



**TOLEDO
METROPOLITAN
AREA COUNCIL
OF GOVERNMENTS**

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420 Madison Avenue

Toledo, Ohio 43604

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**CLEAN
WATER**

OR IS IT?



THERE WAS A TIME WHEN...

Only water flowed in our streams

People swam in Lake Erie

Fish swam in Swan Creek

NOW

Our waters are

Choked with sediments

Poisoned with chemicals

Burdened with trash.

WHAT YOU SEE IS ALL WE'VE GOT

LET'S GIVE IT QUALITY!



*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THE 208 PROGRAM
IN THE TOLEDO AREA . . .
AND WHAT YOU CAN DO TO
HELP CONTACT MS. TERRY
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What has been done?

The battle for clean water continues to gain momentum. Water pollution abatement has been declared to be a national goal and Congress has provided the laws and dollars to help reach that goal. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act has been strengthened by the Amendments of 1972 to provide a 10-year program which will systematically restore and maintain high quality for the nation's waters.

What will be done?

208 is a section of the law that will help to fulfill the national goal by effective planning where the problems are critical -- in urban and industrial regions like the Toledo Metropolitan Area. 208 requires areawide planning to get the most effective solutions at least cost to the communities. 208 will bring municipalities together to solve pollution problems. The commitment is so great that Congress has, for the first time, underwritten the planning cost to 100 percent!

TMACOG/208

Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments is among the first regional agencies designated to carry out Areawide Waste Treatment Management Planning. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has provided TMACOG with full funding to develop a plan that will weave Ohio's Lucas, Wood, Ottawa, Sandusky, and Erie Counties, together with Michigan's Monroe County communities of Erie, Bedford, Whiteford and Luna Pier, into a unified action program. The plan will emerge from local, public decisions.

Public Participation

Grass roots interest and support must be brought to bear on pollution problems. Citizen participation must be guaranteed to meet the requirements of the law and TMACOG's 208 work program. Communication between you and the technical planners will be opened and remain open through many channels -- a Policy Advisory Committee, workshops, public hearings, surveys, and other means of information and contact.

The Region's Problem

Six river basins empty into the waters of Lake Erie that lie within the TMACOG region. The rivers -- Maumee, Ottawa, Portage, Sandusky, Huron and Vermilion -- bring water quality problems due mainly to their natural features. Torrential flows in spring carry away silty farm soils and their supplement of fertilizers and pesticides. Lazy summer flows retreat from wind blown lake waters that move upriver, sloshing polluted sediments back and forth in the estuary. Rains washing bare earth and streets clog and pollute our streams with soil and chemicals. The wastes of municipalities and industries add to the pollution burden.

208 Is Management Planning

These and many other water management problems can be solved -- that's what Section 208 is all about. A management plan will result from the study, recommending actions to control both non-point and point-source pollution. The plan will reflect social, economic and environmental concerns. To be included are detailed analyses of needed waste

collection systems and treatment facilities; an identification of agencies to construct and operate the systems; and an evaluation of the costs and impacts of carrying out the plan.

Contemporary and Cost-Effective

208 planning will not reach any cut-and-dried solutions to surface and groundwater degradation. Every alternative method for reaching the water quality goals will be evaluated in order to find the most cost-effective measures. This will achieve high environmental goals at least cost to the public. These conclusions must be reached within two years of funding of the planning program, but data feedback systems will continually supply new information for annually updating the plan thereafter.

cost-effective -- the most economical means of achieving goals.

estuary -- the mouth of a river, where the river empties into a lake or ocean; consequently the outgoing flow at times is reversed by the incoming tide.

non-point source -- a general area or many locations which all contribute to the pollution problem, such as landwash from agricultural or construction activities.

point source -- pollution which can be pinpointed as coming from one identifiable source such as an industry or municipal treatment plant.