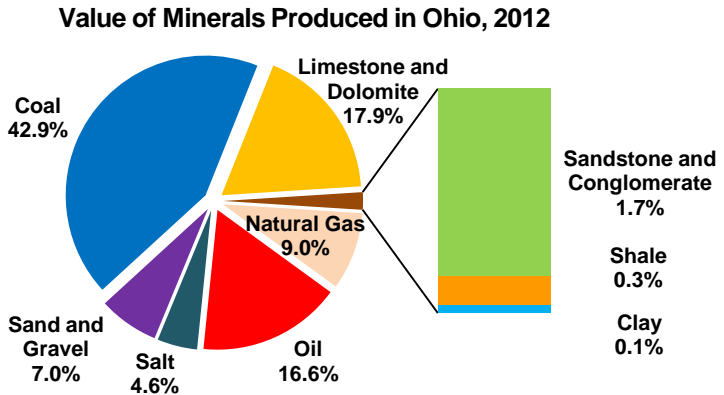


Coal Was Ohio's Most Valuable Mineral Resource in 2012

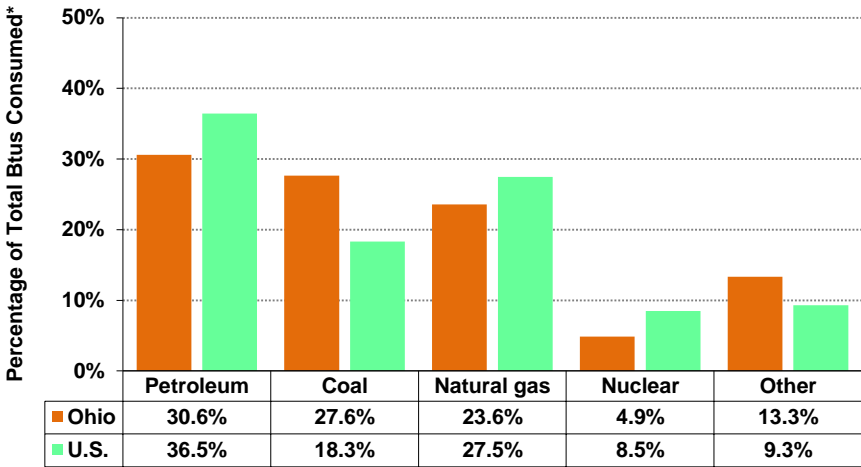


Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources

- Of the \$2.76 billion worth of fuel and nonfuel mineral resources extracted in Ohio in 2012, coal represents the largest portion at \$1.18 billion (42.9%). This is followed by limestone and dolomite at \$494.6 million (17.9%), oil at \$457.9 million (16.6%), and natural gas at \$248.2 million (9.0%).
- In terms of tonnage, coal ranked 3rd in 2012 production among all industrial minerals in Ohio. Of the 121.8 million tons of coal and industrial minerals (limestone and dolomite, salt, sand and gravel, sandstone and conglomerate, shale, and clay) produced in Ohio in 2012, limestone and dolomite comprised the largest portion at 58.3 million tons (47.9%), followed by sand and gravel at 30.5 million tons (25.0%), and coal at 26.3 million tons (21.6%).
- Belmont County continued to be the top coal-producing county in Ohio in 2012, accounting for 15.2 million tons, or 57.5% of the state's total. Perry County at 3.5 million tons (13.5%) and Harrison County at 3.0 million tons (11.5%) were the other leading producers.
- Altogether, 13 Ohio counties produced coal in 2012, of which three produced more than 1 million tons. This is a reduction from the 17 counties that produced coal in 2010, of which six produced more than 1 million tons.
- For industrial minerals, Wyandot County had the most sales of limestone and dolomite in 2012 (6.6 million tons), while Stark County led in sales of sand and gravel (3.0 million tons). Geauga County led in sales of sandstone and conglomerate, Tuscarawas County led in sales of clay, and Cuyahoga County led in sales of both shale and salt.
- Ohio produced 5.0 million barrels of oil and 86.8 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2012. Carroll County led the state in the number of new productive wells, with 87.

Petroleum Became the Largest Source of Energy Consumed in Ohio for the First Time in 2012

Ohio and U.S. Energy Consumption by Source, 2012



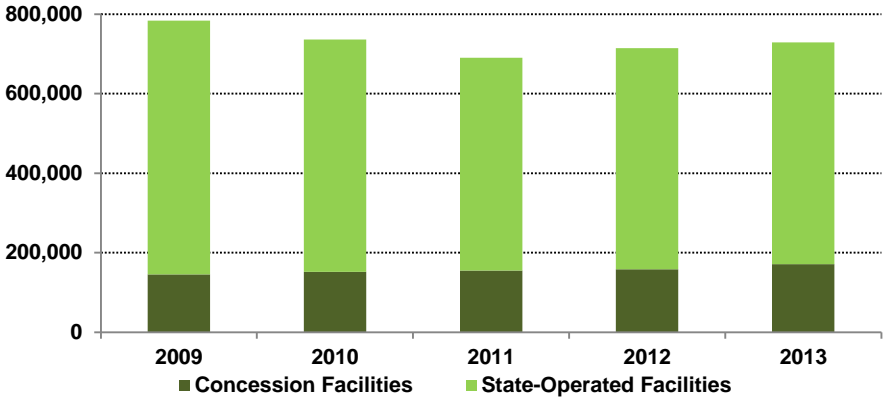
*A Btu (British thermal unit) is a heat unit with which energy consumption is measured. One Btu will raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

Source: United States Energy Information Administration

- Petroleum exceeded coal as the largest source of energy consumed in Ohio in 2012, which is a first since the U.S. Energy Information Administration began recordkeeping in 1960. In 2012, petroleum consumption was 30.6% of Ohio's total energy sources and it was also the largest source in the U.S. at 36.5%.
- Ohio coal consumption declined by 31.2% from 2005 to 2012. Still, coal accounted for 27.6% of Ohio's energy consumption in 2012 compared to 18.3% for the U.S. as a whole.
- Natural gas was the third largest source of energy consumed in Ohio, at 23.6%, but was the second largest source in the U.S., at 27.5%.
- Other sources, including hydroelectricity, biomass, other renewables, and energy losses associated with the electricity flowing across state lines, made up the remaining 13.3% of energy consumed in Ohio. Nationally, these sources made up 9.3%.
- Ohio was the sixth largest energy user among the 50 states in 2012, due primarily to Ohio's relatively large population. On a per capita basis, Ohio ranked 23rd in the nation in energy consumption.
- Ohio's industrial base requires significant energy resources. In usage by industrial customers, Ohio ranked sixth among states in 2012 in overall energy usage and second behind Texas in electricity usage.

Overnight Visits to Ohio State Parks Increased Again in 2013

Nights Used at Ohio State Park Overnight Facilities, 2009-2013



Source: Ohio Department of Natural Resources

- In calendar year (CY) 2013, there were 729,053 nights used at overnight facilities in Ohio's state parks. Nights used have increased by 38,472 (5.6%) since CY 2011, but are still 7.0% below the 784,191 nights used in CY 2009.
- Of the total nights used in 2013, 557,566 (76.5%) were in state-operated campgrounds, cottages, getaway rentals, or group lodges, while 171,487 (23.5%) were in concession-operated resort lodges, cottages, campgrounds, or getaway rentals. The number of nights used in concession-operated facilities has increased 17.9% since CY 2009.
- Camping remained the most popular form of overnight stay in Ohio's state parks in 2013, comprising 69.6% of all nights used. Resort lodges made up 18.2% of nights used, while cottages comprised 10.5%, getaway rentals comprised 1.7%, and group lodges comprised less than 0.1%.
- The number of campsite rentals increased by 4.6% between CY 2011 and CY 2013, but is still 12.9% below CY 2009 levels. However, the number of nights used at resort lodges has increased every year since CY 2009 for a cumulative total increase of 18.5%.
- In FY 2014, \$57.3 million was spent on state park operations. Of this amount, 52.5% was funded by the GRF and the remainder was funded by fees, charges, and other sources.
- In FY 2014, state parks generated \$26.5 million in revenue, a decrease of 8.5% from FY 2013. The largest source of revenue was camping fees (41.0%), followed by self-operated retail (15.2%), cottage and cabin rentals (11.9%), dock permits (10.0%), and concession fees (4.6%).

Ohio's 4,679 Public Water Systems Serve 10.8 Million People Daily

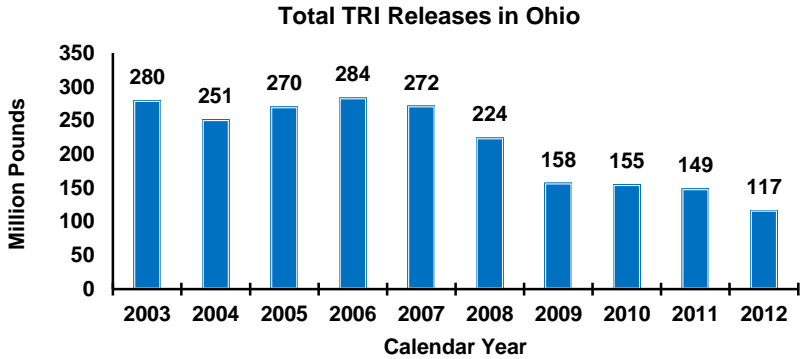
Ohio's Public Water Systems by Category, 2014

Category	Surface Water	Ground Water	Total Systems	Population Served Daily
Community	283	940	1,223	10,266,661
Nontransient Noncommunity	10	669	679	216,537
Transient Noncommunity	7	2770	2,777	373,663
Total	300	4,379	4,679	10,856,861

Source: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- Ohio's 4,679 public water systems provide drinking water to 10.8 million people daily. Public water systems, 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 public water systems 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 4,679 public water systems in Ohio, 4,379 (94%) use ground water (wells) and the remaining 300 (6%) use surface water (lakes or rivers).
- In 2013, 98% of community public water systems met all health-based water quality standards.
- In 2013, the Drinking Water Assistance Fund (DWAF), jointly administered by the Ohio Water Development Authority and the Ohio EPA, was used to award 49 below-market interest rate loans totaling \$90.4 million (\$88.5 million for construction and \$1.9 million for planning and design). These loans provide funds for infrastructure improvements undertaken to comply with federal and state drinking water standards.
- The individual 2013 DWAF loans ranged in amounts from \$30,315 (Geneva Hills) to \$13.5 million (Westerville). Cincinnati was awarded the largest total amount, with eight construction loans amounting to \$17.6 million.

Ohio's Toxic Chemical Releases Continue to Decline, but Still Ranked 7th in the Nation in 2012



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

- Over the past ten years, the amount of chemicals included in the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) that was released or disposed of in Ohio peaked at 283.7 million pounds in 2006. Since then, the amount declined by a total of 58.8%, to 117.4 million pounds in 2012.
- TRI is a database that contains information on the amount of over 650 toxic chemicals that is released into the environment or managed through recycling, energy recovery, and treatment.
- The federal Emergency Management Planning and Right-to-Know Act of 1986 requires certain industrial facilities to report these data to the U.S. EPA, which maintains TRI and issues an annual TRI report.
- Ohio ranked 7th nationally in total TRI releases in 2012. Three industries – electric utilities (34.6 million pounds), chemicals (27.2 million pounds), and primary metals (25.4 million pounds) – were together responsible for 74.3% of Ohio's total TRI releases in that year.
- In 2012, Alaska released the largest amount of TRI materials at 876.7 million pounds while Rhode Island released the least at 268,631 pounds. As seen in the table below, Ohio ranked above all its neighboring states except Indiana.

Total TRI Releases and Rankings for Ohio and Neighboring States, 2012

State	National Rank	Toxic Releases (Pounds)
Indiana	6	139,663,317
Ohio	7	117,444,213
Pennsylvania	9	97,977,537
Kentucky	13	77,996,859
Michigan	15	70,386,403
West Virginia	23	39,739,178