

OHIO WATER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

FUNDING APPLICATION

1. LEGAL NAME OF APPLICANT: Village of Ashville

2. NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE: Franklin Christman

TITLE: Village Administrator

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3. Briefly describe the existing facilities of the system for which this funding application is being made. For an existing system, state the amount of the system's total annual operation and maintenance costs for the most recent fiscal year.

4. TYPE OF PROPOSED PROJECT:

- Water Planning Project
- Wastewater Planning Project
- Sewer or Treatment Construction Project
- Water Treatment or Distribution System Project

5. (a) APPLICANT HAS NPDES PERMIT: YES NO

(b) APPLICANT HAS EPA PERMIT TO INSTALL: YES NO

(c) If this is a construction project and the answer to either (a) OR (b) above is "NO," please explain: _____

6. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT:

See Attached Description

7. CURRENT PROJECT STATUS:

Preliminary Engineering Report has been completed and was submitted to Ohio EPA in May 2012

8. If applicant has obtained funding from other sources for this project (e.g., Ohio Public Works Commission or United States Rural Development), specify source and amount: NA _____

Has applicant received credit enhancement YES NO If yes, please enclose your OPWC Grant Agreement.

9. ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT:

CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT DESCRIPTION	CONTRACT AMOUNT
URS	Preliminary engineering, survey, geotechnical Investigation, and bidding	\$ 620,000
Property Owners	Purchase of Land/Easement	\$ 325,000
Ohio EPA	Permits	\$ 40,000
SUB-TOTAL	XXX XXX	\$1,010,000
CONTINGENCY	XXX XXX	\$ 100,000
NON-CONTRACT PROJECT COSTS	XXX XXX	\$ NA
TOTAL	XXX XXX	\$1,110,000

LOAN AMOUNT: Please list all funding agencies that are sources of funds.

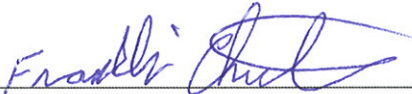
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	DESCRIPTION	\$
FUNDS FROM GRANTS	1.	\$
	2.	
	3.	
OTHER LOAN FUNDS	1.	\$
OWDA	2. 5-year Planning Loan	\$1,110,000
	3.	
CASH EXPENDITURES		\$
SUB-TOTAL OTHER FUNDS	XXX XXX	\$ ()
OWDA LOAN AMOUNT	This is the amount of the loan that you are applying for.	\$1,110,000

10. CONSTRUCTION LOAN PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN:

For construction loans, OWDA can disburse contractor funds to contractors directly or pay the local government directly. All other funds will be paid to the local government. Funds for your project will be encumbered per the form below.

CONTRACTOR	PAYEE	AMOUNT
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pay contractor directly <input type="checkbox"/> Pay Local Government directly	\$
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pay contractor directly <input type="checkbox"/> Pay Local Government directly	\$
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pay contractor directly <input type="checkbox"/> Pay Local Government directly	\$
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pay contractor directly <input type="checkbox"/> Pay Local Government directly	\$
CONTINGENCY	These funds will be transferred to Contractors via Change Orders.	\$
NON-CONTRACT PROJECT COSTS	These funds are paid directly to the local government. OWDA fee included here.	\$
TOTAL	This should equal the amount of the OWDA loan.	\$

11. If the applicant has issued debt obligations for the water or waste water system for which this funding is being sought, describe the type of those debt obligations (e.g. revenue bond or general obligation bond) and attach a schedule showing the scheduled principal and interest payments on the obligations.
See Attached
12. If the applicant expects to use special assessments to cover all or any portion of the OWDA loan payments, describe the status of those proceedings. (Applicant may respond by attaching the certificate of its legal officer required by item no. 6 on the attached checklist.)

SIGNATURE  DATE: 8/14/2012
Franklin Christman

This form together with all documents on the Checklist of Documents for OWDA Approval of Cooperative Financing Agreement constitutes a complete OWDA loan application.

3. Existing Facilities

The original Ashville WWTP was built in 1934 and consisted of a bar screen, an Imhoff tank and sludge drying beds which provided primary treatment of wastewater. In 1962, secondary treatment was added and the WWTP was expanded to include two aeration tanks, two rectangular final tanks, a metering manhole and a control building. The WWTP had three aeration blowers, two sludge pumps, one collector drive and one comminutor. The control building upstairs contained a small laboratory and a motor control center. The control building downstairs contained return sludge pumps, blowers, a hot water heater, gas furnace and water seal equipment.

In 1993, a major expansion of the WWTP to 0.6 MGD average daily flow was undertaken. During that year, the following treatment units were added: bar screen/flow splitter, 31-foot diameter primary clarifier, 132-foot long oxidation ditch, two 26-foot diameter final clarifiers, a return activated sludge (RAS) pump station (also known as a mud well), a 16-foot by 40-foot chlorine contact tank and post aeration with fine bubble diffusers and a flow splitter/flow metering tank with Parshall flume. The RAS pump station was equipped with two submersible pumps with an adjacent valve vault. The bar screen/flow splitter tank included a dewatering rack and a manual self-cleaning bar screen. One existing aeration tank was converted to a 160,000 gallon sludge holding tank and the other was allowed to remain as spare aeration capacity when plant flows exceeded 0.6 MGD. The existing clarifier was proposed to be used as part of a sludge dewatering process. Three 20 by 61-foot sludge drying beds were added and an existing 40,000 gallon sludge holding tank remained in service. A chlorine building with chlorine and sulfur dioxide cylinders was also added.

In 1995, additional WWTP improvements were undertaken. These improvements included a 9-foot by 18-foot generator pad, magnetic flow meters installed in a standard manhole, storm drain lines, water lines, miscellaneous yard piping, valves and pressure relief valves, and miscellaneous electrical improvements.

In 2004, improvements were made to convert the 160,000 gallon sludge holding and 160,000 gallon spare aeration capacity tanks into flow equalization tanks 1 and 2. The existing old clarifiers were also converted into flow equalization tanks 3 and 4. A new duplex pump system was added to one of the 160,000 gallon flow equalization tanks.

Brief Description of Proposed Project

A new Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) on a new site south of the Village of Ashville is proposed. This new WWTP would have an average daily flow capacity of 0.8 MGD and a maximum daily flow capacity of 3.2 MGD. The overall project would consist of a new pump station on the existing WWTP site and a force main to the new plant. The new WWTP liquid stream treatment process would consist of a headworks building (with screens and grit removal), an oxidation ditch, a splitter box, two final clarifiers, a return sludge pump station and an ultraviolet disinfection tank. An administration building with a laboratory would also be provided.

The new WWTP sludge treatment process would consist of aerobic digesters and a building with a sludge press and sludge cake storage area.