

## How You Can Help

Residents can help minimize combined sewer overflows and their impacts on the Hocking River by taking the following green steps

1. Don't dump chemicals down the sewers. Instead save them and take them to the Household Hazardous Waste Disposal Event.
2. Don't over treat your lawn. Follow manufacturer's directions when applying pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers. Stormwater can carry these chemicals into the river.
3. Keep leaves, grass clippings and litter out of the gutter and storm sewer.
4. Clean up pet wastes. Bacteria from pet waste can cause water borne diseases.
5. Minimize stormwater discharges by allowing downspouts to discharge on the ground surface, into rain barrels or into water gardens.
6. Don't litter and keep your garbage contained. Everything you throw into the gutter will end up downstream in the river.

## PROJECT TIMELINE

**Lake Allen Maple Sewer Separation**  
Start June 2006  
Complete December 2008

**Upper Hocking Wastewater Treatment Plant**  
Start January 2009  
Complete December 2011

**Baldwin Run Express Sewer**  
Start October 2013  
Complete November 2014

**South Broad Street Express Sewer**  
Start December 2014  
Complete December 2016

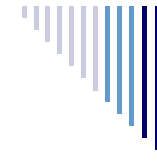
**Lawrence Street Flow Equalization**  
Start August 2015  
Complete October 2017

**Long Term Control Plan Phase II**  
Monitoring 2011-2014  
Study March 2014  
Construction 2014-2025

**Stormwater Management**  
121 E. Chestnut Street  
Lancaster OH 43130  
740-681-5070

**Water Pollution Control**  
900 Lawrence Street  
Lancaster OH 43130  
740-687-6664

[www.ci.lancaster.oh.us/projects/cso](http://www.ci.lancaster.oh.us/projects/cso)



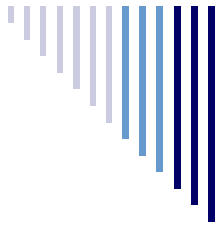
**City of Lancaster**  
**Stormwater Management**

**City of Lancaster**  
**Water Pollution Control**

## Citizen's Information Combined Sewer Overflows



**21st Century Water  
Quality Issues**



## A 20th Century Legacy

In the early days of our sewage system, we built combined sewers that carried both sanitary sewage and stormwater. In some cases, houses were tied into existing drains as sanitary facilities were installed. In other cases, stormwater was connected to a sanitary sewer because no other outlet existed. During storms, the sewers would fill up and overflow at a special manhole to the streams. This overflow prevented flooding of basements and streets and protected the wastewater treatment plant.

About 87,000 feet of combined sewer currently exists in the oldest parts of the City. While this accounts for only 10% of our sewer system, all the sewers in the City are tributary to the combined sewer system and contribute to the overflows. The City has been working on to alleviate combined sewer overflow issues since 1995. Of the 32 overflow points identified in 1995, the City has eliminated 14 locations through 2007. Ongoing work to close or minimize overflows continues.

Most people would not even notice a combined sewer overflow, but the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has determined that combined sewer overflows are causing water quality violations in the Hocking River and its tributaries and the City of Lancaster must take actions to reduce them.

That makes it a problem for the 21st Century.

### The 21st Century Solution

Under the City's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, we have a number of mandated projects to eliminate or minimize Combined Sewer Overflows. These include

#### Lake Allen Maple Sewer Separation

This project involves separating combined sewers in the area of Maple Street from the Hocking River north to Fair Avenue as well as Lake Street, Allen Street and North High Street. This project will eliminate 3 combined sewer overflows and alleviate basement flooding. This project is jointly funded by the Division of Water Pollution Control and the Stormwater Management Program from user fees.

#### Upper Hocking Treatment Plant and Pump Station and Force Main

This project involves diverting separate sewers from the northwest portion of the City to a new treatment plant. This project will provide 2 million gallons per day of treatment and will reduce the sanitary sewer flow in the existing combined sewers along the Hocking River. This project will be funded by Water Pollution Control user fees.

### Baldwin Run and Broad Street Express Sewers

These two projects involve construction of new sewers to carry sanitary waste from the south and east portion of the City directly to the Lawrence Street treatment plant. This will reduce overflows at three locations. These projects will be funded by Water Pollution Control user fees.

### Lawrence Street Flow Equalization

This project involves construction of storage basins at the Lawrence Street treatment plant to hold higher combined sewer flows. The flow is then fed through the plant for full treatment reducing overflows at three locations. This project will be funded by Water Pollution and Stormwater Management user fees.

### Long Term Control Plan Phase II

Upon completion of these projects, the City must develop a plan to limit all overflows to no more than 4 events per year. This plan must be completely implemented no later than 2025.



Combined Sewer Overflows occur during rain events and may cause elevated bacteria levels in streams. You should avoid water activities during this period.