Waste. Would you think the Ohio EPA could maybe look that up and put that in the report. Or note how close the landfill is to Fostoria's drinking water source. Just a map! Something maybe??**

**On the map page 15 and noted legend. They did not even bother to add the Landfill. Just stuck in the page from the 2019 Report. Same with page 16 and Legend no landfill still from the 2019 report.**

**So in summary who do we trust with our Water! Ohio EPA Mr. Richard Kroeger Environmental Specialist II Division of Drinking and Ground Waters. Who signed off on this revised report and Should Be Fired!**

**I personally never contacted him. Seemed like a waste of my time.**

**I did contact the local Water Superintendent Mr. Rob Shaver and he assured me that they look at the water in the Portage every workday and test for nitrates. If they are too high, they will not pump into reservoir. Thank you, Mr. Shaver, for so eyes on the source as no one else seems to be able to see the landfill or find it. Till recently.**

**I have a picture I took when checking the waterway, myself and the depth level of Reservoir 5 That is submitted. With the landfill on 2.75 miles or less away.**

**The landfill listing is right there with Municipal wastewater discharge. Of which there are none.**

**It is listed with Underground injection wells Class 1-5. There are (3) of those. But no one knows where they are.**

**The landfill is listed with Septic Systems. If poorly maintained/operated, may be a source of household and business chemicals and pathogens. (3)**

**I have submitted to the Committee those two reports in full, my map and a picture of the Fostoria Reservoir 5 with the Landfill looming in the background.**

**I could give you more information about how the landfill self-monitors and hires a local lab to test for them for tests they cannot perform.**

**I could give you pictures of what 75 rail cars of out of state trash look like.**

**I could try and explain why the EPA was never on site in 2020 through 2022.**

**I could try to explain that the local technician was denied access to a wetlands on the property for testing. But was later allowed to test.**

**I could try to explain why the EPA makes no visits without a Scheduled date and time.**

**I could try to explain why the landfill continues to operate without a local license from the health department.**



I could try to explain why the Ohio EPA does little or nothing when it comes to this Landfill when they received \$439,682 from Win Waste in 2021 per Win Waste document.

I could try to explain why the Ohio EPA Max Moore in the Public interest Center. At a public hearing to move the holding ponds at Win Waste. I Quote him when asked a question about testing. Stated at a meeting on May 11, 2023 that EPA was not able to do any testing or additional testing because of lack of resources. What happened to the \$439,682.

What I can explain is this is a classic example of the Fox watching the Hen House. Getting paid for it and no one seems to care.

In closing. Win Waste has a date with destiny. On June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2023. This Sunday their new air pollution control system is supposed to be operating and test to see if it does what it is supposed to. One again who is going to make sure that happens?

Thank You for your time and Interest.

We need SB119 to put more boots on the ground at all landfills in the state not just our local environmental disaster waiting to happen.

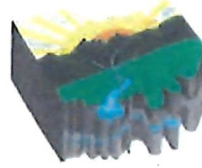
I will close with an old quote my Grandfather used. I you don't take a stand for something you will fall for anything.

I stand for community, oversight, regulations, and honesty.

Thank You for your time and listening



# Drinking Water Source Assessment for the City of Fostoria PWS ID #OH7400411



*Protecting*  
Ohio's Drinking  
Water Sources

January 2003  
Revised June 2019  
Revised January 2023

## INTRODUCTION

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act established a program for states to assess the drinking water source for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program is designed to help Ohio's public water systems protect their sources of drinking water from contamination. The purpose of this assessment is to provide information the City of Fostoria can use to help protect its source of drinking water from contamination. This report:

- identifies the drinking water source protection area(s),
- describes the characteristics of the watershed(s),
- inventories the potential contaminant sources in the area,
- evaluates the susceptibility of the source water to contamination, and
- recommends protective strategies.

## PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The City of Fostoria operates a community water system (PWS) serving approximately 13,441 people in Seneca County. The PWS sells bulk water to Arcadia Village and Northwestern Water and Sewer Fostoria North for distribution to 594 and 129 people respectively. The water treatment plant is designed to treat 6.08 million gallons per day (mgd); however, current average production is approximately 2.133 mgd. The water system utilizes two surface water intakes off the East Branch Portage River that are connected to a series of six upground reservoirs (Figure 1).

## DELINEATION OF PROTECTION AREAS

The protection area for an inland stream source is divided into three areas: The Source Water Assessment and Protection Area (SWAP Area), the Corridor Management Zone (CMZ) and the Emergency Management Zone (EMZ). The SWAP Area is the drainage area upstream of a surface water intake. The CMZ is the area approximately 10 miles upstream of the intake. The CMZ also includes tributaries that drain to the stream. This area extends inland 1,000 feet from the mainstem and 500 feet from the tributaries. Potential contaminant sources in the CMZ have the potential to affect water quality at a public water system's intake and warrant inventory and management. The EMZ is the area in the immediate vicinity of the surface water intake in which the public water supply operator has little or no time to respond to a spill. Unground reservoirs also have a delineated CMZ and EMZ for protection planning and asset management purposes. The following sections describe the hydrologic setting and the protection areas for Fostoria's intakes.





State of Ohio GIS SC

0 1,250 2,500 5,000 US Feet



**hio**  
Ohio Environmental  
Protection Agency  
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters  
Map created January 10, 2023

Figure 1: City of Fostoria Reservoirs and River Intakes PWSID #OH7400411



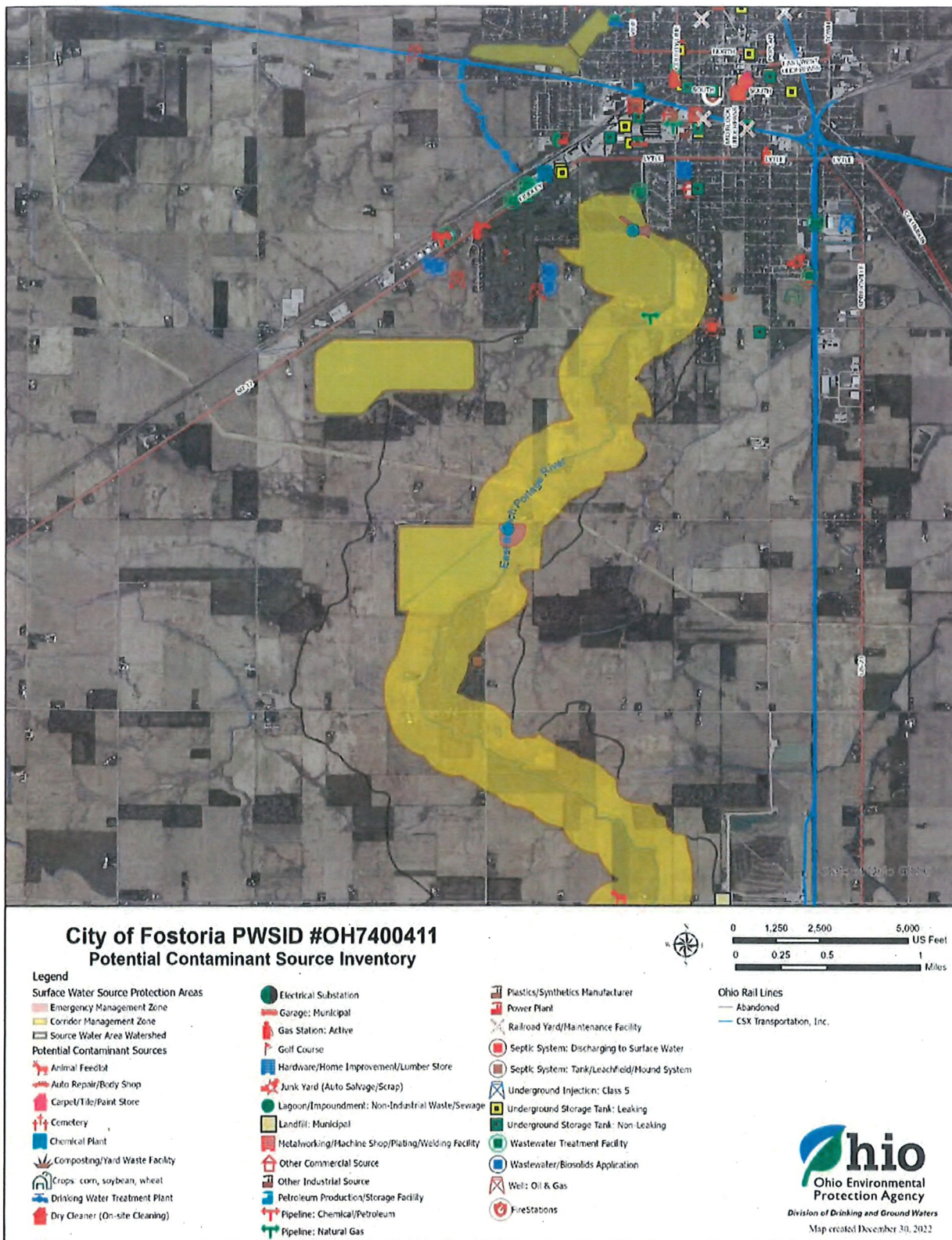


Figure 2. Northern view of the East Branch of the Portage River.



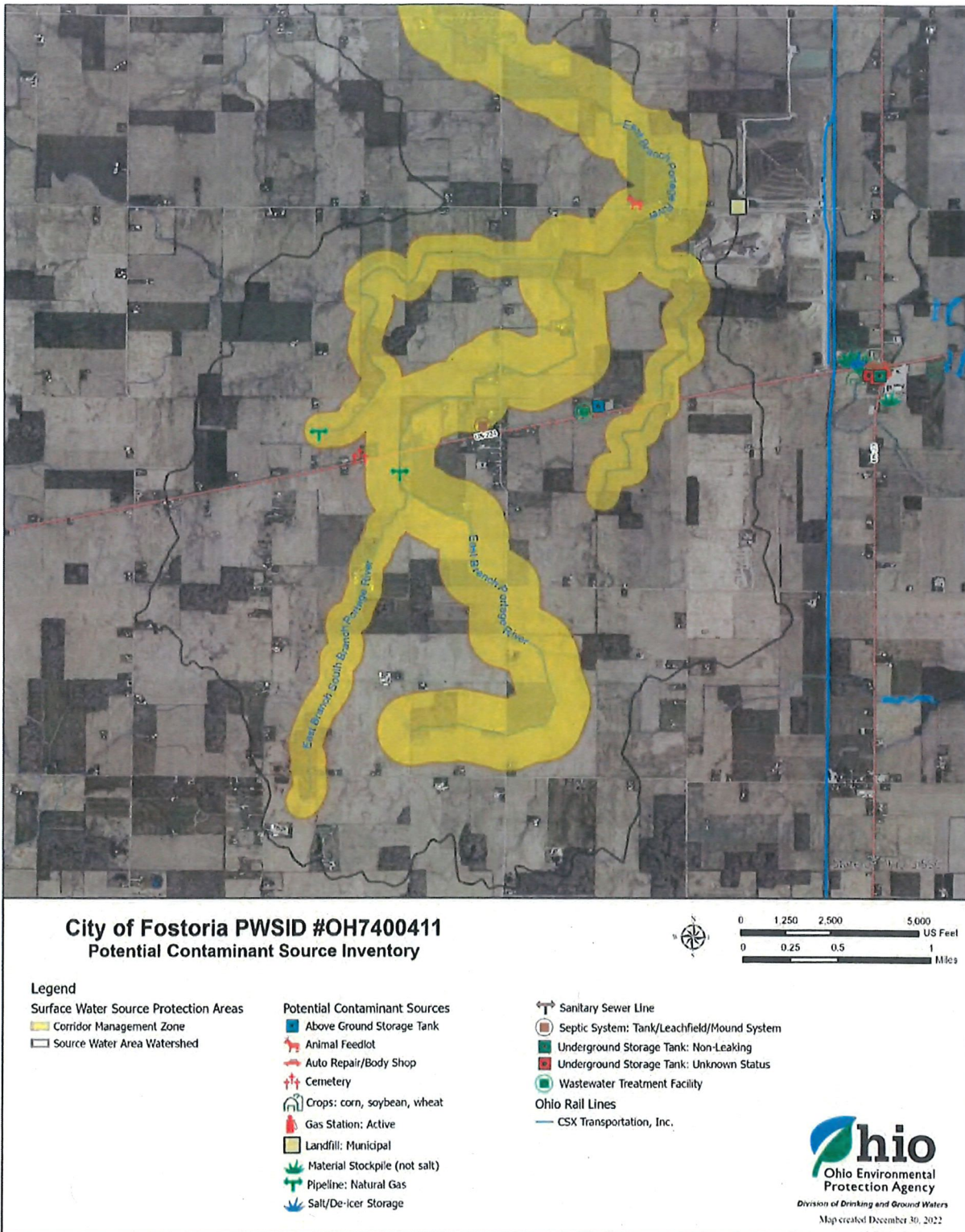


Figure 3. Southern view of the East Branch of the Portage River.



**East Branch Portage River Hydrologic Setting.** The SWAP Area for the East Branch Portage River intakes is part of both the Central Ohio Clayey till Plain and Fostoria Lake-Plain Shoals physiographic regions. The headwaters of the SWAP Area are in the Central Ohio Clayey till Plain which is characterized by a surface of clayey till. It has well-defined moraines with intervening flat-lying ground moraine and intermorainal lake basins. There are typically no boulder belts with about a dozen silt, clay and till-filled lake basins that range in area from a few to 200 square miles. There are few large streams and limited sand and gravel outwash. The elevation ranges from 700'-1500' with moderate relief (100'). The downstream half of the SWAP Area is in the Fostoria Lake-Plain Shoals which is characterized by low north-south trending hillocks and shallow, closed depressions amongst many sandy areas. The elevation ranges from 750'-825' with low relief (10'-15') that decreases westward. The soils in the watershed are deep, somewhat poorly to very poorly drained soils that have a subsoil of clay to heavy silty clay loam on the glacial till plains.

**East Branch Portage River Protection Areas.** The SWAP Area for the East Branch Portage River intakes extends approximately 9.7 miles upstream and encompasses approximately 8,869 acres or 13.8 square miles (Figure 1). The CMZ for this intake includes the East Branch South Branch Portage River tributary. It covers approximately 3,220 acres, or 36% of the total protection area. The EMZ for both intakes on the East Branch Portage River are in a roughly semicircular pattern with a 500-foot radius (Figures 2 & 3).

## DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING SUMMARY

Available chemical and biological water quality data were collected from the streams in the protection area, and sampling results from finished water reported to Ohio EPA by the public water supplier were evaluated to characterize water quality within the SWAP Area. See the following sections for summary information.

**Treated Water Quality.** Table 1 includes a summary of the analytical results of samples collected from January 2006 to December 2022. These samples were collected from treated drinking water as reported by the City of Fostoria to the Ohio EPA. The table also includes the drinking water standards for contaminants of concern; note that not all contaminants tested have established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) or Secondary MCLs. The table lists only the contaminants where at least one result was above the level of detection.

**Microcystins.** Since routine monitoring for cyanotoxins began in June 2016, Fostoria PWS has had no detections of microcystins in raw or finished drinking water. All cyanobacteria screening samples during June 2016 through December 2022 were non-detect for microcystins, saxitoxin, and cylindrospermopsin production genes. The raw water source for the City of Fostoria PWS has not experienced harmful algal blooms. From June 2016 to December 2022, all finished drinking water samples have been non-detect for microcystins and saxitoxins.

**East Branch Portage River Watershed Biological and Chemical Monitoring.** TMDLs (Total Maximum Daily Loads) were established for the watershed containing the East Branch Portage River on August 2011. Ohio EPA also conducted a biological and water quality study of the Portage River watershed in 2006-2008.

The 2011 TMDL for the East Branch Portage River Watershed established targets for sediment loads, nutrients, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD), and E. Coli bacteria. The biological and water quality study of the East Branch Portage River watershed in 2006-2008 had sample detections of nitrate-nitrite above the MCL, and aluminum, manganese and iron above the secondary MCL. There were also detections of Acetochlor (est. 2 µg/L), Atrazine (est. 11.4 µg/L), bis(2- Ethylhexyl)phthalate (est. 1.95 µg/L), Metolachlor (est. 7.65 µg/L), Simazine (est. 4.37 µg/L), cis-1,2- Dichloroethene (<0.5 µg/L) and Trichloroethene(<0.5 µg/L). The estimated levels of Atrazine and Simazine exceeded the MCL. Sampling at one of the unground reservoirs found ammonia and phosphorous were not elevated compared to other unground reservoirs across the state.



## POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES

Same as 2003  
2019

A field inventory of the CMZ indicates that several potential contaminant sources exist in the SWAP Area (Figures 2 and 3). It is important to note that this inventory lists *potential* contaminant sources and includes identified sources that have the *potential* to release a contaminant to surface or ground waters in the protection area. It is beyond the scope of this assessment to determine whether any specific potential source is actually releasing (or has released) a contaminant or to what extent any potential source(s) may be contributing to the overall pollutant load. Also, the inventory is limited to what Ohio EPA staff were able to observe on the day of the site visit. Therefore, City of Fostoria staff should be alert to the possible presence of potential sources of contamination that are not on this list.

Figure 4 shows the land use for the protection area. The predominant land use is agriculture (row crops and pasture) which cover approximately 81.4% of the SWAP Area. Developed or developed open space - parks, green spaces, and other open areas - cover 7.1% of the SWAP area. Forests and woodlands cover approximately 6% while wetlands and other natural areas cover 0.4% of the SWAP Area. Approximately 5.0% of the SWAP area is open water - lakes, ponds and reservoirs.

Agricultural runoff from row crop agriculture is a potential source of detected contaminants such as atrazine and simazine. These compounds are herbicides commonly used in row crop agriculture. Agricultural sources are also a potential source of nitrates. Fertilizer application and manure application on crop fields can also be potential sources of nitrates. Other potential sources of nitrates in the protection area include discharging or failing septic systems.

The transportation network is a potential source of contamination when accidents on roads and railways can release hazardous materials to the waterways. US Route 224 is the only major road to cross the SWAP area. It crosses the East Branch Portage River and an unnamed tributary on the southern half of the CMZ (Figure 5).

Changing land uses in the protection area may result in new potential sources of contaminants and increase the area of impervious surfaces. Such changes are reflected in nonpoint source pollution pattern changes. Land cleared for construction can result in greatly accelerated rates of erosion and sedimentation of streams. While most developing areas in the East Branch Portage River watershed are not immediately adjacent to the river, the impacts of development are still a potential concern.

## SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS

For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be highly susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are open systems with no confining layer to impede contaminant or pathogen movement and have relatively short travel times from a potential contaminant source to the intake. This source water assessment for the City of Fostoria indicates that the source water is susceptible to contamination from agricultural runoff, discharging or failing septic systems and from accidental releases and spills.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for the Fostoria Public Water System is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, it has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.



## PROTECTIVE STRATEGIES

Protective strategies are activities that help protect a drinking water source from becoming contaminated. Implementing these activities benefits the community by helping to:

1. Protect the community's investment in its water supply.
2. Protect the health of the community residents by preventing contamination of its drinking water source.
3. Support the continued economic growth of a community by meeting its water supply needs.
4. Preserve the source of drinking water for future generations.
5. Reduce regulatory monitoring costs.

Ohio EPA encourages the City of Fostoria to develop and implement an effective Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. The plan can be developed from the information provided in this Drinking Water Source Assessment Report. The potential contaminant source inventory provides a list of facilities or activities to focus on. Table 2 lists protective strategies that are appropriate for the kinds of facilities/activities listed in the inventory. Finally, a document titled "Developing Source Water Protection Plans for Public Drinking Water Systems Using Inland Surface Waters" is enclosed. This document offers comprehensive guidance for developing and implementing a municipal Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. Ongoing implementation of the plan will help protect their valuable drinking water resources for current and future generations.

For further technical assistance on drinking water source protection, please contact the Ohio EPA Northwest District Office at (1-800-686-6930) or visit the Ohio EPA Source Water Assessment and Protection Web page at: <http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/swap.aspx>.

This report was updated by Richard Kroeger, Ohio EPA, Division of Drinking and Ground Waters, Northwest District Office from the original 2003 and revised 2019 assessment reports.

IS No. Hee  
2003  
-  
2019

## REFERENCES

Ohio EPA public drinking water files.

Ohio Division of Geological Survey, 1998. *Physiographic Regions of Ohio*, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey, page-size map with text, 2 p., scale 1:2,100,000.

United States Department of Agriculture, 1973. *Soil Survey Hancock County Ohio*.

United States Department of Agriculture, 1980. *Soil Survey Seneca County Ohio*

Ohio EPA, 2014, *Drinking Water Source Protection Area Delineation Guidelines & Process Manual*.

Ohio EPA, 2010. *Biological and Water Quality Study of the Portage River Basin and Selected Lake Erie Tributaries, and Select Maumee River Tributaries*, Division of Surface Water Ecological Assessment Section, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. OEPA Technical Report EAS/2010-4-4.

Ohio EPA, 2011. *Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Portage River Watershed, Final Report*, Division of Surface Water, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Table 1. Fostoria Water Plant Monitoring Results January 2006 – December 2022 (Finished/Treated Water)

Contaminant (units)	Levels Found	Primary MCL <sup>1</sup>	Exceeds Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	Exceeds SMCL <sup>2</sup>
<b>Physical Parameters</b>					
Turbidity (NTU)	0.05-0.13	1	n/a	None	n/a
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>					
Nitrate (mg/L)	0.14-3.02	10	No	None	n/a
Nitrite (mg/L)	0.39	1	No	None	n/a
Total Nitrate/Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	0.14-3.02	10	No	None	n/a
Barium (ug/L)	13 – 19	2000	No	None	n/a
Fluoride (mg/L)	1.04-1.11	4	No	2	No
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>					
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0.95	5	No	None	n/a
<b>Organic Contaminants &amp; Disinfection Byproducts</b>					
HAA5 (µg/L) <sup>3</sup>	13.4	60	No	None	n/a
• Dibromoacetic acid (µg/L)	1				
• Dichloroacetic acid (µg/L)	8.3				
• Monobromoacetic acid (ua/L)	1				
• Monochloroacetic acid (µQ/L)	2				
• Trichloroacetic acid (µg/L)	4.1				
TTHM (µg/L) <sup>4</sup>	47.7	80	Yes	None	n/a
• Bromodichloromethane (ua/L)	9				
• Bromoform (µg/L)	0.5				
• Chloroform (µg/L)	34.4				
• Dibromochloromethane (ua/L)	3.8				
Atrazine (µg/L)	0.36 - 0.51	3	No	None	n/a
Phosphorous, Total (mg/L)	0.453-0.61	None	n/a	None	n/a

<sup>1</sup> MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, set by U.S. EPA. The primary MCLs for Nitrate, Nitrite, and Total Nitrate and Nitrite <sup>as N</sup> apply to all public water systems. The primary MCLs for the remaining contaminants apply only to community and nontransient noncommunity public water systems (radioactive contaminants only apply to community systems). Note, a sampling result that exceeds the MCL value does not necessarily indicate a violation by the public water system and MCL violations for many contaminants are based on a running annual average instead of individual samples.

<sup>2</sup> SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, means the advisable maximum level of a contaminant in water to avoid aesthetic, cosmetic or technical issues.

<sup>3</sup> HAAS = Haloacetic Acids (five), includes the sum of dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid and trichloroacetic acid rounded to two significant figures after addition.

<sup>4</sup> TTHM = Total Trihalomethanes, includes the sum of trichloromethane (chloroform), dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane and tribromomethane (bromoform) rounded to two significant figures after addition.



Table 2. Potential Sources of Contamination Around the City of Fostoria's Source Water Assessment and Protection Area for the East Branch Portage River Intake

Potential Contaminant Source	Environmental Concerns	# within the SWAP Area
<b>AGRICULTURAL SOURCES</b>		
Cropland	May be a source of nutrients, ammonia, pesticides and pathogens. See page 4 for additional information.	80.9% land use in full SWAP Area
Pasture	May be a source of nutrients, ammonia, and animal pathogens. See page 4 for additional information.	0.5% land use in full SWAP Area
Other Livestock Operations	May be a source of nutrients, ammonia, and pathogens.	1
Wastewater/Biosolid Application	May be a source of nutrients, ammonia, and other contaminants. If not treated/applied properly, may be a source for pathogens.	2
<b>COMMERCIAL SOURCES</b>		
Airport/Abandoned Airfield	Runoff from these facilities may be a source of deicers, metals, petroleum products such as motor oil, and VOCs in source water.	1
Cemeteries/Funeral Homes/Crematoriums	Cemeteries have been associated with arsenic and formaldehyde contamination in ground water.	1
Golf Courses	May be a source of nutrients, ammonia, pesticides and pathogens.	1
<b>INDUSTRIAL SOURCES</b>		
Oil & Gas Wells	Potential sources of petroleum and brine, which may leak or be spilled into surface water. Oil, brine, and other fluids may also leak from storage tanks.	1
<b>WASTE DISPOSAL SOURCES</b>		
Landfills	May be a potential source of leaks and spills for a variety of contaminants, depending on landfill type.	1
Underground Injection Wells (Class 1 or 5)	May be a potential source of leaks and spills for a variety of contaminants, depending on waste processed.	3
Wastewater Discharge	If poorly maintained/operated, <u>municipal wastewater</u> discharge sites can be sources for nutrients, ammonia, and pathogens. Poorly maintained/operated industrial wastewater discharge sites could contribute various chemicals depending on operation.	1 ? where is it
Septic Systems	If poorly maintained/operated, may be a source of household and business chemicals and pathogens.	3
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE RELATED SOURCES</b>		

Long Lost Landfill #11

Potential Contaminant Source	Environmental Concerns	# within the SWAP Area
Highway/ Transportation Route	Accidents on transportation routes pose the threat of leaks and spills of fuels and chemicals. Weed killers used to control vegetation can elevate levels of pesticides in drinking water sources. Runoff may contain oil, metals, and deicers. See page 5 for more information.	US Route 224 crosses the CMZ at two places
Pipelines	Spills and leaks from pipelines have the potential to impact drinking water sources, even at small quantities. Condensate in natural gas pipelines may contain PCBs and other chemicals.	7 pipelines crossing the SWAP Area
<b>GENERAL POINT SOURCES</b>		
Aboveground Storage Tanks	May present a potential for leaks and spills that could impact surface or ground water.	1



Table 3. Examples of Protective Strategies

Potential Contaminant Source	Protective Strategies To Consider
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Purchase additional property.</li> <li>➤ Provide educational material to members of the community on topics regarding the drinking water source protection area.</li> <li>➤ Include drinking water source protection into the local school curriculum.</li> <li>➤ Provide education (material/meetings) to local businesses and industries on topics relating to drinking water source protection.</li> <li>➤ Encourage "ground water friendly" development.</li> <li>➤ Form partnerships with neighboring jurisdictions and potential contaminant source owners</li> <li>➤ Develop/enact/enforce a local ordinance which may include any of the following: changing zoning; illegal waste disposal; requiring registration of existing facilities; banning certain new types of activities; dictating chemical handling procedures; maintaining/filing a chemical inventory; facility spill/contingency planning; engineering controls for existing/new facilities; paralleling existing federal or state requirements.</li> </ul>
Agricultural Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assess the use of best management practices and recommend additional practices.</li> <li>➤ Encourage road safety with agricultural chemicals.</li> <li>➤ Provide education (material/meetings) to local farmers and agribusinesses on appropriate topics.</li> <li>➤ Plan/design/implement methods to control impacts to surface water.</li> </ul>
Residential Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inventory/remove underground home heating oil tanks in the protection area.</li> <li>➤ Identify areas used for illegal dumping.</li> <li>➤ Provide education (material/meetings) to homeowners on: drinking water protection; use/maintenance of septic systems; illegal dumping; proper well abandonment (both the reason and the process).</li> <li>➤ Develop a centralized wastewater collection/treatment system.</li> <li>➤ Encourage/require (and provide incentives) for sealing unused wells.</li> <li>➤ Ensure enforcement of existing requirements for closing unused wells.</li> <li>➤ Ensure the proper construction of new wells.</li> </ul>
Municipal Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitor compliance with existing regulations through inspections and/or contact with regulatory agencies (such as the local fire department, State Fire Marshal, or the Ohio EPA).</li> <li>➤ Encourage/arrange hazardous materials training or waste and disposal assessments for employees.</li> <li>➤ Develop an early release notification system for spills and emergency planning; educate emergency responders to be aware of drinking water protection areas; or coordinate facility spill/contingency planning.</li> <li>➤ Encourage compliance with materials handling procedures/requirements.</li> <li>➤ Install of engineering controls at municipal facilities</li> <li>➤ Implement pollution prevention strategies.</li> <li>➤ Work with the street department and Ohio DOT to minimize use of road salt.</li> <li>➤ Evaluate and close fire cisterns or other city owned wells.</li> <li>➤ Conduct routine sewer inspections, maintenance &amp; upgrades.</li> </ul>
Commercial Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitor compliance with existing regulations through inspections and/or contact with regulatory agencies.</li> <li>➤ Use routine inspections as an educational opportunity.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Encourage compliance with materials handling procedures/requirements.</li> <li>➤ Encourage/arrange hazardous materials training or waste and disposal assessments for local businesses (and their employees).</li> <li>➤ Request installation of engineering controls for existing facilities.</li> <li>➤ Encourage facility spill/contingency planning in conjunction with the fire department.</li> <li>➤ Encourage local businesses to implement pollution prevention strategies.</li> </ul>
Industrial Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitor compliance with existing regulations through inspections and/or contact with regulatory agencies.</li> <li>➤ Use routine inspections as an educational opportunity.</li> <li>➤ Encourage compliance with materials handling procedures/requirements.</li> <li>➤ Encourage/arrange hazardous materials training or waste and disposal assessments for local industries (and their employees).</li> <li>➤ Encourage facility spill/contingency planning in conjunction with the fire department.</li> <li>➤ Request installation of engineering controls for existing facilities.</li> <li>➤ Encourage local industries to implement pollution prevention strategies.</li> <li>➤ Encourage compliance with materials handling procedures/requirements.</li> <li>➤ Encourage/arrange waste and disposal assessments for local businesses.</li> </ul>
Oil & gas wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide education (material/meetings) to owners on maintenance.</li> <li>➤ Ensure/monitor proper operation and maintenance.</li> <li>➤ Develop an early release notification system for spills.</li> </ul>
Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop an early release notification system for spills and an emergency response plan.</li> <li>➤ Include drinking water protection in response planning and training.</li> <li>➤ Post signs indicating the extent of the protection area.</li> </ul>
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Create hazardous materials routes around the protection area and require/encourage transporters to use them.</li> <li>➤ Work with local transporters on protection area awareness.</li> <li>➤ Encourage road safety with chemicals.</li> <li>➤ Post signs indicating the extent of the protection area.</li> </ul>

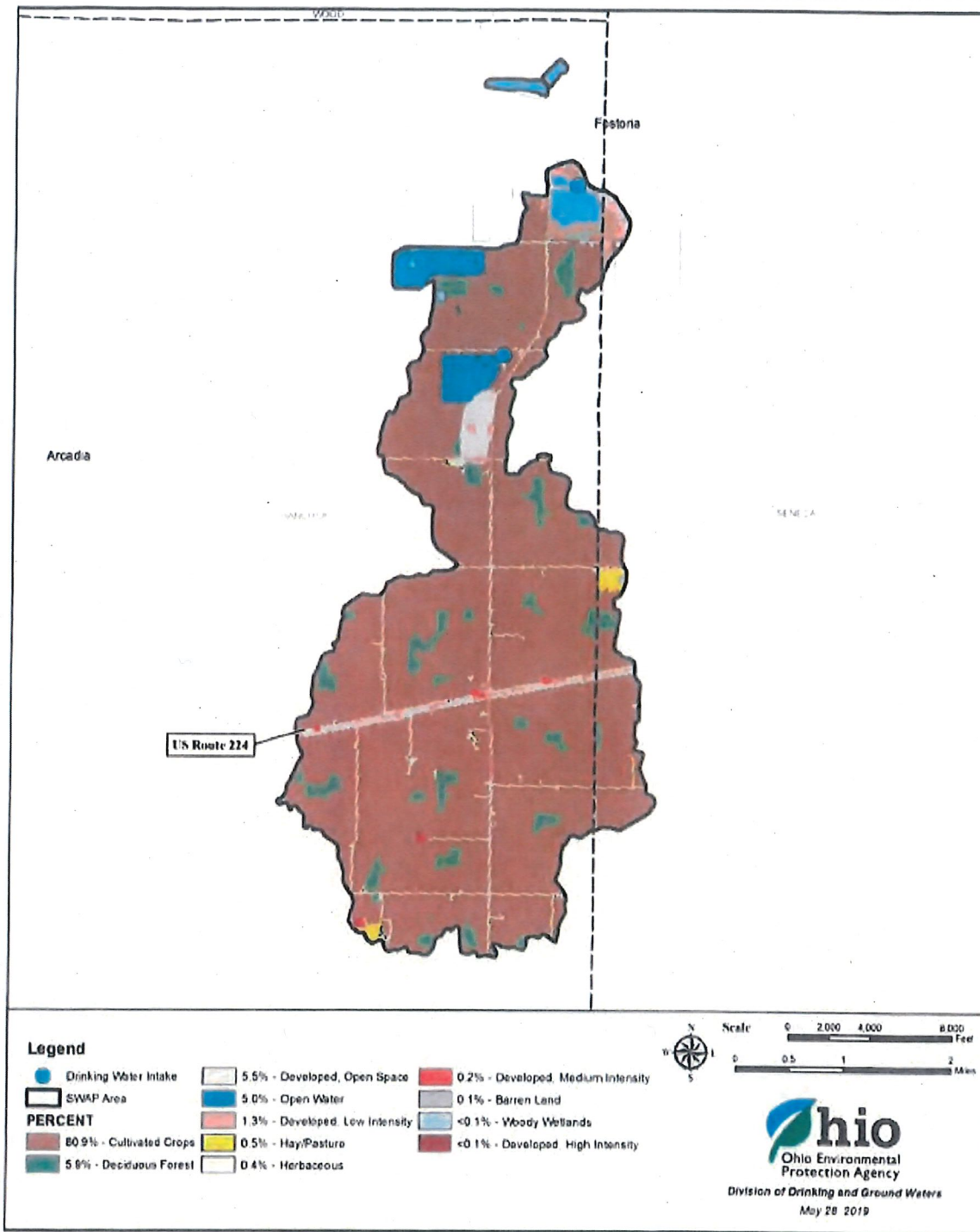


Figure 4. Land Use for City of Fostoria SWAP Area (NLCD 2011)



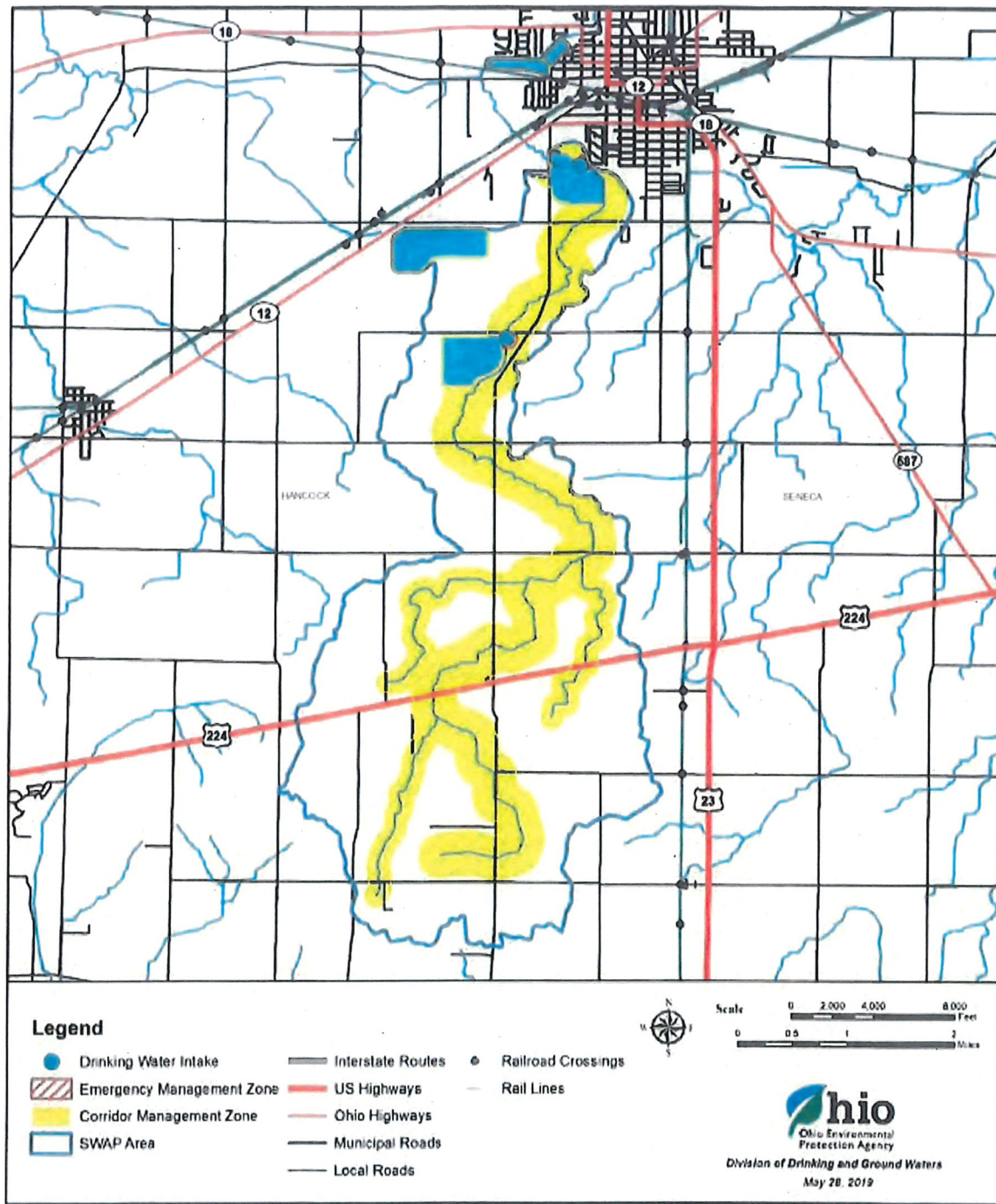


Figure 5. Roads and Highways Near East Branch Portage River Corridor Management Zone



Mike DeWine, Governor  
Jon Husted, Lt. Governor  
Anne M. Vogel, Director

January 12, 2023

Mr. Joshua Clark  
213 South Main Street  
Fostoria, Ohio 44830

Re: Fostoria City  
Report  
Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)  
Seneca County  
PWS ID: OH7400411

**Subject: Revised Source Water Assessment Report –  
Updated source water potential contaminant protection area figures**

Dear Mr. Clark:

Enclosed is a revised Drinking Water Source Assessment Report for the City of Fostoria, completed by Ohio EPA. The original assessment report was completed by Ohio EPA in January 2003. This assessment was revised because of your recent change in updated source water potential contaminant protection area figures.

The report includes a table with some protective strategies appropriate for the types of potential contaminant sources identified within your protection area. Ohio EPA encourages the City of Fostoria to develop and implement a Protection Plan. A comprehensive guidance document titled "Developing Source Water Protection Plans For Public Drinking Water Systems Using Inland Surface Waters" can be downloaded from the following website:

[https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/28/documents/swap/swap\\_sw\\_protplan.pdf](https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/28/documents/swap/swap_sw_protplan.pdf)

This guidance document provides information on how to develop and implement an effective drinking water source protection plan.

Please contact me at (419) 373-4101 or [richard.kroeger@epa.ohio.gov](mailto:richard.kroeger@epa.ohio.gov) if you have any questions or if we can be of any assistance in your efforts to develop and implement protective strategies.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Richard Kroeger", is written over the typed name.

Richard Kroeger  
Environmental Specialist II  
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

/rew

cc: Rob Shaver, Water Superintendent  
John Weaver, Ground Water Manager, DDAGW-NWDO  
Ben Sloan, Environmental Specialist 2, DDAGW-NWDO  
Mike Bondoc, Environmental Specialist 3, DDAGW-CO  
Lara Schramm, Administrative Professional 2, DDAGW-NWDO

Attachments: Revised Drinking Water Source Assessment Report



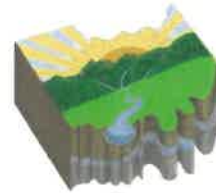
Proposed Consumer Confidence Report Language:

Fostoria's water system uses surface water drawn from the East Branch of the Portage River. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be highly susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are accessible and can be easily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens. Also, compared to ground water, they tend to move swiftly, so an upstream spill may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. Therefore, the drinking water supplied to the Fostoria public water system has a **high** susceptibility to contamination.

The Fostoria public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the East Branch of the Portage River. More detailed information is provided in the City of Fostoria's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Rob Shaver, Water Plant Assistant Superintendent, at (419) 435-2793.



# **Drinking Water Source Assessment for the City of Fostoria PWS ID #OH7400411**



*Protecting  
Ohio's Drinking  
Water Sources*

**January 2003  
Revised May 2019**

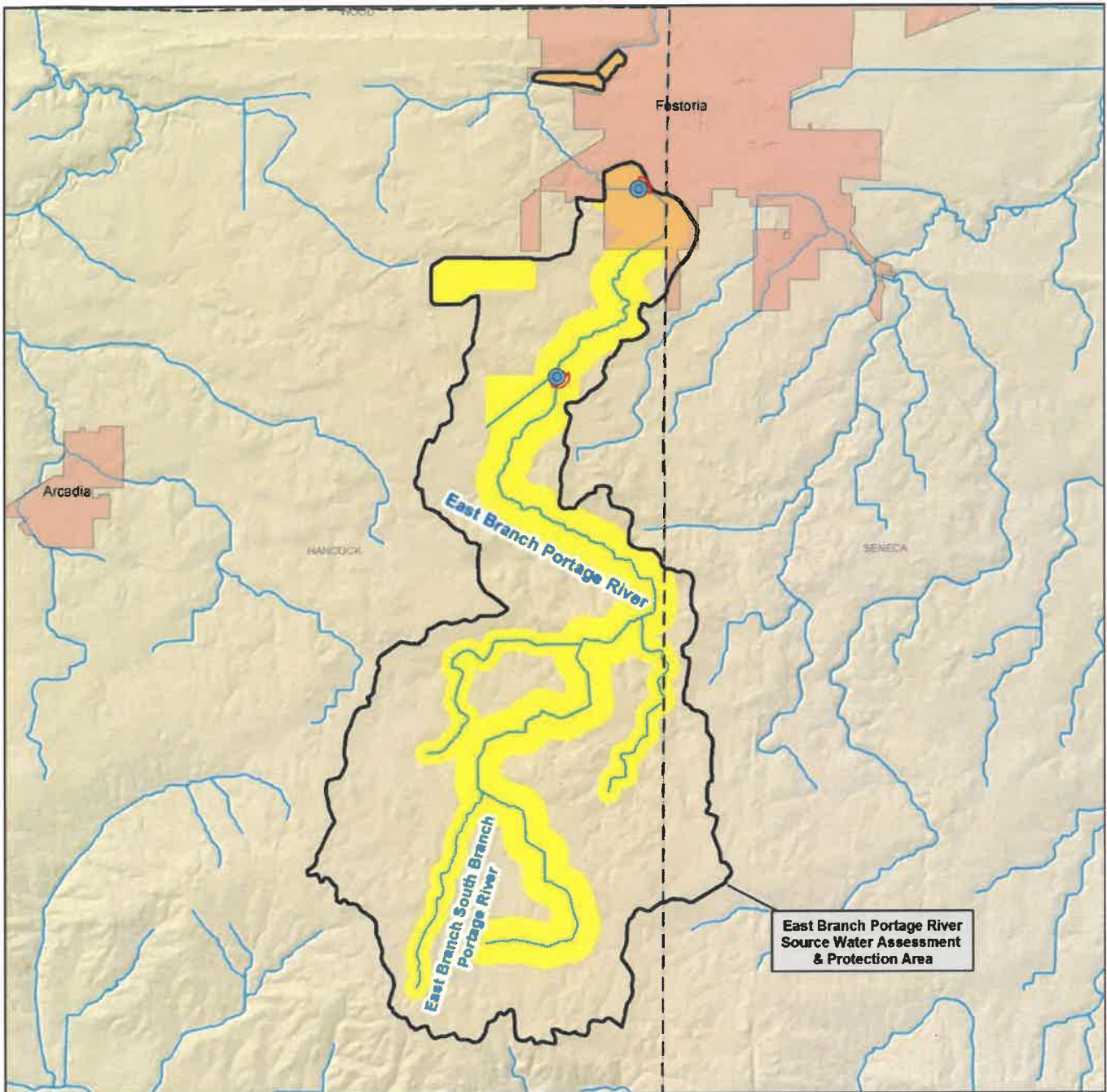
## **INTRODUCTION**

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act established a program for states to assess the drinking water source for all public water systems. The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program is designed to help Ohio's public water systems protect their sources of drinking water from contamination. The purpose of this assessment is to provide information the City of Fostoria can use to help protect its source of drinking water from contamination. This report:

- identifies the drinking water source protection area(s),
- describes the characteristics of the watershed(s),
- inventories the potential contaminant sources in the area,
- evaluates the susceptibility of the source water to contamination, and
- recommends protective strategies.





## **PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM DESCRIPTION**

The City of Fostoria operates a community water system (PWS) serving approximately 13,441 people in Seneca County. The PWS and sells bulk water to Arcadia Village and Northwestern W and Sd-Fostoria North for distribution to 594 and 129 people respectively. The water treatment plant is designed to treat 6.08 million gallons per day (mgd); however, current average production is approximately 2.133 mgd. The water system utilizes two surface water intakes off the East Branch Portage River that are connected to a series of six upground reservoirs (Figure 1).



**City of Fostoria PWSID #OH7400411  
Hancock & Seneca County**

**Legend**

-  Drinking Water Intake
-  Emergency Management Zone
-  Corridor Management Zone
-  Source Water Assessment & Protection Area



*Division of Drinking and Ground Waters*

May 24, 2019

**Figure 1. Source Water Assessment & Protection Area for the City of Fostoria**

## **DELINEATION OF PROTECTION AREAS**

The protection area for an inland stream source is divided into three areas: the Source Water Assessment and Protection Area (SWAP Area), the Corridor Management Zone (CMZ) and the Emergency Management Zone (EMZ). The SWAP Area is the drainage area upstream of a surface water intake. The CMZ is the area approximately 10 miles upstream of the intake. The CMZ also includes tributaries that drain to the stream. This area extends inland 1,000 feet from the mainstem and 500 feet from the tributaries. Potential contaminant sources in the CMZ have the potential to affect water quality at a public water system's intake and warrant inventory and management. The EMZ is the area in the immediate vicinity of the surface water intake in which the public water supply operator has little or no time to respond to a spill. Upground reservoirs also have a delineated CMZ and EMZ for protection planning and asset management purposes. The following sections describe the hydrologic setting and the protection areas for Fostoria's intakes.

### ***East Branch Portage River Hydrologic Setting.***

The SWAP Area for the East Branch Portage River intakes is part of both the Central Ohio Clayey Till Plain and Fostoria Lake-Plain Shoals physiographic regions. The headwaters of the SWAP Area are in the Central Ohio Clayey Till Plain which is characterized by a surface of clayey till. It has well-defined moraines with intervening flat-lying ground moraine and intermorainal lake basins. There are typically no boulder belts with about a dozen silt, clay and till-filled lake basins that range in area from a few to 200 square miles. There are few large streams and limited sand and gravel outwash. The elevation ranges from 700'-1500' with moderate relief (100'). The downstream half of the SWAP Area is in the Fostoria Lake-Plain Shoals which is characterized by low north-south trending hillocks and shallow, closed depressions amongst many sandy areas. The elevation ranges from 750'-825' with low relief (10'-15') that decreases westward. The soils in the watershed are deep, somewhat poorly to very poorly drained soils that have a subsoil of clay to heavy silty clay loam on the glacial till plains.

### ***East Branch Portage River Protection Areas.***

The SWAP Area for the East Branch Portage River intakes extends approximately 9.7 miles upstream and encompasses approximately 8,869 acres or 13.8 square miles (Figure 1). The CMZ for this intake includes the East Branch South Branch Portage River tributary. It covers approximately 3,220 acres, or 36% of the total protection area. The EMZ for both intakes on the East Branch Portage River are in a roughly semicircular pattern with a 500-foot radius (Figure 2).

## **DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING SUMMARY**

Available chemical and biological water quality data were collected from the streams in the protection area, and sampling results from finished water reported to Ohio EPA by the public water supplier were evaluated to characterize water quality within the SWAP Area. See the following sections for summary information.

### ***Treated Water Quality***

Table 1 includes a summary of the analytical results of samples collected from January 2003 to May 2019. These samples were collected from treated drinking water as reported by the City of Fostoria to the Ohio EPA. The table also includes the drinking water standards for contaminants of concern; note

that not all contaminants tested have established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) or Secondary MCLs. The table lists only the contaminants where at least one result was above the level of detection.

### ***Cyanobacteria/Harmful Algal Blooms***

Since routine monitoring for cyanotoxins began in June 2016, Fostoria PWS has had no detections of microcystins in raw or finished drinking water. All cyanobacteria screening samples during June 2016 through April 2019 were non-detect for microcystins, saxitoxin, and cylindrospermopsin production genes. Based on the data from 2016 and 2017, the East and South Branch Portage River watersheds were listed as full support for algae in the draft 2018 integrated water quality monitoring and assessment report.

### ***East Branch Portage River Watershed Biological and Chemical Monitoring***

TMDLs (Total Maximum Daily Loads) were established for the watershed containing the East Branch Portage River on August 2011. Ohio EPA also conducted a biological and water quality study of the Portage River watershed in 2006-2008.

The 2011 TMDL for the East Branch Portage River Watershed established targets for sediment loads, nutrients, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD), and E. Coli bacteria. The biological and water quality study of the East Branch Portage River watershed in 2006-2008 had sample detections of nitrate-nitrite above the MCL, and aluminum, manganese and iron above the secondary MCL. There were also detections of Acetochlor (est. 2 µg/L), Atrazine (est. 11.4 µg/L), bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate (est. 1.95 µg/L), Metolachlor (est. 7.65 µg/L), Simazine (est. 4.37 µg/L), cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (<0.5 µg/L) and Trichloroethene(<0.5 µg/L). The estimated levels of Atrazine and Simazine exceeded the MCL. Sampling at one of the upground reservoirs found ammonia and phosphorous were not elevated compared to other upground reservoirs across the state.

### **POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES**

A field inventory of the CMZ indicates that several potential contaminant sources exist in the SWAP Area (Figure 3). It is important to note that this inventory lists *potential* contaminant sources and includes identified sources that have the *potential* to release a contaminant to surface or ground waters in the protection area. It is beyond the scope of this assessment to determine whether any specific potential source is actually releasing (or has released) a contaminant or to what extent any potential source(s) may be contributing to the overall pollutant load. Also, the inventory is limited to what Ohio EPA staff were able to observe on the day of the site visit. Therefore, City of Fostoria staff should be alert to the possible presence of potential sources of contamination that are not on this list.

Figure 4 shows the land use for the protection area. The predominant land use is agriculture (row crops and pasture) which cover approximately 81.4% of the SWAP Area. Developed or developed open space - parks, green spaces, and other open areas –cover 7.1% of the SWAP area. Forests and woodlands cover approximately 6% while wetlands and other natural areas cover 0.4% of the SWAP Area. Approximately 5.0% of the SWAP area is open water – lakes, ponds and reservoirs.

Agricultural runoff from row crop agriculture is a potential source of detected contaminants such as atrazine and simazine. These compounds are herbicides commonly used in row crop agriculture. Agricultural sources are also a potential source of nitrates. Fertilizer application and manure application on crop fields can also be potential sources of nitrates. Other potential sources of nitrates in the protection area include discharging or failing septic systems.

The transportation network is a potential source of contamination when accidents on roads and railways can release hazardous materials to the waterways. US Route 224 is the only major road to cross the SWAP area. It crosses the East Branch Portage River and an unnamed tributary on the southern half of the CMZ (Figure 5).

Changing land uses in the protection area may result in new potential sources of contaminants and increase the area of impervious surfaces. Such changes are reflected in nonpoint source pollution pattern changes. Land cleared for construction can result in greatly accelerated rates of erosion and sedimentation of streams. While most developing areas in the East Branch Portage River watershed are not immediately adjacent to the river, the impacts of development are still a potential concern.

## **SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS**

For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be highly susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are open systems with no confining layer to impede contaminant or pathogen movement and have relatively short travel times from a potential contaminant source to the intake. This source water assessment for the City of Fostoria indicates that the source water is susceptible to contamination from agricultural runoff, discharging or failing septic systems and from accidental releases and spills.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for the Fostoria Public Water System is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, it has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

## **PROTECTIVE STRATEGIES**

Protective strategies are activities that help protect a drinking water source from becoming contaminated. Implementing these activities benefits the community by helping to:

1. Protect the community's investment in its water supply.
2. Protect the health of the community residents by preventing contamination of its drinking water source.
3. Support the continued economic growth of a community by meeting its water supply needs.
4. Preserve the source of drinking water for future generations.
5. Reduce regulatory monitoring costs.

Ohio EPA encourages the City of Fostoria to develop and implement an effective Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. The plan can be developed from the information provided in this Drinking Water Source Assessment Report. The potential contaminant source inventory provides a list of facilities or activities to focus on. Table 2 lists protective strategies that are appropriate for the kinds of facilities/activities listed in the inventory. Finally, a document titled "Developing Source Water Protection Plans for Public Drinking Water Systems Using Inland Surface Waters" is enclosed. This



document offers comprehensive guidance for developing and implementing a municipal Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. Ongoing implementation of the plan will help protect their valuable drinking water resources for current and future generations.

For further technical assistance on drinking water source protection, please contact the Ohio EPA Northwest District Office at (1-800-686-6930) or visit the Ohio EPA Source Water Assessment and Protection Web page at: <http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/swap.aspx>.

This report was updated by Richard Kroeger, Ohio EPA, Division of Drinking and Ground Waters, Northwest District Office and Ryan Ellis, Ohio EPA, Division of Drinking and Ground Waters, Central Office from the original 2003 assessment report.

## REFERENCES

Ohio EPA public drinking water files.

Ohio Division of Geological Survey, 1998. *Physiographic Regions of Ohio*, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey, page-size map with text, 2 p., scale 1:2,100,000.

United States Department of Agriculture, 1973. *Soil Survey Hancock County Ohio*.

United States Department of Agriculture, 1980. *Soil Survey Seneca County Ohio*

Ohio EPA, 2014, *Drinking Water Source Protection Area Delineation Guidelines & Process Manual*.

Ohio EPA, 2010. *Biological and Water Quality Study of the Portage River Basin and Selected Lake Erie Tributaries, and Select Maumee River Tributaries*, Division of Surface Water Ecological Assessment Section, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. OEPA Technical Report EAS/2010-4-4.

Ohio EPA, 2011. *Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Portage River Watershed, Final Report*, Division of Surface Water, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

**Table 1. Fostoria Water Plant Monitoring Results January 2003 - March 2019 (Finished/Treated Water)**

Contaminant (units)	Levels Found	Primary MCL <sup>1</sup>	Exceeds Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	Exceeds SMCL <sup>2</sup>
<b>Physical Parameters</b>					
Turbidity (NTU)	5.7 – 51.2	None	n/a	None	n/a
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>					
Nitrate (mg/L)	0.14 – 3.79	10	No	None	n/a
Nitrite (mg/L)	0.39	1	No	None	n/a
Total Nitrate/Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	0.14 – 3.02	10	No	None	n/a
Barium (mg/L)	0.013 – 0.036	2	No	None	n/a
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.83 – 1.11	4	No	2	No
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>					
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0.95	5	No	None	n/a
<b>Organic Contaminants &amp; Disinfection Byproducts</b>					
HAA5 (µg/L) <sup>3</sup>	7.3 – 40.9	60	No	None	n/a
• Dibromoacetic acid (µg/L)	1.1 – 2.8				
• Dichloroacetic acid (µg/L)	5.6 – 19.5				
• Monobromoacetic acid (µg/L)	1.7 – 2.1				
• Monochloroacetic acid (µg/L)	1.8 – 7.9				
• Trichloroacetic acid (µg/L)	1.7 – 17.5				
TTHM (µg/L) <sup>4</sup>	4.7 – 87.1	80	Yes	None	n/a
• Bromodichloromethane (µg/L)	1.2 – 12.9				
• Bromoform (µg/L)	0.6 – 0.9				
• Chloroform (µg/L)	2.6 – 72.5				
• Dibromochloromethane (µg/L)	0.9 – 3.6				
Atrazine (µg/L)	0.3 – 0.67	3	No	None	n/a
Phosphate (mg/L)	0.47 – 2.48	None	n/a	None	n/a

<b>Contaminant (units)</b>	<b>Levels Found</b>	<b>Primary MCL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Exceeds Primary MCL</b>	<b>Secondary MCL</b>	<b>Exceeds SMCL<sup>2</sup></b>
Phosphorous, Total (mg/L)	0.32 – 1.44	None	n/a	None	n/a

<sup>1</sup> MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, set by U.S.EPA. The primary MCLs for Nitrate, Nitrite, and Total Nitrate and Nitrite as N apply to all public water systems. The primary MCLs for the remaining contaminants apply only to community and nontransient noncommunity public water systems (radioactive contaminants only apply to community systems). Note, a sampling result that exceeds the MCL value does not necessarily indicate a violation by the public water system and MCL violations for many contaminants are based on a running annual average instead of individual samples.

<sup>2</sup> SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, means the advisable maximum level of a contaminant in water to avoid aesthetic, cosmetic or technical issues.

<sup>3</sup> HAA5 = Haloacetic Acids (five), includes the sum of dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid and trichloroacetic acid rounded to two significant figures after addition.

<sup>4</sup> TTHM = Total Trihalomethanes, includes the sum of trichloromethane (chloroform), dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane and tribromomethane (bromoform) rounded to two significant figures after addition.

**Table 2. Potential Sources of Contamination Around the City of Fostoria's Source Water Assessment and Protection Area for the East Branch Portage River Intake**

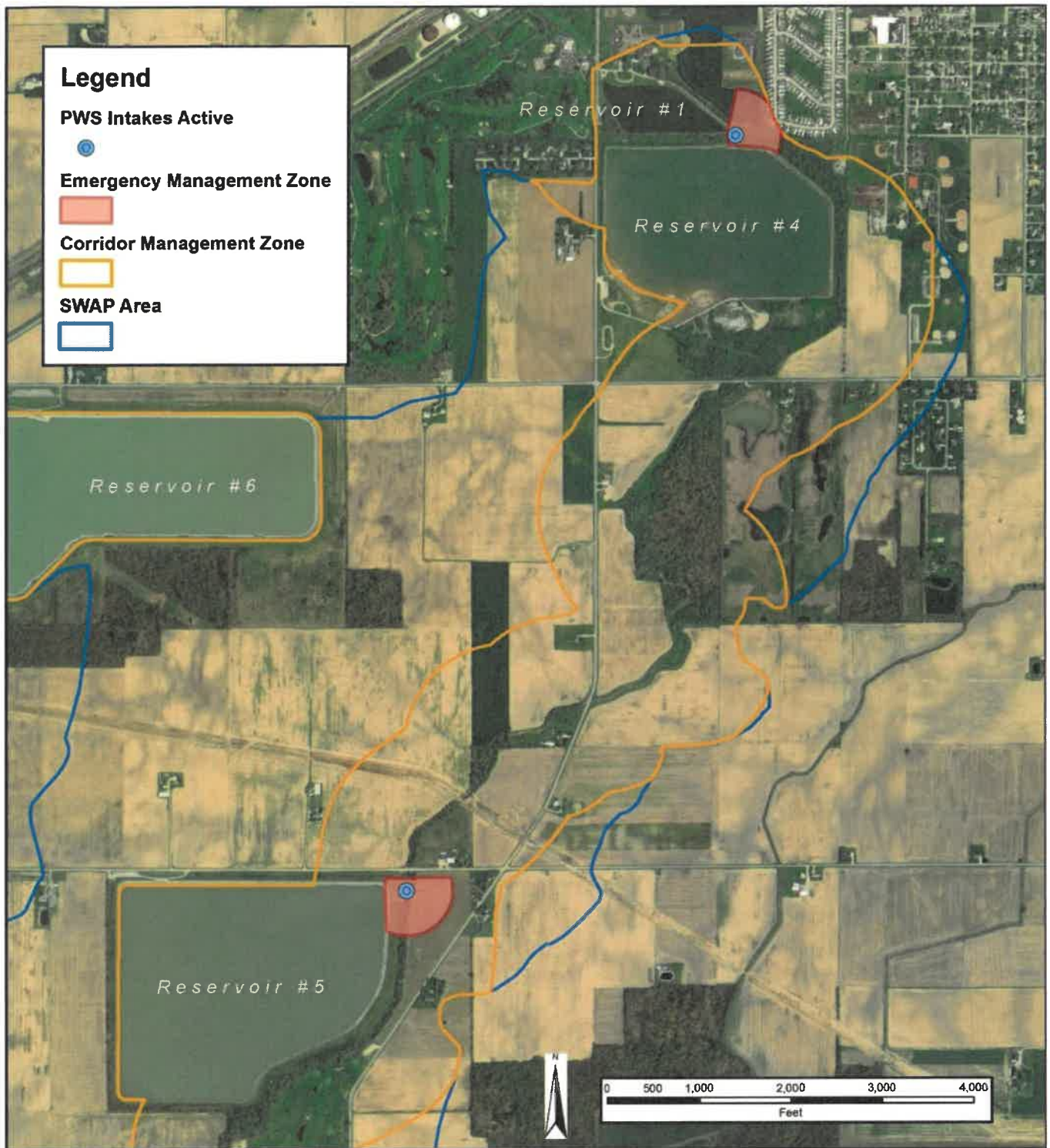
Potential Contaminant Source	Environmental Concerns	# within the SWAP Area
<b>AGRICULTURAL SOURCES</b>		
Cropland	May be a source of nutrients, ammonia, pesticides and pathogens. See page 4 for additional information.	80.9% land use in full SWAP Area
Pasture	May be a source of nutrients, ammonia, and animal pathogens. See page 4 for additional information.	0.5% land use in full SWAP Area
Other Livestock Operations	May be a source of nutrients, ammonia, and pathogens.	1
Wastewater/Biosolid Application	May be a source of nutrients, ammonia, and other contaminants. If not treated/applied properly, may be a source for pathogens.	2
<b>COMMERCIAL SOURCES</b>		
Airport/Abandoned Airfield	Runoff from these facilities may be a source of deicers, metals, petroleum products such as motor oil, and VOCs in source water.	1
Cemeteries/Funeral Homes/Crematoriums	Cemeteries have been associated with arsenic and formaldehyde contamination in ground water.	1
Golf Courses	May be a source of nutrients, ammonia, pesticides and pathogens.	1
<b>INDUSTRIAL SOURCES</b>		
Oil & Gas Wells	Potential sources of petroleum and brine, which may leak or be spilled into surface water. Oil, brine, and other fluids may also leak from storage tanks.	1
<b>WASTE DISPOSAL SOURCES</b>		
Underground Injection Wells (Class 1 or 5)	May be a potential source of leaks and spills for a variety of contaminants, depending on waste processed.	3
Wastewater Discharge	If poorly maintained/operated, municipal wastewater discharge sites can be sources for nutrients, ammonia, and pathogens. Poorly maintained/operated industrial wastewater discharge sites could contribute various chemicals depending on operation.	1
Septic Systems	If poorly maintained/operated, may be a source of household and business chemicals and pathogens.	3
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE RELATED SOURCES</b>		

Potential Contaminant Source	Environmental Concerns	# within the SWAP Area
Highway / Transportation Route	Accidents on transportation routes pose the threat of leaks and spills of fuels and chemicals. Weed killers used to control vegetation can elevate levels of pesticides in drinking water sources. Runoff may contain oil, metals, and deicers. See page 5 for more information.	US Route 224 crosses the CMZ at two places
Pipelines	Spills and leaks from pipelines the potential to impact drinking water sources, even at small quantities. Condensate in natural gas pipelines may contain PCBs and other chemicals.	7 pipelines crossing the SWAP Area
<b>GENERAL POINT SOURCES</b>		
Aboveground Storage Tanks	May present a potential for leaks and spills that could impact surface or ground water.	1

**Table 3. Examples of Protective Strategies**

<b>Potential Contaminant Source</b>	<b>Protective Strategies To Consider</b>
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Purchase additional property.</li> <li>➤ Provide educational material to members of the community on topics regarding the drinking water source protection area.</li> <li>➤ Include drinking water source protection into the local school curriculum.</li> <li>➤ Provide education (material/meetings) local businesses and industries on topics relating to drinking water source protection.</li> <li>➤ Encourage 'ground water friendly' development.</li> <li>➤ Form partnerships with neighboring jurisdictions and potential contaminant source owners</li> <li>➤ Develop/enact/enforce a local ordinance which may include any of the following: changing zoning; illegal waste disposal; requiring registration of existing facilities; banning certain new types of activities; dictating chemical handling procedures; maintaining/filing a chemical inventory; facility spill/contingency planning; engineering controls for existing/new facilities; paralleling existing federal or state requirements.</li> </ul>
Agricultural Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assess the use of best management practices and recommend additional practices.</li> <li>➤ Encourage road safety with agricultural chemicals.</li> <li>➤ Provide education (material/meetings) to local farmers and agribusinesses on appropriate topics.</li> <li>➤ Plan/design/implement methods to control impacts to surface water.</li> </ul>
Residential Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Inventory/remove underground home heating oil tanks in the protection area.</li> <li>➤ Identify areas used for illegal dumping.</li> <li>➤ Provide education (material/meetings) to home owners on: drinking water protection; use/maintenance of septic systems; illegal dumping; proper well abandonment (both the reason and the process).</li> <li>➤ Develop a centralized wastewater collection/treatment system.</li> <li>➤ Encourage/require (and provide incentives) for sealing unused wells.</li> <li>➤ Ensure enforcement of existing requirements for closing unused wells.</li> <li>➤ Ensure the proper construction of new wells.</li> </ul>
Municipal Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitor compliance with existing regulations through inspections and/or contact with regulatory agencies (such as the local fire department, State Fire Marshal, or the Ohio EPA).</li> <li>➤ Encourage/arrange hazardous materials training or waste and disposal assessments for employees.</li> <li>➤ Develop an early release notification system for spills and emergency planning; educate emergency responders to be aware of drinking water protection areas; or coordinate facility spill/contingency planning.</li> <li>➤ Encourage compliance with materials handling procedures/requirements.</li> <li>➤ Install of engineering controls at municipal facilities</li> <li>➤ Implement pollution prevention strategies.</li> <li>➤ Work with the street department and Ohio DOT to minimize use of road salt.</li> <li>➤ Evaluate and close fire cisterns or other city owned wells.</li> <li>➤ Conduct routine sewer inspections, maintenance &amp; upgrades.</li> </ul>

Commercial Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitor compliance with existing regulations through inspections and/or contact with regulatory agencies.</li> <li>➤ Use routine inspections as an educational opportunity.</li> <li>➤ Encourage compliance with materials handling procedures/requirements.</li> <li>➤ Encourage/arrange hazardous materials training or waste and disposal assessments for local businesses (and their employees).</li> <li>➤ Request installation of engineering controls for existing facilities.</li> <li>➤ Encourage facility spill/contingency planning in conjunction with the fire department.</li> <li>➤ Encourage local businesses to implement pollution prevention strategies.</li> </ul>
Industrial Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitor compliance with existing regulations through inspections and/or contact with regulatory agencies.</li> <li>➤ Use routine inspections as an educational opportunity.</li> <li>➤ Encourage compliance with materials handling procedures/requirements.</li> <li>➤ Encourage/arrange hazardous materials training or waste and disposal assessments for local industries (and their employees).</li> <li>➤ Encourage facility spill/contingency planning in conjunction with the fire department.</li> <li>➤ Request installation of engineering controls for existing facilities.</li> <li>➤ Encourage local industries to implement pollution prevention strategies.</li> <li>➤ Encourage compliance with materials handling procedures/requirements.</li> <li>➤ Encourage/arrange waste and disposal assessments for local businesses.</li> </ul>
Oil & gas wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide education (material/meetings) to owners on maintenance.</li> <li>➤ Ensure/monitor proper operation and maintenance.</li> <li>➤ Develop an early release notification system for spills.</li> </ul>
Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop an early release notification system for spills and an emergency response plan.</li> <li>➤ Include drinking water protection in response planning and training.</li> <li>➤ Post signs indicating the extent of the protection area.</li> </ul>
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Create hazardous materials routes around the protection area and require/encourage transporters to use them.</li> <li>➤ Work with local transporters on protection area awareness.</li> <li>➤ Encourage road safety with chemicals.</li> <li>➤ Post signs indicating the extent of the protection area.</li> </ul>



**Emergency Management Zone  
East Branch Portage River and  
Fostoria Reservoir Intakes**

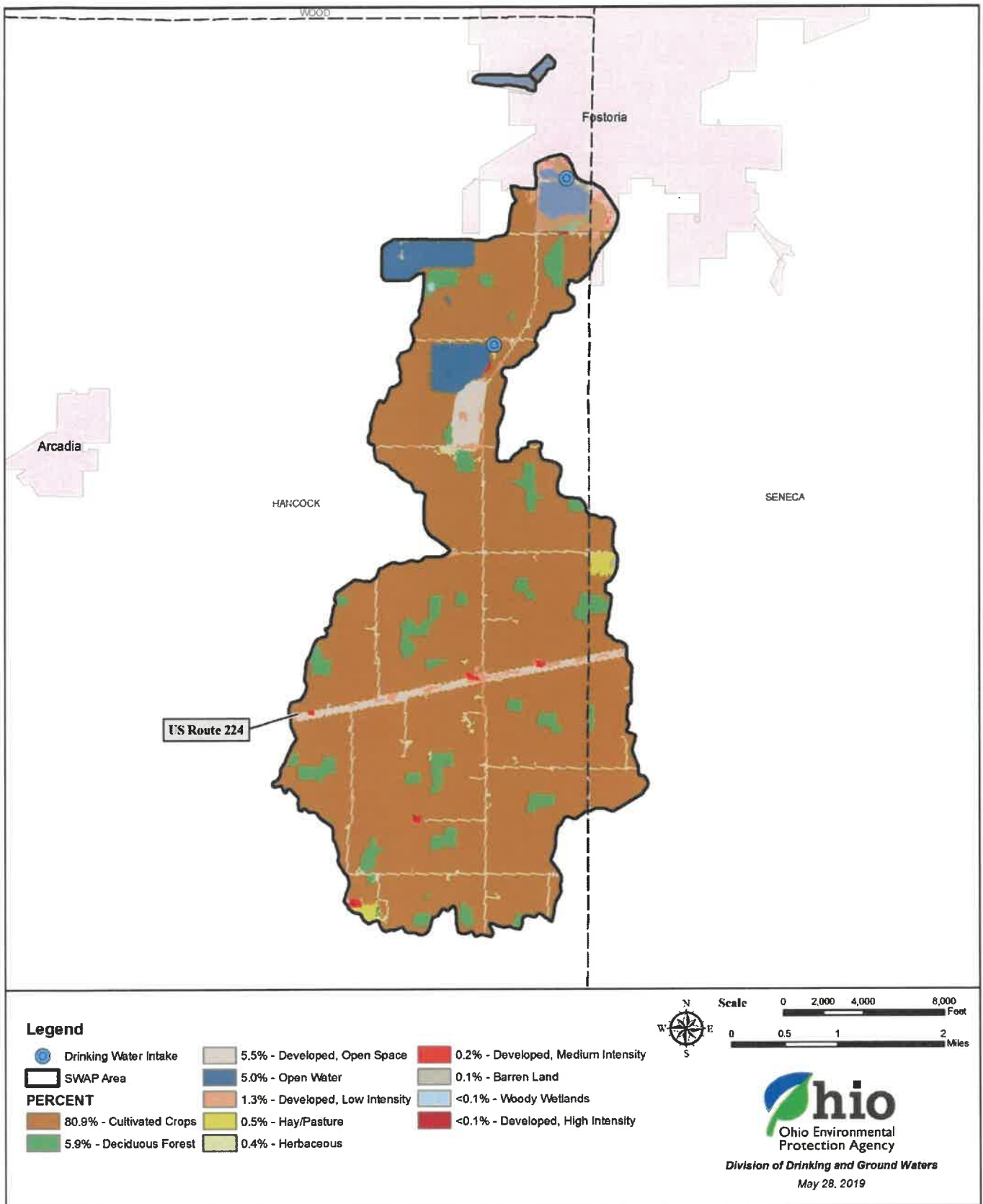
**City of Fostoria, PWSID#7400411  
Hancock & Seneca Counties,  
Washington & Loudon Townships**

**hio**  
Ohio Environmental  
Protection Agency  
May 24, 2019

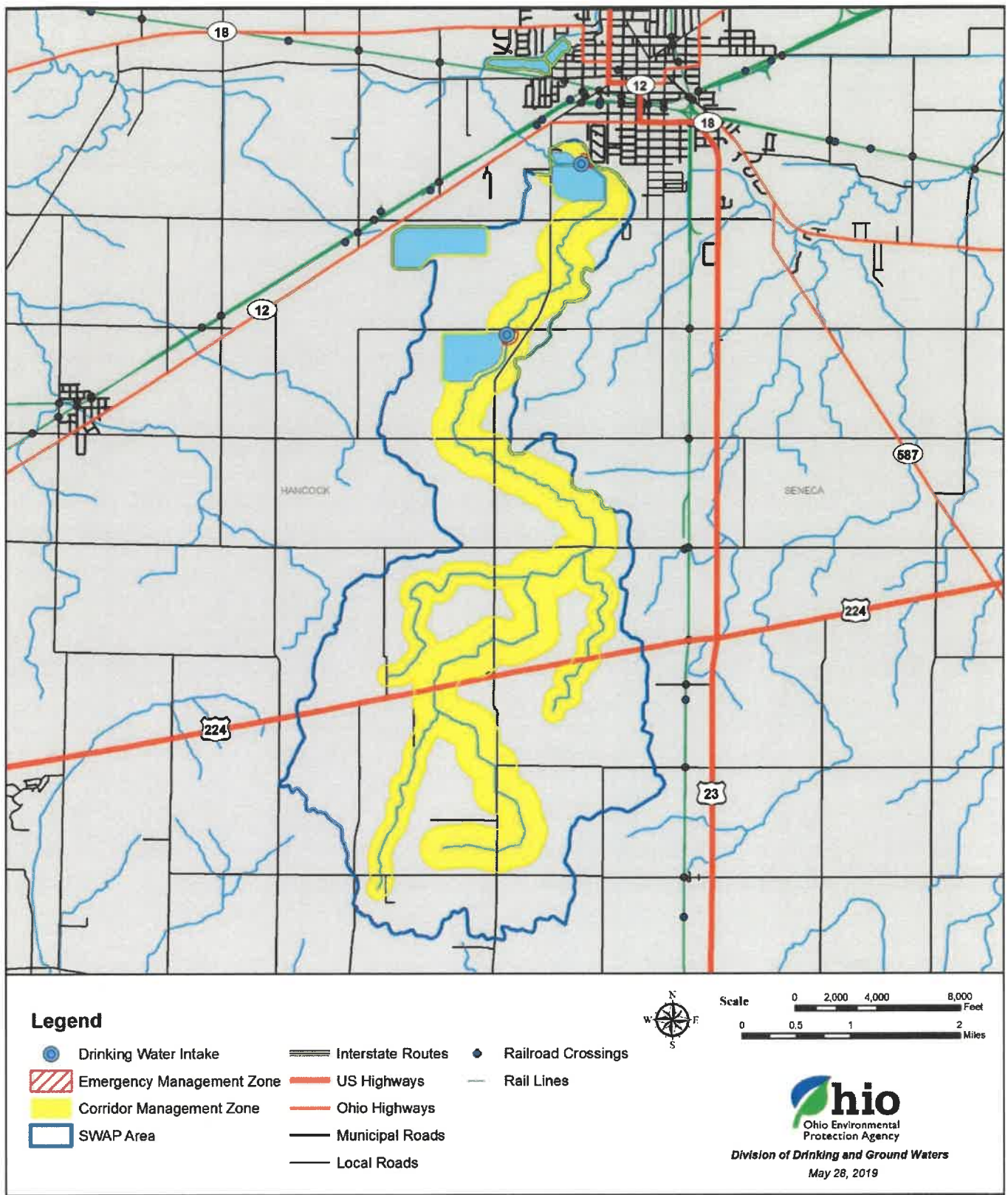
**Figure 2. Emergency Management Zone  
East Branch Portage River and Fostoria Reservoir Intakes**







**Figure 4. Land Use for City of Fostoria SWAP Area (NLCD 2011)**



**Figure 5. Roads and Highways Near East Branch Portage River Corridor Management Zone**











John R. Kasich, Governor  
Mary Taylor, Lt. Governor  
Craig W. Butler, Director

February 8, 2019

Mr. James Lyon  
12500 West County Road 18  
Fostoria, Ohio 44830

Re: Sunny Farms Landfill LLC  
Notice of Violation (NOV)  
NOV  
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills  
Seneca County  
MSWL018786

**Subject: Notice of Violation**

Dear Mr. Lyon:

On February 6, 2019, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA), Northwest District Office, Division of Material and Waste Management conducted an inspection of the Sunny Farms Landfill (Facility) in Fostoria, Ohio. John Pasquarette, Andy Drumm, and I represented Ohio EPA. Brian Chapman and Jose represented the Facility. This inspection was focused on the rail unloading building and the area surrounding it to investigate a complaint received by Ohio EPA. The goal of the inspection was to determine compliance with Ohio's laws as found in Chapter 3734 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) and Chapter 3745-27 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC).

**Findings**

Ohio EPA observed the following violations of Ohio's environmental laws. In order to resolve the violations at your facility, we recommend addressing the citations below promptly. Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water (DSW) has been notified of the results of the inspection. Additional violations specific to requirements of the Clean Water Act may be cited by counterparts in DSW.

**1. ORC Chapter: 3734**

**OAC Rule: 3745-27-19(K)(5):** The owner or operator shall treat and dispose of collected leachate in accordance with Chapter 6111. of the Revised Code and with one of the following: (a) Treat and dispose of collected leachate on site at the sanitary landfill facility. (b) Pretreat collected leachate on-site and dispose of collected leachate off-site of the sanitary landfill facility. (c) Treat and dispose of collected leachate off-site of the sanitary landfill facility.

(a) **Description:** Ohio EPA identified an unauthorized sump that collected leachate near the rail unloading building. The sump was located just outside of the rail unloading building at the northeast corner of the building. The sump contained an electric pump. Attached to the pump was a hose that was buried underground and ran underneath the railroad tracks to the east and terminated into the pond east of the rail unloading building. During the inspection, a representative of the landfill noted that the hose in the past ran above ground but was buried this past summer. See attached photographs and photograph descriptions.

(b) **Further information:** Ohio EPA has determined that the owner/operator of Sunny Farms Landfill has not disposed of collected leachate properly.