# Protecting the Waters of the Ohio River Basin



The Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)

#### Ohio River Basin

- Basin covers portions of 14 states
  - Over 200,000 square miles
- Mainstem stretches 981 miles
  - Pittsburgh, PA to Cairo, IL
- Home to over 30 million people



#### What is ORSANCO?

- Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission
  - In 1920s and 1930s the Ohio River was very polluted
  - Problem was too big for just one city or state to fix
  - Created ORSANCO in 1948, bringing 8 states together to protect the river





# Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission

- Established by Compact (1948)
- Ratified by Congress
- Eight signatory states
  - IL, IN, NY, KY, OH, PA, VA, WV





#### **ORSANCO** Mission

- Abatement of interstate water pollution in Ohio River Valley compact district.
- Establish minimum WQ standards
- Wastes discharged in one state shall not "injuriously affect" the waters of another state



## How the Commission Operates

- 27 Commissioners (3 federal and 3 from each state)
  - Ohio Commissioners
    - Anne Vogel
    - Holly Christmann
    - John Hoopingarner
- Funding (\$4.5 million annual budget)
  - States
  - US EPA
- 22 person staff
- Numerous inter-agency and stakeholder advisory committees



#### What We Do

- Our mission is to protect the uses of the Ohio River.
- We monitor the river to assess if it is:
  - 1. Safe for drinking water
  - 2. Safe to recreate
  - 3. Safe to eat the fish
  - 4. Safe for aquatic life









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## Keeping Our Drinking Water Safe

- Drinking water source to 5 million people
- Collect and analyze samples daily
- Track major spills
- Notify water intakes of spills & HABs





### Is It Safe To Swim?

Collect and analyze samples for bacteria and algae weekly during

recreation season

Test samples for special events





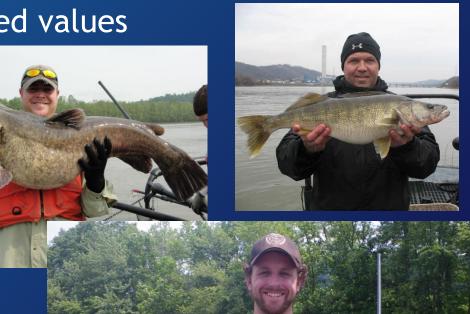
### Can I Eat the Fish?

Collect and analyze fish samples every year.

Compare pollutant levels in fish to recommended values

for food.



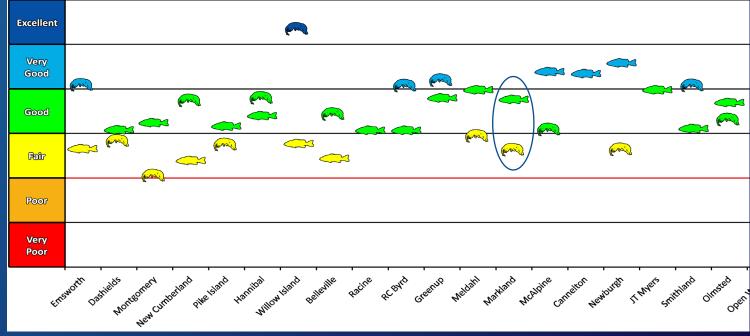


## Aquatic Life

- Over 130 fish species identified in the Ohio River
- Collect fish and bug population data yearly







## Key Water Quality/Resource Issues

- PFAS
- Harmful Algal Blooms
- Bacteria
- Legacy Pollutants
- Spill Response



## PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)

- Group of synthetic chemicals used in industry and consumer products
  - Fire-fighting foams, nonstick coatings, cosmetics, stain-protection products, etc....
- Historic source on Ohio River in Parkersburg, WV
- ORSANCO conducted river-wide survey in 2021
  - Additional sampling in 2023
- Ambient water quality criteria not yet established





## Harmful Algal Blooms

- HABs in the Spotlight
  - 2014 Toledo incident has brought issue to the forefront
  - 2015 HAB impacted ~700 miles of the Ohio River
  - 2019 HAB affected Ohio River from Huntington, WV to Louisville, KY
  - Causes are not well understood
- ORSANCO operates HAB monitoring network



#### Bacteria

- Contact recreation impairment
  - Approx. 2/3 of Ohio River is listed as impaired
  - Combined sewer overflows major source
  - Non-point sources not well quantified
- Consent Decrees
  - Municipalities are on the hook to reduce CSOs
    - Developed Long-Tern Control Plans
  - Cost to rate payers in the Billion\$



## Legacy Pollutants

- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and dioxin
  - Entire length of river listed as impaired
  - Limited fish consumption advisories
  - Persistent, bio-accumulative, possible carcinogens
  - Toxic at very low levels
- Sources are numerous
  - Reductions very difficult to achieve

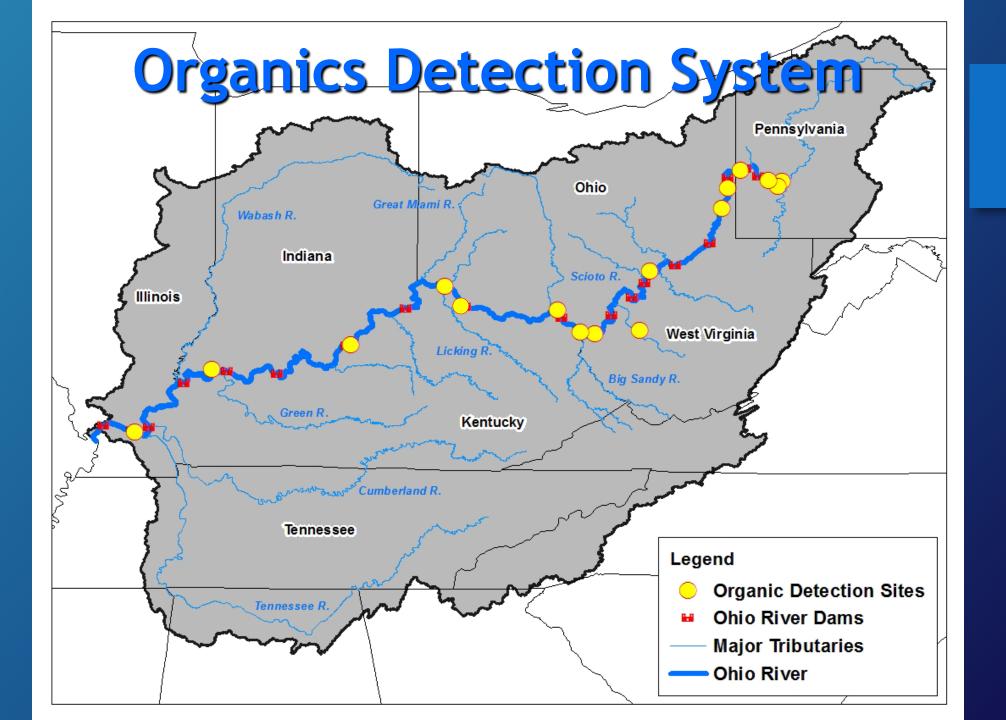


## Spill Response



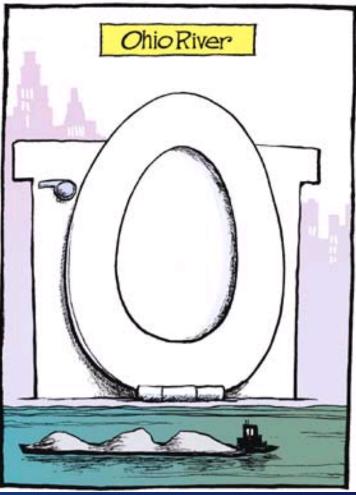
- Facilitate interstate notification & communication during spills
- Time-of-travel plume modeling
- On-river spill monitoring
- Laboratory analysis through Organics Detection System
- East Palestine train derailment highlighted importance of coordinated spill response and communications
  - Water utilities, response agencies, general public, media, and elected officials,





# Perceptions





#### Ohio River Health



- Drinking water: 100% full support
- Aquatic life: 100% full support
- Fish consumption: 100% partial
- Contact recreation:
  - 36% full support
  - 40% partial support
  - 24% non-support



Source: Assessment of Ohio River Water Quality Conditions: 2016-2020 (ORSANCO, 2022)

