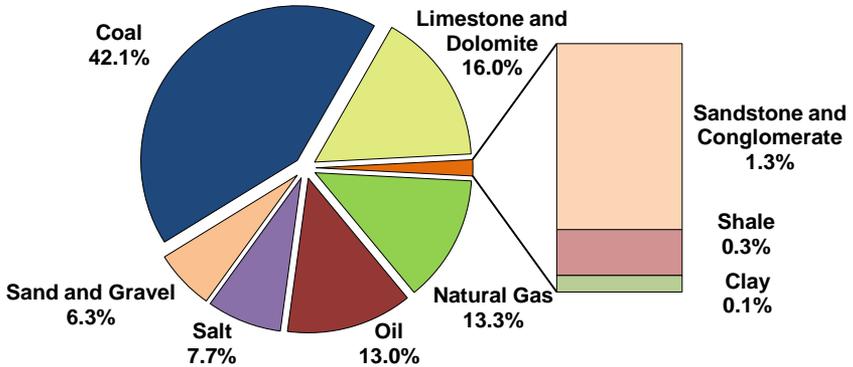


Coal Was Ohio's Most Valuable Mineral Resource in 2010

Value of Minerals Produced in Ohio, 2010



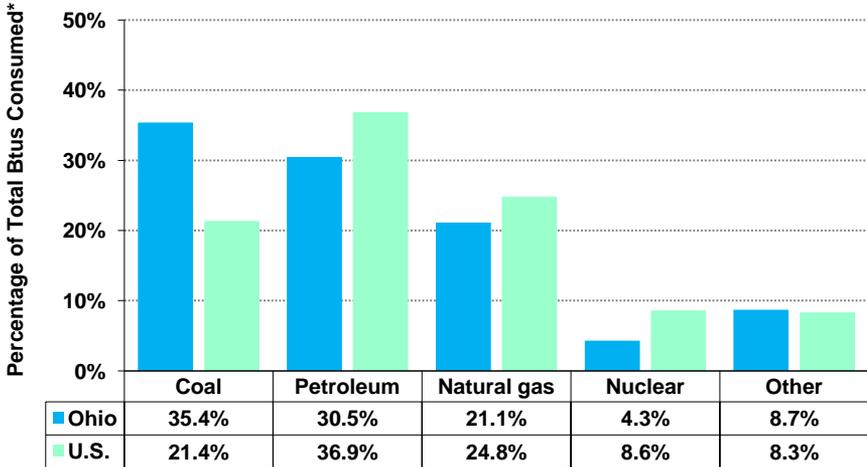
Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources

- The total value of fuel and nonfuel mineral resources extracted in Ohio was \$2.73 billion in 2010.¹ Of this total, coal represents the largest portion at \$1.15 billion (42.1%). This is followed by limestone and dolomite at \$436.2 million (16.0%), natural gas at \$362.0 million (13.3%), and oil at \$356.1 million (13.0%).
- Ohio produced 111.3 million tons of coal and industrial minerals (limestone and dolomite, salt, sand and gravel, sandstone and conglomerate, shale, and clay) in 2010. Of this, limestone and dolomite comprised the largest portion at 48.8 million tons (43.9%), followed by coal at 28.4 million tons (25.5%), and sand and gravel at 26.8 million tons (24.1%).
- The top coal-producing county in Ohio in 2010 was Belmont, which accounted for 13.2 million tons, or 46.5% of the state's total. This was followed by Harrison at 3.4 million tons (11.9%) and Perry at 2.9 million tons (10.4%). Altogether, 17 Ohio counties produced coal in 2010, of which six produced more than 1 million tons.
- For industrial minerals, Ottawa County had the most sales of limestone and dolomite in 2010 (4.9 million tons), while Stark County led in sales of sand and gravel (2.7 million tons). Other top counties were Cuyahoga (salt), Tuscarawas (shale and clay), and Geauga (sandstone and conglomerate).
- Ohio produced 4.8 million barrels of oil and 78.1 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2010. Cuyahoga and Trumbull counties led the state in the number of productive wells, with 25 each.

¹ The value of minerals represents the production value of the raw materials at the mine or wellhead and does not include value-added industries or applications (such as transportation, processing, or consulting).

Ohio's Reliance on Coal for Energy Needs Exceeds National Average

Ohio and U.S. Energy Consumption by Source, 2010



* A Btu (British thermal unit) is a heat unit with which energy consumption is measured. One Btu will raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

Source: United States Energy Information Administration

- Coal provided the largest source of energy consumed in Ohio in 2010 at 35.4%, but was the third largest source in the U.S. at 21.4%. Greater use of coal in Ohio reflects the state's legacy as a leading coal-producing state.
- Petroleum was Ohio's second largest source of energy consumed at 30.5%, but was the largest source in the U.S. at 36.9%.
- Natural gas was the third largest source of energy consumed in Ohio, at 21.2%, but was the second largest source in the U.S., at 24.8%.
- Other sources, including nuclear, hydroelectricity, biomass, and other renewable sources, made up the remaining 13.0% of energy consumed in Ohio. Nationally, these sources made up 16.9%.
- Ohio was the sixth largest energy user among the 50 states in 2010, due primarily to Ohio's relatively large population. On a per capita basis, Ohio ranked 22nd in the nation in energy consumption.
- Ohio's industrial base requires significant energy resources. In usage by industrial customers, Ohio ranked fifth among states in 2010 in overall energy usage and second behind Texas in electricity usage.

Visits to Ohio State Parks Increased Modestly in 2010

Ten Most Visited Ohio State Parks, 2010				
State Park	County	2009 Visits	2010 Visits	% Change
Cleveland Lakefront	Cuyahoga	8,430,273	9,285,452	10.1%
Headlands Beach	Lake	3,190,730	4,367,619	36.9%
Caesar Creek	Warren/Clinton/Greene	2,749,782	3,477,462	26.5%
Hocking Hills	Hocking	2,928,184	2,942,244	0.5%
Hueston Woods	Preble/Butler	2,911,659	2,721,359	-6.5%
Alum Creek	Delaware	2,375,786	1,841,162	-22.5%
Cowan Lake	Clinton	1,753,262	1,839,996	4.9%
East Harbor	Ottawa	1,471,570	1,559,915	6.0%
Indian Lake	Logan	1,780,733	1,536,315	-13.7%
Salt Fork	Guernsey	1,472,114	1,414,989	-3.9%
Total – Ten Most Visited State Parks		29,064,093	30,986,513	6.6%
Total – All State Parks		53,767,676	54,339,406	1.1%

Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources

- There were 54.3 million visits to Ohio's 75 state parks in 2010, an increase of 1.1% over 2009 and 7.3% over 2008. The ten most visited parks accounted for nearly 31.0 million visits in 2010, or 57.0% of the total.
- The number of campsite rentals decreased by 8.8% and the number of cabin rentals decreased by 4.9% from 2009 to 2010. However, the number of lodge room nights rented increased by 2.8% over the same period.
- In FY 2012, state parks generated \$27.6 million in revenue, an increase of 3.1% from FY 2011. The largest source of revenue was camping fees (39.5%), followed by self-operated retail (14.0%), cottage rentals (13.5%), dock permits (11.4%), and concession fees (4.6%).
- In FY 2012, \$64.5 million was spent on state park operations, a decrease of 3.5% compared to the \$66.8 million spent in FY 2011. Of the FY 2012 amount, 46.7% was funded by the GRF. The remainder was funded by fees, charges, and other sources.
- Spending on state park capital improvements, including utility upgrades, wastewater system rehabilitations, lodge and cabin improvements, and other construction and renovation projects, decreased by 48.2% between FY 2010 and FY 2012, from \$24.2 million to \$12.5 million.
- Located in 60 counties across the state and encompassing over 174,000 acres of land and water, Ohio's 75 state parks contain 9 resort lodges, 518 cottages, and 56 campgrounds with nearly 9,200 sites, as well as 78 beaches, 38 visitor and nature centers, 456 picnic areas, and 1,343 miles of trails.

Ohio's 4,826 Public Water Systems Serve 10.8 Million People Daily

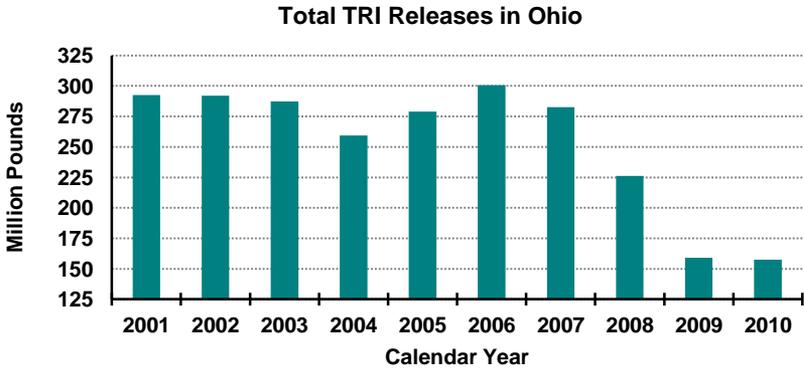
Ohio's Public Water Systems by Category, 2012

Category	Surface Water	Ground Water	Total Systems	Population Served Daily
Community	276	961	1,237	10,206,357
Nontransient Noncommunity	10	699	709	216,356
Transient Noncommunity	10	2,870	2,880	389,496
Total	296	4,530	4,826	10,812,209

Source: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- Ohio's 4,826 public water systems (PWSs) provide drinking water to 10.8 million people daily. PWSs, which range in size from large municipalities to small churches and restaurants that rely on a single well, are regulated by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA). Private water systems are regulated by the Ohio Department of Health.
- There are three types of PWSs in Ohio:
 - *Community systems* serve at least 15 water connections used by year-round residents or regularly serve at least 25 year-round residents. Examples include cities and mobile home parks.
 - *Nontransient noncommunity systems* serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year. Examples include schools and businesses.
 - *Transient noncommunity systems* serve at least 25 different persons over 60 days per year. Examples include parks and highway rest stops.
- Of the 4,826 PWSs in Ohio, 4,530 (94%) use ground water (wells) and the remaining 296 (6%) use surface water (lakes or rivers).
- In 2011, 98% of community public water systems met all health-based water quality standards.
- In 2011, the Ohio Water Development Authority and the Ohio EPA awarded 91 drinking water project loans totaling \$107.3 million to 79 recipients, mostly local governmental agencies. These projects include the development or acquisition of potable water sources, construction and expansion of water treatment facilities, and installation or improvement of water distribution systems.
- Of the 2011 loan total, \$102.8 million was for construction and \$4.5 million was for planning and design. The largest amount went to the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District, which received two construction loans totaling \$24.3 million.

Ohio's Toxic Releases Declined in Recent Years but Still Ranked 5th in the Nation in 2010



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

- During the 2000s, the amount of chemicals or compounds regulated under the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) that were released or disposed of in Ohio peaked at 300.6 million pounds in 2006. Since then it declined every year to 157.5 million pounds in 2010 for a total decrease of 47.6%.
- TRI is a database that contains specific toxic chemical releases, transfers off-site for disposal and treatment, waste management, and pollution prevention activities in each state. The federal Emergency Management Planning and Right-to-Know Act of 1986 requires data collection and an annual TRI report.
- Ohio ranked 5th nationally in total TRI releases in 2010. Three industries – electric utilities (56.3 million pounds), chemicals (34.0 million pounds), and primary metals (31.0 million pounds) – were together responsible for 77.0% of Ohio's total TRI releases in that year.
- In 2010, Alaska was the top ranked state in total TRI releases at 835.7 million pounds while Vermont was the bottom ranked state at 227,825 pounds. As shown in the table below, Ohio's ranking was higher than all neighboring states.

Total TRI Releases and Rankings for Ohio and Neighboring States, 2010

State	National Rank	Toxic Releases (Pounds)
Ohio	5	157,527,299
Indiana	6	155,864,814
Pennsylvania	8	116,486,982
Kentucky	10	96,162,652
Michigan	16	76,781,002
West Virginia	23	45,723,349