



**Mike DeWine**, Governor  
**Jon Husted**, Lt. Governor  
**Laurie A. Stevenson**, Director

**August 28, 2020**

**Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact  
To All Interested Citizens, Organizations, and Government Agencies**

**Williams County  
Kunkle Sanitary Sewer & WWTP Project  
Loan Number: CS390087-0012**

The attached Environmental Assessment (EA) is for the construction of a gravity sewer collection system and a new lagoon system wastewater treatment plant project to serve the Village of Kunkle, which the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency intends to finance through its Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) below-market interest rate revolving loan program. The EA describes the project, its costs, and expected environmental benefits. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have on the project. Making available this EA and seeking your comments fulfills Ohio EPA's environmental review and public notice requirements for this loan program.

Ohio EPA analyzes environmental effects of proposed projects as part of its WPCLF program review and approval process. We have concluded that the proposed project should not result in significant adverse environmental impacts. More information can be obtained by contacting the person named at the end of the attached EA.

Any comments on our preliminary determination should be sent to me at the email address of the contact named at the end of the EA. We will not act on this project for 30 calendar days from the date of this notice. In the absence of substantive comments during this period, our preliminary decision will become final. After that, Williams County can then proceed with its application for the WPCLF loan.

Sincerely,

*Jonathan Bernstein*

Jonathan Bernstein, Assistant Chief  
Division of Environmental & Financial Assistance

Attachment

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

## **Project Identification**

Project: Kunkle Sanitary Sewer & WWTP Project

Applicant: Williams County Engineer  
12953 County Road G  
Bryan, OH 43506

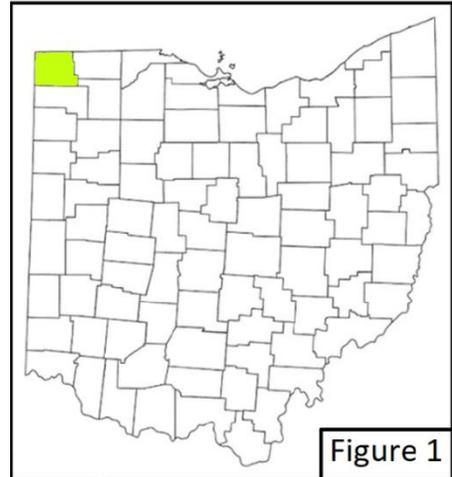
Loan Number: CS390087-0012

## **Project Summary**

Williams County has requested financial assistance from the Ohio Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) for the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant and collection system for the Village of Kunkle (See Figure 1 for map). The total project cost is \$1,650,000, with construction scheduled to begin in the autumn of 2020 and to be completed by autumn 2021.

## **History & Existing Conditions**

The Village of Kunkle is located in Madison township in northeastern Williams County (See figures 1 and 2 for orientation) along the Norfolk Southern Railroad. Currently there are no public sewers or water service in Kunkle or the surrounding area. There are approximately 90 residences in the community with no commercial or industrial facilities in Kunkle. Wastewater is discharged to individual household sewage treatment systems (HSTS) which are failing based on observed fecal coliform bacteria contamination levels in West Fork Mill Creek and Mill Creek since 2004.



In August 2015, the Williams County Commissioners received Ohio EPA Director's Final Findings and Orders (DFFO) based on continued stream pollution in 2014. The DFFO directed Williams county to design and construct a sewage collection system and wastewater treatment system to service Kunkle and nearby Alvordton, who both are experiencing failing HSTS. This current project involves only Kunkle, with the potential for adding Alvordton services in the future.

## **Population and Flow Projections**

The population of Kunkle is 259 as of July 2016. The estimated 20-year population projection is 269 by the year 2030, which is a 4% increase from the 2016 population. Kunkle is nearly 100% residential, which accounts for the land use as well. Recent economic development in the Holiday City area includes a Menards distribution center which may provide new jobs and business growth (See Figure 3).

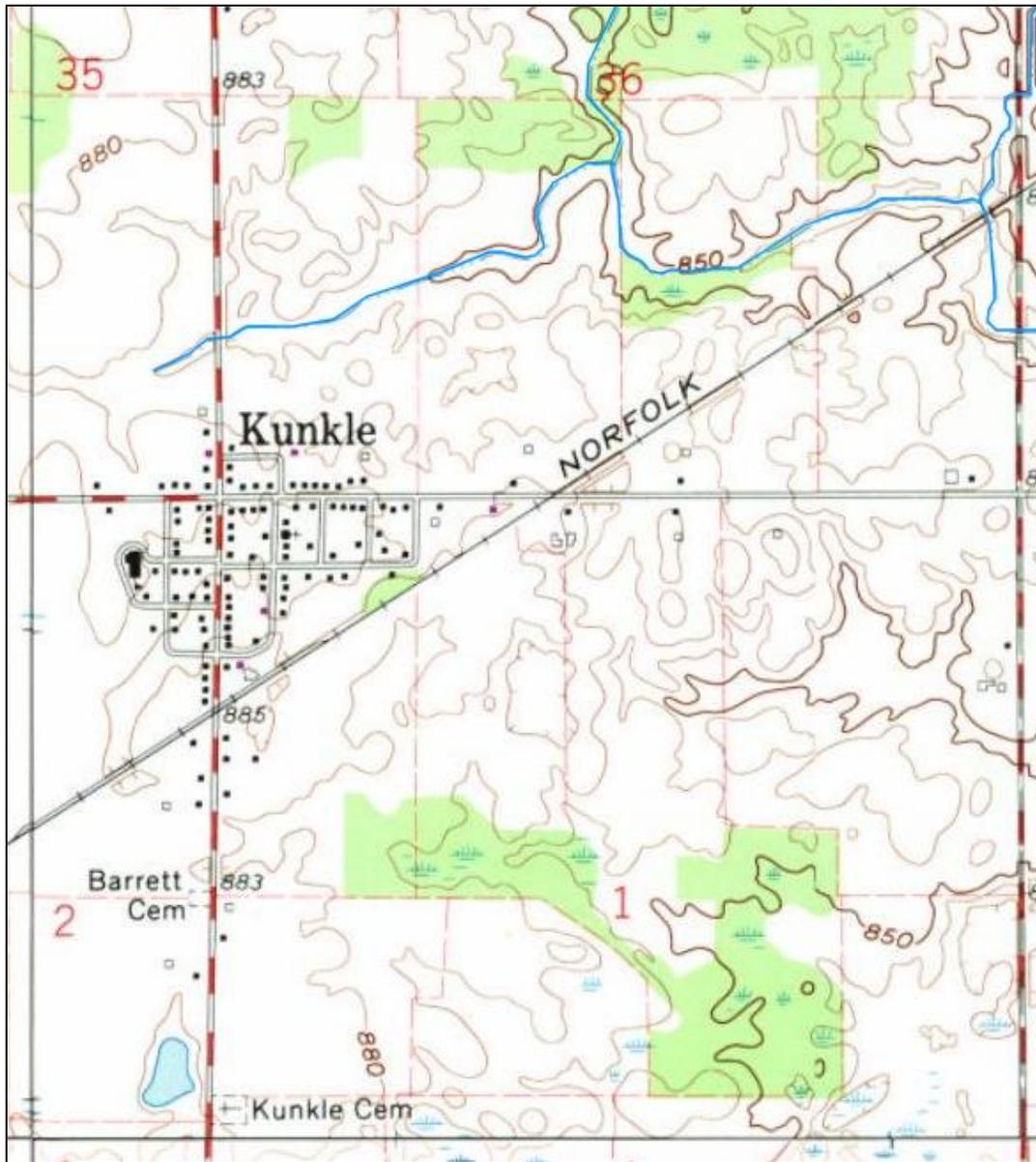


Figure 2. Map of Kunkle

### **Alternatives**

The Kunkle wastewater collection and treatment system alternatives were designed with the total average flow from 89 residences in Kunkle and approximately 100 residences in Alvordton at 26,700 gallons per day (gpd). Collection system alternatives considered were gravity sewers, low-pressure grinder pump sewers, and vacuum sewers (Air-Vac). Five wastewater treatment alternatives were considered and are described below.

## Collection system alternatives

### *Gravity sewers*

Gravity sewers would be designed with the low point of Kunkle in mind, which is primarily Church Street and Oak Street. Wastewater would be conveyed by gravity sewer to this location, and then a pump station and force main sewer would convey it to the wastewater treatment plant. Eight-inch gravity sewers would be installed along streets within rights-of-way, and 6-inch laterals will be installed to each residence.

Advantages to gravity sewers include lower operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, reliability, and ease of operation. Disadvantages include higher capital cost for deep excavations to install manholes, challenging soil excavation conditions, and open cut excavation impacts on surface features resulting in higher restoration cost.

### *Low-pressure sewers – grinder pumps*

The low-pressure sewer system alternative would consist of individual grinder pump stations located at each residence. The grinder pump station would collect flow from the individual residence through new 6-inch gravity service lateral and discharge through a force main to a common collector force main in the rights-of-way. Grinder pump stations are 2 feet wide and installed 5 to 7 feet below ground with the top 4 inches exposed and a 2-foot cover plate on top. The force main laterals can be installed by trenchless technology such as directional drilling, mechanical trencher, or open-cut excavation. The collection force mains, receiving flow from the individual grinders pump stations, will convey the flow from the collection system, and discharge to a new common submersible pump station. The grinder pumps' ability to discharge at high-head conditions allows the collection force mains to operate without any additional booster pump stations within the collection system. The submersible pump station will then convey the flows from Kunkle to the wastewater treatment facility.

The County has expressed concerns about the distance to Kunkle from the County's central office when commuting to do maintenance or repair issues with numerous individual grinder pumps. The distance makes responding to emergency issues difficult and lengthy. The staffing concerns and the added distance from the central office will have an impact on the County's operating cost and the user charges. Creating a regional plant will allow the County to manage their staffing and cost better.

Advantages include lower construction cost due to shallow depth of installation being trenchless, less influence of groundwater on shallow installation, and less labor-intensive operation than vacuum sewer systems. Disadvantages include capital costs for equipment and central pump station, high O&M cost for individual grinder pumps, and exposed above-ground pump station with control panel and alarm horn on resident's properties. Additionally, the homeowner would have the cost of the grinder pump added to their monthly electrical bill.

### *Vacuum sewers*

Vacuum sewer systems utilize a central vacuum pump station to create a high velocity airflow to move wastewater through piping. The collection system is buried more shallowly than gravity sewer and is collected through 6-inch sewer laterals to residences. The service lateral is connected to an interface vacuum valve assembly. The interface vacuum valves, located in underground vaults and serving from one to four residential homes, will be located throughout the system in strategically

placed locations. Duplex interface valve will be utilized in locations of commercial property or multi-family housing. The interface valve is connected to the main line piping with a 3-inch vacuum line. The vacuum collection mainline pipe will range from 4 to 8 inches.

Advantages include lower construction costs due to shallow depth to bury sewer lines and ease of construction, vacuum valves not requiring electricity to function, and fewer visible units because multiple homes are connected to vacuum vaults. Disadvantages include capital cost of vacuum pump station and equipment, construction of a complex building to house vacuum pump with electrical controls, heat, air conditioning, and emergency backup generator. Operation is more complex than the low-pressure collection system, and similar to WWTP routine maintenance and daily operational needs.

#### *Cost Comparison*

Gravity sewers:	\$3,489,797
Low-pressure sewers:	\$3,259,433
Vacuum sewers:	\$3,000,000-\$3,500,000

#### Wastewater treatment alternatives

##### *Discharge to existing local package plant*

This alternative will discharge wastewater to the Village of Holiday City collection system. Sanitary sewers have been extended from Holiday City to service the Menards facility. The flow from Holiday City is conveyed to the Village of Montpelier for treatment. Montpelier can accommodate the additional flow from Kunkle. This option would still involve installing a pump station; however, the pumping equipment required would be larger due to the increased force main distance.

The sanitary sewers currently end at the intersection of Williams County Road 15 and Williams County Road N65. Private sanitary sewers extend to the Menards facility. The proposed pump station in Kunkle will have a force main sewer that follows along Williams County Road O to the west approximately 2 miles, turning south on Williams County Road 15 for approximately one-half mile for a total length of 13,200 feet.

Discharging the flow to an existing system will have a lower O&M cost because the County will have no additional treatment plant. Although there will be a lower O&M cost, there will be a cost from the receiving wastewater treatment facility.

##### *Local package treatment plant*

The option of installing a package treatment plant in Kunkle was evaluated. The new package treatment system will have a rated capacity of approximately 30,000 gpd. The treatment process will be an extended aeration treatment unit and consist of the following treatment items: trash trap, flow equalization, blowers, aeration, clarifier, and tertiary treatment (sand filters). The sludge is removed and pumped to either the aeration tank as return activated sludge or to sludge holding cell for eventual disposal.

This option also includes the cost of a pump station and force main to convey the wastewater to the WWTP.

### *Local controlled discharge lagoon*

The option of constructing a new controlled discharge lagoon system for Kunkle was evaluated. This option will require land acquisition of approximately 6 acres. In addition, a pump station and force main will be installed to convey the wastewater to the lagoon site from the sewer collection system. The non-aerated lagoon system would consist of a two-cell system with each cell being approximately 1.5 acres for a total of 3 acres. The construction will be earthen embankments utilizing a balance cut-and-fill excavation. The lagoons would be partially below existing grade with part of the excavated material making an earthen berm above existing grade. The lagoons will have total depth of approximately 11 feet. This option is based on the character of the soils allowing the use of a natural clay liner in lieu of a synthetic lagoon liner which can have a significant cost impact. The lagoons will have influent/effluent piping, with crossover piping, to allow series or parallel flow paths. The lagoons will also have flow control structures to permit operation as a continuous discharge lagoon when appropriate.

A lagoon system will have a lower O&M cost due to the simplicity of the system and lack of mechanical equipment.

### *New package WWTP – Shared with Alvordton*

The option of installing a package treatment plant between Kunkle and Alvordton was evaluated since the regional option is more efficient. A treatment system that is sized for one community will require minimum increases in capacity and cost to accommodate the added flow by combining them. A regional plant will provide both communities the opportunity to share in the capital cost. The treatment system may perform better with the added loading and flow from both communities.

The package plant discussed above for Kunkle will be nearly identical to the regional plant. The components for this option would be the same; however, the size of the unit would be larger. The regional plant will have a rated capacity of approximately 50,000 gpd.

### *New controlled discharge lagoon – Shared with Alvordton*

The option of constructing a non-aerated controlled discharge lagoon system between Kunkle and Alvordton was evaluated. In addition, two pump stations (one each for Kunkle and Alvordton) will be installed to convey the wastewater to the lagoon site. Likewise, a force main sewer will be required to convey the flow from each pump station to the combined lagoon.

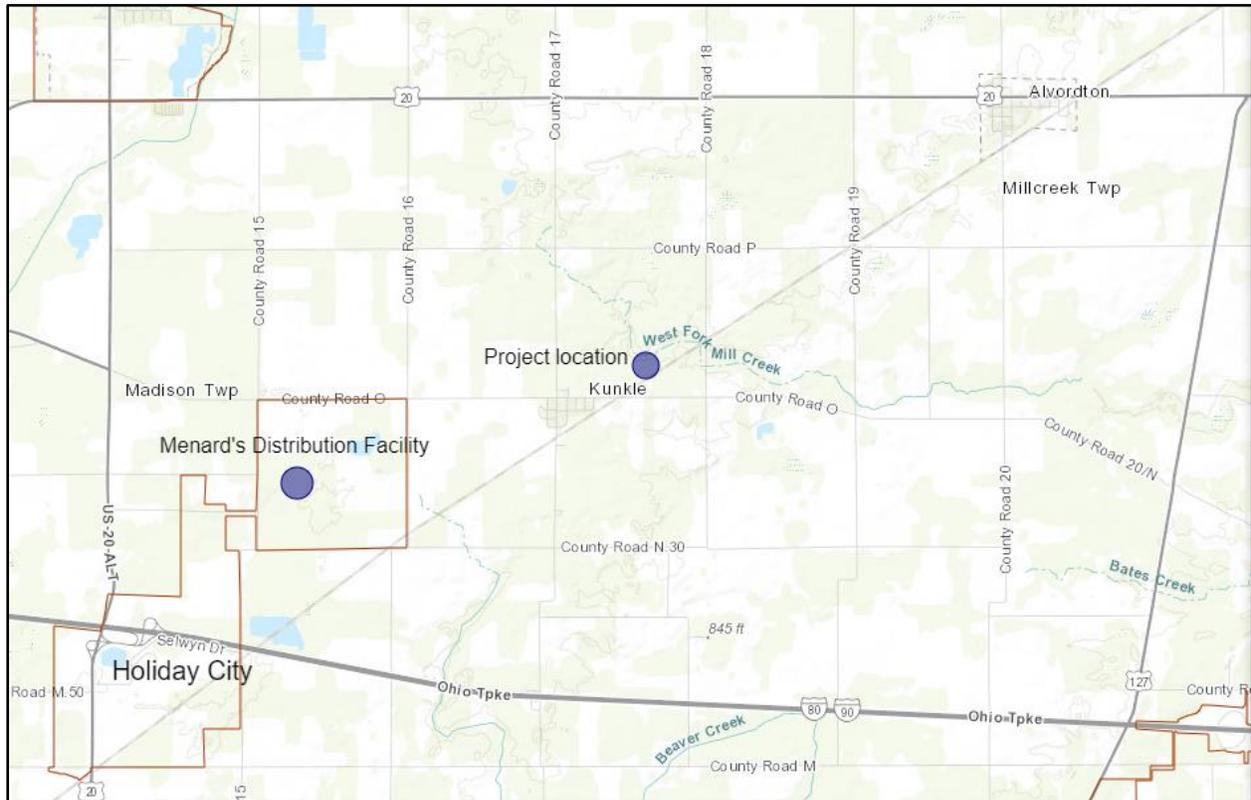
The non-aerated lagoon system would consist of a two-cell system with each cell being approximately 3.5 acres for a total of 7 acres. The site acquisition will be approximately 9 acres. The construction and depth will be similar to the lagoons described above.

The lagoons will have influent/effluent piping, with crossover piping, to operate in series or parallel flow paths. The lagoons will also have flow control structures to permit operation as a continuous discharge lagoon.

### *Cost Comparison*

Discharge to existing local package plant:	\$2,223,275
Local package treatment plant:	\$1,863,125

Local controlled discharge lagoon:	\$1,270,500
New combined package WWTP:	\$1,567,500
New combined controlled discharge lagoon:	\$1,160,500



**Figure 3. Map showing relative locations of Alvordton, Menards in Holiday City, and Kunkle.**

### **Selected Alternative**

The chosen project is a gravity sewer collection system paired with a new lagoon treatment system for Kunkle, with the potential to add Alvordton in the future. The effluent will be a controlled discharge to the West Fork Mill Creek tributary.

The proposed gravity sewer collection system in Kunkle involves installation of 297 linear feet (lf) of 12-inch gravity sewer, 2,055 lf 10-inch gravity sewer, 7,345 lf 8-inch gravity sewer, 2,700 lf 6-inch home sewer laterals, 2,024 lf 4-inch force main sewer, 36 manholes, and a pump station housing two pumps. Six-inch gravity sewer laterals will be installed to connect the 89 residences to 8-inch sewer main line that transports flows to the lagoon WWTP (See Figure 4).

The proposed lagoon treatment system will consist of a two-cell system with each cell being approximately 1.5 acres of water surface for a total 3 acres water surface, with the cells serving as the treatment facility's biological treatment. The WWTP will be located on the eastern side of the Village of Kunkle and be maintained by the Williams County Engineer's office (See Figure 5). The site will occupy 10 acres total, providing adequate space to expand by adding a third cell for treating wastewater flows from Alvordton. The total active volume in the lagoon will be approximately 5.2

million gallons. The construction of the earthen embankments will utilize a cut-and-fill excavation, with the lagoons partially below existing grade. The excavated material will be used to construct the earthen berm above existing grade. The lagoon will use a natural clay liner.

The lagoons will have controlled discharge to the West Fork Mill Creek tributary. The proposed discharge will cross through a wooded area and a small, less than 0.1-acre wetland shrub forest before it reaches the creek. The wetland has been delineated and was determined to be Category 2, with appropriate review and permitting through US Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). The outfall channel that will cross through the wetland forest will be lined with a natural clay liner to prevent the channel from draining the existing wetland strip that runs parallel to the creek. Fill soil is not permitted to be placed in or near the wetland, and only trees necessary for construction will be cut.

Existing septic tanks will be pumped and abandoned after connections to the new sewers are complete. Connection cost and abandonment of existing septic systems cost is included in the project cost and is at no extra expense to residents.



**Figure 4. Map of new gravity sewer alignment along streets in Kunkle and new pump station marked with black square on Church Street.**



**Figure 5. Map of proposed WWTP site and two lagoons, outlined in red.**

### **Implementation**

Williams County will finance this project using multiple sources of funding. They have applied to the WPCLF for a \$1,650,000 loan, \$1,383,900 of which is principal forgiveness and need not repaid. The remainder (\$266,100) will receive the discounted interest rate of 0%. \$1,025,000 is expected from the Army Corps of Engineers, \$500,000 from the State of Ohio H2Ohio Program, and \$750,000 from the Community Development Block Grant.

During the 30-year loan period, Williams County will save approximately \$1.9 million by using WPCLF financing, compared to the market rate of 1.98%.

### *Local Economy*

Williams County currently has a population of 37,061 and Kunkle has a population of 259. A monthly sewer bill of \$45 per month, or \$540 per year will be collected from residents of Kunkle to pay for sewer service operation and maintenance. This amount represents 3.73% of the Kunkle median household income (MHI) of \$14,458 and although this is higher than typical sewer rates of 2%, it is understood that this is the best option to remedy the failing HSTS and contamination of streams. The

costs to connect residences to gravity sewers and abandonment of septic systems will be included in project costs and not paid by individual residents. By receiving principal forgiveness, a below-market WPCLF loan rate, and other funding, costs to residents are minimized.

### *Project Schedule*

Assuming loan award in autumn 2020, construction of the proposed project will begin by winter 2020 and be complete by autumn 2021.

### **Public Participation**

Williams County has kept the public aware of the project through public council meetings, and multiple newspaper articles published over the past couple years.

Ohio EPA is unaware of opposition to or controversy about the project. Ohio EPA will make a copy of this document available to the public on its web page, available for comment for 30 days, and will provide it on request to interested parties.

The following agencies reviewed this project's planning information:

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency  
Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Ohio Department of Natural Resources  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Scenic Rivers Program, Division of Natural Areas & Preserves  
United States Army Corps of Engineers  
Maumee Valley Planning Organization

None of the review agencies opposes the project.

### **Environmental Impacts**

This project could directly affect environmental features. Several agencies have reviewed this project and provided input and recommendations for best practices that minimize negative impacts to environmental features, as explained below.

*Air Quality:* Williams County meets standards for the six regulated air pollutants (carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, lead, particulate matter, and ozone). During construction, dust and vehicle exhaust will be insignificant sources of local air pollution. Dust due to excavation in dry weather will be controlled by good housekeeping measures (minimizing the area of disturbed soil, road sweeping, dust suppression with water or other benign dust suppressant). Because of its temporary nature and the use of emissions controls on motorized equipment, construction vehicle exhaust will be an insignificant pollution source compared to background sources of motorized vehicle exhaust in the greater project area. Based on this information, the project should have no significant adverse short-term or long-term impacts on local air quality.

*Archaeological and Historical Resources:* A Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey was performed for the proposed project. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) provided comments and identified a low-count historical artifact scatter (Site # 33W1177) in the lawn area of

the proposed lagoons. It was determined that this archaeological site is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Kunkle Log House, the Ricks Farmhouse, and homes on Angola Street were also identified as historic properties in or near the area of potential effect. SHPO concurs with Professional Archaeological Services Team and Ohio EPA that if the planned work is completed as proposed, it will have no adverse effect on historic properties.

In the event of additional archaeological finds during construction, Ohio Revised Code Section 149.53 requires contractors and subcontractors to notify SHPO of any archaeological discoveries in the project area, and to cooperate with the Office in archaeological and historic surveys and salvage efforts when appropriate. Work will not resume until a survey of the find and a determination of its value and effect has been made, and Ohio EPA authorizes work to continue.

Endangered Species, Fish and Wildlife - The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) reviewed this project and provided comments.

The project is within the vicinity of records for the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), a state endangered and federally endangered species. The following species of trees have relatively high value as potential Indiana bat roost trees: shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), shellbark hickory (*Carya laciniata*), bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), and white oak (*Quercus alba*). Indiana bat roost trees include dead and dying trees with exfoliating bark, crevices, or cavities in upland areas or riparian corridors and living trees with exfoliating bark, cavities, or hollow areas formed from broken branches or tops. However, Indiana bats are also dependent on the forest structure surrounding roost trees. The DOW recommends trees be conserved when at all possible, but if trees must be cut, the DOW recommends cutting occur between October 1 and March 31.

The project is within the range of the clubshell (*Pleurobema clava*), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the rayed bean (*Villosa fabalis*), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the white catspaw (*Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua*), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, and the northern riffleshell (*Epioblastoma torulosa rangiana*), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the rabbitsfoot (*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*), a state endangered mussel. The coarse sand and gravel substrate of larger streams and rivers that these species require is not present in the small stream that the new discharge will be constructed on. The rayed bean typically is found in smaller headwaters streams but can be found in larger streams and rivers as well. Because this project will not involve in-stream work, disturbance to this habitat will be avoided and the project is unlikely to impact these aquatic species.

This project is also in range of the copperbelly water snake (*Nerodia erthyrogaster neglecta*), a federally endangered species. Habitat requirements for this species include lowland swamps or other warm, quiet waters (seasonal and permanent), adjacent wooded migration corridors, adjacent upland slopes with underground hibernation sites below the frost line, and streams or rivers. The wetland area that will be crossed for the construction of the outfall channel is part of a wooded small stream corridor, and is not part of the type of lowland swamp woodland complex associated with this species' preferred habitat, and therefore this project is unlikely to affect this snake.

The project is within the range of the greater redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*), a state threatened fish. Because there will be no in-water work, this project is unlikely to affect this species.

The project is within the range of Blanding's turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*), a state threatened turtle species. This species inhabits marshes, ponds, lakes, streams, wet meadows, and swampy forests. Although predominantly aquatic, Blanding's turtle can travel across land as it moves from one wetland to the next. Due to the location and type of habitat at the project site, this project is not likely to impact this species.

The project is within the range of Kirtland's snake (*Clonophis kirtlandii*), a state threatened species. This secretive species prefers wet meadows and other wetlands. Due to the location and type of habitat at the project site, this project is not likely to impact this species.

Energy – It is understood that this project will result in increased energy use to operate the new WWTP, but it is necessary to collect and treat sewage from residences. The county is under DFFOs and must take action to fix failing HSTS. By implementing the proposed gravity sewer collection system, energy use will be lower than other alternatives.

Farmland Protection and Land use – Some land use changes will occur. Where the new WWTP will be constructed east of Kunkle, approximately 10 acres of farmfield will be converted to a treatment facility. This is not a significant loss of farmland acreage, as much of the surrounding land will continue to be farmed unimpeded by the proposed WWTP. A Farmland Conversion Form 1006 was completed, and it was determined that no prime, important, or unique farmland would be impacted. Land use for the collection system and force main installations will not result in any permanent changes, as the construction disturbances will be temporary and result in buried pipes. Decommissioned HSTS residential lawn and road disturbances will be returned to pre-construction conditions.

Ground Water Resources – Residents obtain water from private wells. This project involves relatively shallow trenches and will not affect ground water resources, and there is no sole source aquifer present in the project area or vicinity.

Local economy – Residents of the Village of Kunkle do not currently pay a sewer utility bill. A monthly sewer bill will be implemented for all new household sewer connections and will begin being collected upon project construction completion. The costs of decommissioning HSTS and constructing sewer laterals are included in the project and are at no extra cost to residents. By receiving WPCLF principal forgiveness, H2Ohio grant funds and other grant funding, costs to residents are minimized.

Noise, traffic, aesthetics, and Safety: Construction in road rights-of-way may cause temporary traffic disruption. Contract documents require contractors to implement standard traffic controls to minimize traffic disruption and public safety problems. For example, contractors are required to cover or close trenches overnight, to maintain access for emergency vehicles, and utilize traffic direction devices such as flaggers, cones, and barricades. With these precautions, the project is unlikely to create significant traffic disturbance or threats to public safety. Once construction is complete, the project areas will be restored and returned to preconstruction conditions. The project will not permanently alter traffic patterns. Therefore, the project will have no long-term change or adverse impacts on safety and traffic.

Safe Drinking Water – The Village of Kunkle currently does not have a public water utility and residents obtain water from individual wells. This project will not affect drinking water resources.

Surface Water Resources and Aquatic Habitat – No in-water work will occur; the outfall channel will be constructed to the bank of the tributary to West Fork Mill Creek and therefore will not negatively impact aquatic habitat. An NPDES permit has been obtained for the new discharge to West Fork Mill Creek that will receive the proposed WWTP’s discharge average design flow of 26,700 gallons per day. By removing many failing HSTS that are potentially contaminating Mill Creek and its tributaries, water quality should improve after the construction of the sewer system in Kunkle. Because this will be a new discharge to West Fork Mill Creek, the proposed project improvements will result in an increase of pollutants loadings and a lowering of water quality in the receiving stream. The proposed improvements will fall under the requirements of the Antidegradation Rule (OAC 3745-1-05).

Terrestrial Habitat – This project will involve a small area of trees or brush to be cleared for the installation of the outfall channel, outfall headwall, and discharge pipe to West Fork Mill Creek. The amount of trees cleared will be minimized and limited to the outfall channel immediate construction area.

Wetlands – A wetlands delineation of the site was performed by TTL on March 26, 2020. The USFWS and National Wetlands Inventory map for the outfall site identifies the West Fork of Mill Creek as Riverine and an area along the south side of Mill Creek as Fresh Water Forested/Shrub wetland. Wetland hydrology and wetland vegetation were found in this forested/shrub wetland strip along Mill creek, and the wetland was determined to be a Category 2. A natural clay liner will be installed to prevent the outfall trench path from draining water in the wetland along West Fork Mill Creek. USACE has reviewed the project and determined that a permit is not necessary due to the effected wetland area being <0.1 acre, and that guidelines are followed; no soil or fill will be disposed of in the wetland or adjacent area and no in-water work will be performed. A stormwater erosion protection plan will be in place to prevent soil from washing into the wetland and creek.

Unaffected Environmental Features: The project will have no adverse secondary (development-related) environmental impacts. No coastal zones, floodplains, or state or federal wild or scenic rivers are present in or near the work sites. No sole source aquifers are present under the project, and residents obtain their drinking water from private wells.

## **Conclusion**

Based upon Ohio EPA’s review of the planning information and the materials presented in this Environmental Assessment, we have concluded that there will be no significant adverse impacts from the proposed project as it relates to the environmental features discussed previously. This is because these features do not exist in the project area, the features exist but will not be adversely affected, or the impacts will be temporary and mitigated. This project serves the entire Kunkle community and no particular segment of the community will be faced with additional adverse impacts or be deprived of environmental benefits, compared to any other segment.

This project will involve the construction of a new lagoon system WWTP, discharge to the West Fork Mill Creek, pump station, gravity sewer collection system, and decommissioning of HSTS for the Village of Kunkle, resulting in local public health and water quality benefits.

## **Contact information**

Megan Osika  
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency  
Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

P.O. Box 1049  
Columbus, OH 43216-1049  
(614) 644-3661  
[megan.osika@epa.ohio.gov](mailto:megan.osika@epa.ohio.gov)