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RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS
MEETING OF THE LORDSTOWN VILLAGE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
1455 Salt Springs Road, Lordstown, Ohio
September 30, 2025
4:00 p.m. to 5:17 p.m.

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr. Christopher Peterson, President
Mr. Michael Sullivan, Vice-President
Mr. Stanley Czeck, Board Member
Mr. Darren Biggs, Supt. of Utilities
Ms. Cinthia Slusarczyk, Clerk
Mr. Christopher Kogelnik, Engineer

ALSO PRESENT: Mr. Alan Frygier, Verdantas
Mr. Liam Mathews, Verdantas
Mr. Ernie Bowen, Village Council
Mr. Ted Harvey, TEC
Mr. Jewoo Cho, TEC
Mr. Michael Drotar

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS taken before me, DEBORAH LAVELLE, RPR, a court reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio on this 30th of September, 2025.

MR. PETERSON: I'd like to call this special meeting of the Board of Public Affairs to order. Please stand for the Lord's Prayer and Pledge of Allegiance.

LORD'S PRAYER
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL:

MR. PETERSON: Welcome everyone. Roll call please.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Chris Peterson.
MR. PETERSON: Here.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Michael Sullivan.
MR. SULLIVAN: Here.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Stanley Czeck.
MR. CZECK: Here.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Darren Biggs.
MR. BIGGS: Here.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Cinthia Slusarczyk, present. Chris Kogelnik.
MR. KOGELNIK: Present.
MS. SLUSARCZYK: Matt Ries.
(No response).
MR. PETERSON: I'd like to make a motion to excuse Matt. He had some family stuff.
MR. SULLIVAN: Second.
MR. PETERSON: All in favor?
(All respond aye.)
MR. PETERSON: Opposed.
(No response.)
MR. PETERSON: Motion passed.

CORRESPONDENCE:

MR. PETERSON: Any correspondence?
MS. SLUSARCZYK: No.
MR. PETERSON: Okay, no correspondence.

OLD BUSINESS:

1. Trumbull Energy Center - Warren Water Line

MR. PETERSON: Old Business. The first item, Trumbull Energy Center Warren Water Line.

MR. KOGELNIK: The project is nearly complete. That's all I can tell you. They're testing right now their water line, and ultimately, they're going to probably have water being delivered approximately when, Ted?

MR. HARVEY: All right. So right now, all we got remaining is one hydro. They will do the chlorination and then let it bake and then do the testing. With all those steps WE expect to be flowing water either Sunday or Monday.

MR. PETERSON: Okay. Do we want to do that under this and extend the bulk water agreement?

MR. CZECK: Yeah, I think so.

MR. PETERSON: I guess I'll make a motion we extend the bulk water agreement until October 8.

MR. HARVEY: Is it possible maybe for us to consider and look at extending it for the full month of October? I know on the 7th we plan on having a BPA meeting where we're going to discuss the opening of our account. If there's any hiccups there, does it make sense to extend it and then when we have BPA's --

MR. SULLIVAN: I don't have a problem with that.

MR. PETERSON: Yeah. I'll amend my motion that we extend it until October 31.

MR. CZECK: Second.

MR. PETERSON: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. PETERSON: Opposed.

(No response.)

MR. PETERSON: Motion passed.

MR. HARVEY: Appreciate it.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Would that be for production water?

MR. HARVEY: It will be productive -- it will be some testing water, Cindy. It will be some testing water. You know, we're in the last throes of some of our operational testing, and it will be for continuing that testing to completion.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Okay. That agreement specifically does not allow for production water so --

MR. HARVEY: Well, it's commissioning, testing, it's not considered our production, you know, I mean, as far as like being production. I mean, we're in the testing phases which agreement --

MR. PETERSON: Agreement to purchase bulk water. Yeah, the water is to be used for construction purposes only and shall not be used for production water, Clean Energy Future Trumbull L.L.C. future facility as a water service agreement dated July 5, 2022 as amended requires the production water be accessed via TEC Warren pipeline with the 16-inch water line along State Route 45 being used as redundancy only.

MR. HARVEY: And it goes back to our safety factor, and we have energized equipment, we have gas on site --

MR. PETERSON: Yeah, you need it for fire protection.

MR. HARVEY: -- massive amount of lube oil, safety showers. That's our primary goal.

MR. PETERSON: But you're not producing any electricity, you're just doing some testing.

MR. CZECK: I don't think it would be an issue.

MR. PETERSON: I don't think it would be an issue. Okay, cool. Anything else on that?

MR. KOGELNIK: Nothing for the Warren water line.

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2. Trumbull Energy Center - Sanitary Sewer

MR. PETERSON: Trumbull Energy Center Sanitary Sewer. I know Matt had just got something yesterday.

MR. HARVEY: Yes, sir. Our legal sent things over to Matt Ries with the agreement that Mr. Ries alluded to at one of the other BPA meetings. And when we are going through the language, you know, there was some minor changes that were made within the other document for covenant; and those are going through review of our legal. And you know, there's two other legals that have to go through it with our lenders and that's ongoing. But we don't expect there's going to be any issue with it and we'll be moving forward with the changes.

MR. PETERSON: Okay. Anything else on that?

3. Verdantas Presentation for the New Waterline

MR. PETERSON: Item number 3, Verdantas Presentation on New Water Line. Chris, you have the floor.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay. I have Alan Frygier here. And before I get too far, I submitted a report for the hydraulics on the existing 24-inch water line and the recommendations thereafter. Did you get that?

MR. PETERSON: Yes.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay, good. Has anybody else had a chance to review that? I want to just understand what level of understanding you have.

MR. PETERSON: I glanced at it, but I didn't sit there and review it.

MR. KOGELNIK: That's all we need to know. Alan, we're going to expedite this review. We're going to give them a condensed version and not go through the full evaluation because there's going to be a time when we're going to go through the full evaluation. And then Chris, similar to what we talked about before, at this presentation I'd like to do a presentation of the master water plan and what needs to be updated for it; and the Village Council should actually be at that one. So, we'll save that for another day. For right now --

MR. HARVEY: Chris, do you mind if we excuse ourselves? I apologize for the interruption. We have other meetings.

MR. KOGELNIK: No. So, Alan's going to give a presentation of the report that we submitted to Chris. And Chris, if haven't already, after this presentation just send it to -- send a copy to Mike and to -- yep, okay.

MR. PETERSON: I'll send it.

MR. KOGELNIK: So, okay. So, on the screen is the map showing in red the existing route of the Lordstown 24-inch water line from the booster station site on 45 all the way back to the intersection of Austintown-Warren Road and Salt Springs. The yellow line is the continuation of the existing 24-inch transmission line all the way to the point of where it's metered at the meter pit where the Village connects to Niles. The purple line is the alternate route. So, I just wanted to give you that sense of where -- you know, where we're all at there. The purple line ends at the MVSD treatment plan right at the main pump station. So, we have reviewed the issue with the existing 24-inch water line, and Alan's going to give a deeper dive into what that evaluation did. And I -- what I want you to understand is what is really impactful on this entire issue is that the existing 24-inch water line never has been called to service like it has been today, meaning that we're expecting 8.2 MGD out of this existing 24-inch pipe and we're not getting it. Whereas before prior to LEC the Village had an average daily water consumption of around -- what was it?

MR. FRYGIER: 500.

MR. KOGELNIK: 500,000 gallons per day. And so, you know, we're trying to get close to what, 4 to -- approximately 4 MGD today.

MR. FRYGIER: Yeah, today.

MR. KOGELNIK: And that's pretty much all the line has been able to muster up, and what we should be getting by way of math is something on the order of 8.2. And so, we have a very important thing to get done, spend money from the U.S. E.P.A. You have a grant; you need to spend money. You,

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as the Village BPA, want to know where do you spend that money to get the best impact to realize at least 8.2 MGD. That's what we're going to go over today. So, with that said, Alan, can you give your presentation of the report. Thank you.

MR. FRYGIER: So just to give a brief summary. I'm basically going to give a short presentation I guess we'll call it, whatever it takes to get through these three pages on the report that I have submitted to Council and Chris. Essentially what it discusses is the investigatory steps up to this point going into some of the analysis that was conducted, going into some of the recommendations and how we advise proceeding going from there. So, I'm going to start again with how Chris summarized a lot of the background and talk about some of the problems we're seeing. So, as Chris talked about, we have about 5.3 miles starting from this point to the end of the yellow main in which that's your guys' main to operate. That's connected to MVSD's valve vault. So, what we've been looking at since the start of working with MVSD, understanding their operations and how it changes with the entire area. They feed Niles, they feed Youngstown, so there's significant operational consistency that occurs so that you can feed all of those purveyors. It's not like MVSD is just feeding you guys. So, in terms of understanding their operations and the way that they change over time is one thing that we've been getting a better understanding of. That's going to tie significantly into the operation of the new main I'll talk about in a little bit. But currently right now we have this one route to the valve vault in which we have some expected losses that we're going to see through the Venturi meter that's in there which you guys' meter the rate of water that's coming into the Village. And then there's some other blow check valves that allows Darren in an emergency to shut off the valve at the remotely so that somebody doesn't have to drive out 5 miles and shut it off before you guys have to pay for a main break on the 24-inch.

So recent upgrades that have happened in the last five years, as we're all aware of there's a new 3 million gallon water tower that's on State Route 45 alongside a new booster station that's capable at current date to do up to 10.2 MGD that can be upgraded to 15 with an additional slot that is currently in that booster station for future growth in the master plan. Currently what we are seeing though, Darren and me have been out in that booster station a couple times in the past months playing with it and trying to ramp it up, we're seeing right now about 4.5 MGD, around 18 to 20 PSI. Darren's typically running it at around 20 to 25 PSI, so that we have some redundancy or some save capacity before the low suction cut-off so that the pumps never turn off at a low suction cut-off and he's not waking up in the middle of the night to a bunch of alarms, et cetera, something that everybody would probably do themselves. So right now, the maximum we're able to pull through this is about 4 to 4.5, and the water being demanded by the Village and all the industries, et cetera is about 4 million gallons a day right now. The issue that we're seeing right now is that there's further expansion with TEC still not going to be using Village water, Foxconn has demanded an additional million gallons I believe it is potentially, along with LEC asking for more water. So, at this point we cannot serve these capacities, even worrying about future growth that's going to happen in the master water plan with future industrial users, future commercials, et cetera. We're having capacity issues with supplying our own customers that are already existing when there's already another purveyor in the area that can supply them. So, it's important for us to figure out what this issue is and getting into the root cause and how we can make it redundant for the future, so that if this happens there's possibilities in the future to be able to serve the Village without one bottle-neck supply.

So, I'm going to go into some of the investigation steps and starting with the step-wise approach -- as engineers we look at everything ten ways to Sunday -- starting at the top level and breaking it down into further chunks. So, we started out looking at our hydraulic checks and the

hydraulic model that we created back in 2019 as part of the master water plan. And looking back at the calculations, typical head losses that you would see, the frictional losses that you see from water moving through the pipe over time were all within typical reasonable standards for a normal pipe. So, after realizing that with a normal pipe, a brand new 24-inch, even a 20-year old 24-inch, we should be able to get the water conveyed to this point from this point through the pipe based off typical internal friction factors. So that's where we go into the next step where we recommend replacing the air release valves. With the replacement of the air release valves -- they were shut off in 2018, I believe, or a little earlier by the E.P.A. because they had no ability to drain, which is a cause of concern when it's a confined space if they're not able to drain and that was to get flooded with somebody in it. We have not been able to operate those air release valves, which led us to the thought there could be air entrapment in the main which could cause a hydraulic restriction as well. So, with the TEC project crossing State Route 45 we were able to get that funded, and we replaced all air release valve vaults. There's approximately nine of them starting one right outside the building right here, the Water and Sewer Department building, scattered throughout the line. And what this did is it gave us the ability to burp the minuscule amount of air, there wasn't a lot of air, but we were able to get a little bit out. In terms of capacity, we saw maybe another one hundred to two hundred thousand gallons from that. The benefit of having those air release valves fixed is, A) we didn't pay for it, and B) that it provided us with nine points to test the 24-inch. The real issue with the 24-inch prior to that is there's no fire hydrants on it, so there's no opportunity for us to, A) get inside the main, or B) to throw any hydrant pressure loggers or any recorders of any type on the water mains so that you could actually see what the pressure is. We're just taking guesstimates based off elevations and understanding the pressures at the vault and understanding the pressures at the booster station. This gave us nine additional points to test. So, with that we were able to actually look at what the losses were between each one of those nine points, the valve vault, and the booster station with those air release valve vaults fixed.

So, the first step is looking at it statically. So, we had static gauges that were installed on those air release valves before we put the pressure loggers on to see if we could initially figure out what the hydraulic restriction was. From the static test where we had one flow point and the static reads that were about 10, 15 minutes between the guys driving between each one of the stations that there's lag in the pressures, the amount of flow at any given second, wave of -- pressure waves going through the pipe, et cetera. So, it's not perfect, but it's within reason for a very quick analysis. So, when we looked at that it looked like the main issue was being seen in this section of the pipe between the Water and Sewer building and State Route 45 just off a snapshot in time. From that point we wanted to look a little bit further and go into a dynamic sites in which we put the pressure loggers on that had the ability -- the Village got three from a grant and we have six that we use for our hydraulic models in which we were able to install nine different pressure loggers that record down to a second basis and can sample every quarter second, which allows them to see pressure waves up to under a second of variability in that pressure wave. So that gets us a fine-tuned dynamic snapshot. And what Darren and I ended up doing was we were sitting at the booster station with the SCADA up, the nine pressure loggers on, and running the flow rate. And by varying the flow rate with those dynamic recorders on, we were able to see what a booster station was able to do at varying flow rates from 3.8 and I think we went up to almost 5.2 MGD at one point on the booster station. What this was able to tell us is at varying flow rates what the hydraulic losses were to see if it was stuck at one number, like we're only losing 20 pounds or if it's at 3.8 MGD we're losing 20 pounds, at 4 MGD we're losing 22 pounds, and at 5 MGD we're losing 35 pounds. What we noted is that as the hydraulic losses -- as

we were raising the flow rate the hydraulic losses did increase, which is expected because of more frictional loss. However, since we did those initial tests in what was it, May or June, we're now seeing that we're able to ramp up the booster station a little further without seeing those substantial losses that we saw the first time. We're still not able to get over 4.5; however, we're seeing that it's a little bit easier to ramp up as Darren's noted. So, what we're noticing is that could have been part of the scaling that could have occurred. I'm going to talk about water chemistry in a bit, from how MVSD used to run potentially or some internal clogging which knocked a piece loose because we're seeing it a little bit easier with that pressure raising the flow rate without as much frictional losses as we were back in May.

So that was the dynamic testing in which we were able to evaluate everything on apples-to-apples comparison and looking at it like hydraulics, looking at it as not just a pressure-dependent situation where elevation is a factor with pressure. I'm not going to go into a super detailed explanation, but essentially we put everything at elevation and looked at it on an apples-to-apples basis so it's very easy to read. And that's called hydraulic grade line. Essentially all it is, is taking elevation plus the pressure times a coefficient of 2.31, and that puts everything at one plane where you can analyze the actual pressure without the elevation variant. So, what we noted is that there was significant losses between valve 8 -- or air release valve vault 8 and between the MVSD valve vault that led to an internal rating of the pipe to a correlation of 45. A brand-new ductile iron cement line pipe would be approximately 140 C-factor, and that's the Hazen-Williams C-factor. It's a very long equation that we had to calculate by hand in school, but I have it in Excel now because it sucks to calculate. However, what we saw is that the pipe is an equivalent of a 100-year old pipe almost. And internal friction caused by this 45 C-factor, it's not a correlation of 70 being the pipe half closed. That's not the way it necessarily works but the way that loss is seen throughout that pipe. A 40 is abysmal and which should be replaced immediately or inspected for an internal cause. What we can't tell is exactly pinpointing a spot because we don't have any hydrants to get a camera inside the main itself, and we have no ability to take it out of service because currently with our 4 MGD and it should be 8.2 MGD out of this 24-inch, our current 10- and 12-inch has no way in heck of being able to supply the current 4.2 rate, much less the 8.2 MGD rate. So, if we have to take this 24-inch out of service, we have about three to four hours until our tank runs out or however long it is to take the tank down completely. And that's just not something that we can take the main down for four hours to inspect the internal of it, dig it up and do all the work we need to do. So what we need to have is another way to inspect that pipe because there's no avenues of opening it, these air release valve vaults didn't fix it because it wasn't air entrapment, and everything that it's coming to is some form of a scaling, tuberculation or some clog of some 4x4, some 2x4, or something seen inside that pipe that is causing an internal restriction of some sort. So that is what we've come to the actual conclusion of. The -- that section that I mentioned from valve vault 8 to the MVSD vault is a correlation of about 45 C-factor. The rest of the pipe has about a 95 to 100 C-factor, which is pretty reasonable in the grand schemes of a typical distribution system. A main that's 20 years old to 25 years old like your guys' 24-inch at worst should be about 110 to 120. So, it's not out of the realm of possibility, especially the way that the main was used over the last 20 years with portions of it not being utilized at all with water sitting dead in it as an emergency back up to the old G.M. Especially one thing that we've noted after talking with MVSD is that during the early -- I believe it was the late 2000's or the early 2010's, that they changed their treatment processes in which it caused -- the previous treatment processes were causing internal scaling on the pipe. By switching to the new treatment method, they eliminated a lot of that scaling that's seen on the interior of pipes. And

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ductile iron pipe of the early 2000's is definitely something that could be seen. Even with a cement lining we have seen that scaling and tuberculation growing on it. So, we're not guaranteeing that, but we have no way of inspecting this pipe at the moment. Everything it's telling us is that there's something significantly wrong in that section of pipe between valve vault 8 and the MVSD vault. And I have all the calculations that are attached with the report if you guys care to see them. And the rest of the main itself is seeing approximately a couple pounds per thousand feet of loss at the most severe sections, which is completely unreasonable for the flow rate you guys are getting. You should be seeing at maximum one pound of loss per thousand feet in a 24-inch main running at about 8 MGD. What we're seeing right now makes absolutely no sense and it has been to be some form of scaling, tuberculation, or some internal clog that we have no way of getting to at the moment because we have no way of taking the main out of service, because if we do we are not going to be able to feed our current customers whatsoever. So, I'm going to stop there real quick before I get into the recommendations. That's basically the summary of where we're at in terms of the problem, how we've tried to strategically test the main, test the booster station, use all of our avenues without going into a deep dive analysis of necessarily spending twenty, thirty thousand dollars on a new hydrant excavating, digging up a hole to have one avenue to put 600 feet of camera down versus looking at other potential possibilities that's going to aide us in the long term. And that's where we want to provide the best avenue for the Village in terms of spending your money that you need to spend in the best method that's going to set you guys up in the future without needing to replace things or waste the money on something that might not figure out the real cause. So, does anyone have any questions at this point with the problem or how we got to the recommendations? Cool.

So, coming into the terms of the recommendations, there are going to be recommendations for fixing the existing 24-inch. But like I just stated, there is going to be another recommendation that needs to occur before that, and that's going to be part of the master water plan. This has become a much higher priority before I state what it is. It was already necessary for us to have a redundant main for the existing 24-inch, but with the issue that we're seeing specifically in this section of 8 -- valve vault 8 to MVSD vault that we're immediately recommending building a new 24-inch main that is going to run from MVSD's current electrical easement. We're going to ask for a parallel utility easement. That's going to allow us to run out of the back of their plant, cut directly through this easement, and tie in at Salt Springs and Austintown-Warren Road that is going to allow us to immediately get up to a little over 6 to 6.5 MGD. That's by eliminating the biggest section of the restriction. And what that allows us to do is, A) immediately be able to take this section of main out of service, still supplying that 6 MGD, because the main issue we're seeing is that the losses in this section are so bad because of this internal friction, installing this new section of main is going to have so little frictional losses that it's going to be basically overpowering the losses seen in here that this main is going to be basically useless until we get something cleaned out of it or at least inspected. So when we install this section of main, it's going to give us the ability to, A) immediately take this 24-inch out of service if we desire to, and B) gives us a point without having to interfere with utility easements, et cetera at least on MVSD's property to get the next set of the 24-inch which is already going to be required. So immediately what we're 100 percent recommending is proceeding with the new 24-inch because this is going to give us the ability to immediately jump up to the capacity that is being demanded today at 25, 20 PSI, which is above the low suction cut-off of 15 PSI, add a threshold that Darren's more than comfortable with. By doing this, it gives us the ability to immediately, A) look at the future growth potential on the new master water plan on sizing the rest of the main and getting it to the booster station in parallel with the existing 24 and gives

us the ability to take this section out of service and look at what the true issue is. Once we clean that tuberculation out and figure out what the cause is and getting back up to the equivalent of a 95 to 100 C-factor, which is what we expect a brand-new cleaned through pipe to get -- and I won't call it a brand new pipe but a pipe that was rehabbed with whatever coring, getting the tuberculation out. You will never get it up to brand new, but you will get it up to something reasonable like 105 in a 20-year old pile. And by doing that, that should immediately, with the two mains working in parallel, get us an additional up to close to the 8 MGD. That gets us close to where we wanted to be initially and provides us at least a couple thousand feet -- or more than a couple thousand, a couple miles of redundancy for the Village that is already necessary. So, if anything happens in this chunk of main, now we have a redundant path that can provide us with the water we need in an emergency. And that's showing -- I hope this highlights, seeing these two parallel mains, about the issue that you guys still have with the existing 24. This is only going to provide us with relief for providing your current customers up to this point in redundancy. If anything happens to this existing pipe that is already having capacity issues, you guys still aren't going to be able to serve any of your current customers. That still highlights the importance of needing to get all of this 24-inch done. However, we have money that we need to spend from the U.S. E.P.A. at the moment. And there is benefit -- we can do things such as opening up and putting hydrants on the existing 24 or trying to find a camera crew that will come in and do some type of under-pressure investigation. But the cost of what that's going to be worth for you guys five years down the line is not at all worth it in terms of what we're trying to do for the future of the system itself, bring in new industrial users, growing redundancy in the Village, and providing the best service we can for your guys' customers. So instead of doing something reactive, we're looking at being proactive by installing the new 24-inch main which gives us a lot of flexibility in your operations and the ability to figure out the worst section immediately.

Going from there, we are going to recommend that you guys go with the -- updating the master water plan. A lot has happened in the last five years in terms of industrial changes. We never would have expected Foxconn taking over. We now have Foxconn asking for an additional facility, an expansion in which they are obviously going to need water for. In terms of that we're going to have to supply that water which is already over the capacity we can provide today. We're looking at LEC looking to take more water, and then whatever other potential industry that can come up here on the Ellsworth-Bailey or State Route 45 corridors. So, we need to have an idea what a future build-out is going to be because we have a booster station set-up site and plans for a new 3 million tower that we had originally planned on the site. We have the means of the major infrastructure; we just don't have a way of conveying the water yet. So the major point is understanding what we need to do to be able to convey that water because once we complete the full 24-inch, even without pigging the existing main up to this section in the red we should be able to immediately see with both 24-inches in service up to 11 MGD with about 20 PSI, which is more than enough for the master water plan that we previously had and is able to provide a lot of extra capacity for any industrial users to come in in the future. We're currently projected to be a little over 6 with a lot of the current growth that we're seeing, that's guaranteed with Foxconn and LEC, and this provides us even further capacity for the long-term growth. And then further, once we look at pigging this line, seeing what we can get the C-factor up to and seeing the capacity, it should be something around 12, 13 MGD with these two mains running in the parallel.

So outside of that though, the only recommendation is -- I should say in conclusion, is talking about the redundant main. I'm not going to beat it to death with a stick here, but it is very important that you guys -- even without these capacity issues, is that having this redundant main is

something that needs to happen. If any event were to happen right now -- for example, there's somebody out there doing work in Niles on Salt Springs Road -- like I know because I'm designing a main down here on Salt Springs this year. And I remember when we were doing the air valve vaults and doing some of the surveying out there, there was work being done on Salt Springs. It wasn't on the same side of the road. But if they were working on the storm sewer and they take a backhoe and they hit a joint on your guys' 24-inch by accident, yeah you guys will get paid out from the contractor for fixing it, but you still aren't going to be able to provide service in the day of service, the time it's going to take to get the 24-inch repair sleeve, call MVSD, hopefully they have one, call Niles, whoever it may be. So, the issue is not necessarily the capacity that is a primary concern, but the real issue should be at the end of the day that we have no redundancy in the Village. We have the capacity and the ability to convey it with a plan. We just need to make it come to action finally and follow through because we have the infrastructure out here in the corridor and this really highlights that. We have over 12 or 10 million dollars of infrastructure invested over here in the water, and we have only one way of getting it there, and that's the real issue at the end of the day.

MR. KOGELNIK: Thank you, Alan. Any questions for Alan?

MR. SULLIVAN: On the purple line or the yellow line, whichever, will Niles take any responsibility for that?

MR. KOGELNIK: No.

MR. FRYGIER: No, no. That would just be if they had a contractor in town for their storm sewer and they hit it while they were doing work down there.

MR. SULLIVAN: We buy all this water from them and we have to supply --

MR. KOGELNIK: The Village owns that yellow and red line right now, Mike. And so, if those yellow or red --

MR. SULLIVAN: I know we own the line, the red line, once we come into Lordstown.

MR. KOGELNIK: You own the red line and the yellow line all the way in through another municipality by way of road rights-of-way.

MR. FRYGIER: Yeah, this is technically the starting point.

MR. KOGELNIK: That is yours and your responsibility. That's why we're stating what we're stating and we're recommending what we're recommending to build that purple line. But doing this is also going to probably concern you because that purple line exists outside of the Village corporate boundary line. Therefore, the Village Council, by way of Ernie and our Solicitor, have to help us or guide us to do the correct steps to get that new easement parallel to First Energy.

MR. SULLIVAN: Yeah. Wasn't there some discussion saying that First Energy wouldn't give an easement?

MR. KOGELNIK: They would not allow the water line to be within their easement. They would allow another easement to be situated next to their easement. They're very particular, and you can understand why.

MR. FRYGIER: Just in case they need to run another power line down it in the future.

MR. KOGELNIK: There's a couple other things. With the purple line yes, we are going to program in their hydrants. We wouldn't normally do that for a transmission line. But the hydrants offer us a point to meter and check pressure. Pressure is everything. If we can't practically get a pressure gauge on your water line -- we got lucky actually by way of the air release valve project. You had nine or nine points to access. That afforded us what we -- a very limited window to see into the water line. But you know, we need more points of access, and so we're going to have hydrants along that purple line. But that yellow line right now compared to the purple line, I think the yellow line is approximately -- I think it was 1,800 feet longer than the purple line.

MR. FRYGIER: That sounds right off the top of my head.

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MR. KOGELNIK: So that's a significant amount of capital money that we could save by going the purple route.

MR. FRYGIER: And in terms of construction, that's going to be a significantly easier construction project in terms of working on these bends, mobilization, traffic control, etc. That's the biggest cost of -- again, we saw it when we were putting those air release valve vaults in. That was not fun for anybody out there until we got them off the road a little bit more.

MR. KOGELNIK: We still have a stream crossing across Meander Creek to get, and we have environmental due diligence, and we have to get the easement. There's three parcels close to Austintown-Warren Road, and I've talked with Cindy about who those are. And so, there's a good amount of due diligence that even goes along with this purple the line. So that's why it's important to get this ball rolling because, you know, we need to -- the Village needs to spend that money, you want to figure out where is the best spot. That's it right now.

MR. FRYGIER: 100 percent.

MR. KOGELNIK: Now with that money we think that we can also go back to the old yellow line, at least locate where the problems are at, okay. And the other thing that we'd like to do is at the existing tank site you have a 500,000 gallon tank that it's just sitting there right now. And to demo that tank we got prices, I think it was around \$300,000 I think it was earlier this year.

MR. BIGGS: I was thinking more than that, Chris.

MR. KOGELNIK: So, we'd like to explain to the U.S. E.P.A. that that is also part of our project because there is no grant that you can apply for to demo a tank. That's all on you. And so those three things we'd like to do within the grant. The fourth thing is your booster station down on State Route 45. You know, \$200,000 out of that project has to be paid for out of this grant. So, there's some steps we need to take to make sure that we can do all of this and we need to get it going, and that's why I've been urging the Village to advertise for those qualifications.

MR. PETERSON: I have questions if nobody else does. You're saying we can use grant money to repair the existing 24?

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes, that's what I'm thinking we can do.

MR. FRYGIER: Yep.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah. Because Chris, things have changed.

MR. PETERSON: Because that's the first thing I'm thinking, where are we going to get the money to pay for it. But the problem is the project is what it is, so it's just going to add to the back part of the project.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yes. And let's just say, for example, we can't afford to repair that yellow line, it's that broken. Let's -- we don't know yet. Let's just say that there's a project out there, we just can't touch that right now. OPWC is there for repair and rehab.

MR. PETERSON: Okay.

MR. KOGELNIK: So, you know you have that. OPWC offers the ability to apply for a small amount of grant, but the other really interesting thing OPWC allows is 0 percent for 20 years for a loan. You can't get money for that price.

MR. FRYGIER: And there's other programs like WRSLA and regionalization, which are still a big thing right now. But this is not necessarily the start of regionalization, but this is redundancy and regionalization, there's justifications for getting you guys --

MR. SULLIVAN: We know that we got to at some point bite the bullet and spend the \$10 million to complete the project. So why not have a plan for the whole project.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well that's what the master water plan will do, it will update where we left off because we didn't foresee that we were going to need to implement this now and we didn't know at the time that this was going to be an alternate route.

MR. FRYGIER: Correct.

MR. KOGELNIK: There are a lot of other things that have changed

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in the past four, five years. Let's save that presentation of the master water plan for another presentation except for today.

MR. SULLIVAN: So why do we need -- if we run the purple line, why do we need the yellow line at that point?

MR. KOGELNIK: You want that line because that line -- if you had to build that line today, that yellow line, it would be at least \$6 million alone, just that yellow line. That yellow line in the future represents another conduit that could be used to back up the purple line. You need that. You're not -- you don't want to ever relinquish that.

MR. FRYGIER: Because it's still only 20 years old. There is something that we're hoping to be able to do, if it would be pigging it with -- something to pig the inside and knock the tuberculation off and line and it takes it down from a 20 to 24, that still --

MR. SULLIVAN: So we run water through it?

MR. FRYGIER: We're going to take it out of service when we do the existing -- the yellow line. Once this is built, we're going to -- it's not going to have water in it necessarily when we go to inspect it so that they can get inside of it and actually see what is going on. That's the issue is we can't take it down right now to actually get inside. The cameras that can actually do -- in sanitary you have CCTV, which is closed circuit television cameras, and they can send a little camera through. But the issue with this is we're under close to 100 pounds of pressure. There's only so far you can shove a retractable hose until it's able to pull back against that kind of velocity and flow. And that's the issue is there's no cameras that go even between air release valve vault heads, so the most I could find was six, seven hundred feet between those cameras, which is pretty impressive considering the amount of flow and pressure that is being seen on that main.

MR. SULLIVAN: But once we figure out the problem, as a back-up line would there be water in it?

MR. FRYGIER: Yes.

MR. KOGELNIK: After we make improvements to it --

MR. FRYGIER: Yeah. And they would be used at the same time all the time as well, which is why we're able to get up to the 11, 12 MGD over the one line together.

MR. KOGELNIK: So that's your project. You know, hopefully you guys can put things into motion. Do you have any more questions, Chris?

MR. PETERSON: I do, sorry.

MR. KOGELNIK: That's all right.

MR. PETERSON: I know you said you wanted to present the master water plan. I would want a cost when you guys present that to know what it's going to cost to update the master water plan.

MR. KOGELNIK: I think Bob already figured that out.

MR. PETERSON: I know it's probably not hard to do. And I know you guys have no idea what the cost would be to repair the existing 24 until you get in there. But just for rate structures and to make sure we can -- we're getting into a pretty big payment, I would think we would want to know if we have to adjust our rates or anything like that.

MR. KOGELNIK: Yeah.

MR. FRYGIER: We could probably estimate pipelining or something as a worst-case cause.

MR. PETERSON: Yeah, maybe a worst-case cause and have an idea what we're up against.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, worst case cause --

MR. FRYGIER: Worst case is replacing it.

MR. KOGELNIK: So, gees, we have a line that has tuberculation that we can't internally clean out, and we have to replace that section of yellow line. And that section was how long approximately?

MR. FRYGIER: Between 8 and the vault, I want to say it's like 2k at max.

MR. KOGELNIK: So, the worst case would be building the purple line and then taking that 2,000 feet of yellow line out and replacing it.

That would be the worst case. So, if you want a price for that, you know, we can estimate that.

MR. FRYGIER: Yep.

MR. PETERSON: And crazy question, is the 24 enough with the growth and everything?

MR. KOGELNIK: That was -- I'm glad you asked that question. You authorized us to do this evaluation and also the model that shows that that purple line connected to the MVSD high service pump station using a 24 to connect to Austintown-Warren Road would get us what we need to get. That's what we've done, that's what's in the report that I had e-mailed.

MR. PETERSON: Okay. Is --

MR. KOGELNIK: So, we wanted it -- you know, we feel that you need to have that, the hydraulic model report, to justify your next steps. In fact, if it's okay with you I'd like to share this report with MVSD because they too want to see that this is viable before they say okay you can connect to our pump station.

MR. PETERSON: I have no problem with that.

MR. FRYGIER: Yeah, because we're going to have to negotiate a whole new meter vault with them right here that's going to be a similar configuration of what we have at the beginning of our current line.

MR. SULLIVAN: I thought we were going to have a joint meeting with them.

MR. KOGELNIK: You will have another one.

MR. CZECK: This is preliminary.

MR. KOGELNIK: Well, we're still going through the baby steps right now. All right. Well, thank you very much.

MR. PETERSON: Ernie, did you have any questions?

MR. BOWEN: Well RFQs, I mean I agree we need to get that spun up on how that whole new water line --

MR. PETERSON: I talked to Matt about that the other day. We're working on it, and we should be able to advertise within the next week.

MR. BOWEN: So, we can get the RFQ committee together and do it. I also think that, you know, I know this has to go to Council, it's a lot of money to spend; but I think it needs to go to committee first. And of, you know, myself, Bob Bond and Jessica Blank and whoever else shows up I think a similar type -- not like this, I think you could have the paper maps out like the one you gave me.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay.

MR. BOWEN: I think it would be beneficial to get this into the committee, and then we can bring it up to Council as a whole and involve the Mayor in it, because I know she's aware but not of the specific details and I think that will paint a good picture.

MR. KOGELNIK: We can provide that.

MR. BOWEN: So I'll get a committee meeting set up and we'll make it happen.

MR. KOGELNIK: Thank you. Let me know when.

MR. SULLIVAN: We would have to take the loan, correct?

MR. PETERSON: No, there wouldn't be any loan. You're using grant money.

MR. SULLIVAN: I'm talking about if we did the full --

MR. CZECK: You would have to get a loan.

MR. PETERSON: You would have to get a loan, and Council does the loans.

MR. BOWEN: I do have one other thing. Did you have any creative idea on how to include the water tower demolition into this project?

MR. KOGELNIK: By way of our problems of not drawing enough water and the ability and the past project that the Village has done, which is to build the 3-million-gallon tank, rendered our 400k or 500k tank useless. So, it's a stretch.

MR. CZECK: There's nothing that says we have to take that down.

MR. BIGGS: There is. The E.P.A. wants that down, at the minimum

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disconnected. They've asked me about it before. They want it either disconnected, or they want us not to have the ability to use it again since it's been out of service for so long. They've asked me what our plans with that is and I held them off. And they -- I asked them if they had any money for that, and they said no. I asked them if just a disconnect would be okay and they said yes, they believe that that would be okay. But they're the ones that inquired about it.

MR. BOWEN: Mike, I don't know if you were in the last meeting; but I called the E.P.A. and I talked to them about the water tank, the decommissioned water tank, being demoed and paid for with our grant money inside of that. So, they said that they think that it can be done, but we

have to tie it so that in the overall plan so that it all makes sense. I figure that's why you asked that question earlier so --

MR. FRYGIER: And I -- there's definitely justification in terms of you guys are adding another 24-inch redundant line that's going to relieve hydraulic capacity so theoretically with that additional hydraulic capacity that any overflow existing to your -- that's on the suction side to theoretically by eliminating that that reduces the potential for it to overflow.

MR. BOWEN: And if you could break down what an engineer just said in English and kind of make it so the E.P.A. understands it --

MR. FRYGIER: No, easily. I think that justification is something you can easily --

MR. KOGELNIK: Alan, Bob McNutt, and myself will work with Darren to come up to something to present to you, Ernie, and maybe you have one more call with the U.S. E.P.A. official to say this is our rationale, can we submit --

MR. BOWEN: Yeah. Yeah.

MR. KOGELNIK: Okay.

MR. PETERSON: Okay. Any more questions?

4. Interview

MR. PETERSON: Seeing none, item number 4, Interview. Darren, are you good?

MR. BIGGS: Yeah.

MR. PETERSON: So I guess I'll make a motion we go into executive session for the interview.

MR. SULLIVAN: I second.

MR. PETERSON: Second. Roll call please.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: You made the motion and Mike seconded?

MR. PETERSON: Yeah. I'm sorry, inviting the Board, the Superintendent, and the respective interviewee.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Peterson.

MR. PETERSON: Yes.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Czeck.

MR. CZECK: Yes.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Sullivan.

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes.

MR. CZECK: Any action after?

MR. PETERSON: Probably.

(Board enters into executive session at 4:52 p.m.)

(The Board returns from executive session at 5:15 p.m.)

MR. PETERSON: I'll make a motion we come out of executive session.

MR. SULLIVAN: Second.

MR. PETERSON: Roll call.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Peterson.

MR. PETERSON: Yes.

MS. SLUSARCZYK: Czeck.

MR. CZECK: Yes.

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MS. SLUSARCZYK: Sullivan.

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes.

MR. PETERSON: I'll make a motion we hire Jon Heberling to one of our open laborer positions.

MR. CZECK: I'll second that.

MR. PETERSON: Second by Czeck. All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. PETERSON: Opposed.

(No response.)

MR. PETERSON: Motion passed. Congratulations. All right.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

MR. PETERSON: Moving on, any Public Comments?
Any Member Comments?

MR. CZECK: No.

ADJOURNMENT:

MR. PETERSON: Motion to adjourn.

MR. SULLIVAN: So moved.

MR. CZECK: Second.

MR. PETERSON: All in favor?

(All respond aye.)

MR. PETERSON: Opposed.

(No response.)

MR. PETERSON: Motion passed.

(Meeting ends at 5:17 p.m.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF OHIO)
TRUMBULL COUNTY) SS.

I, Deborah I. Lavelle, a Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that the foregoing meeting before the Board of Public Affairs was written by me in the presence of the Members and transcribed by me using computer-aided transcription according to the stenotype notes taken at the time the said meeting took place.

I do further certify that I am not a relative, counsel or attorney of any Member, or otherwise interested in the event of this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Niles, Ohio on this 10th day of October, 2025.

DEBORAH I. LAVELLE, Notary Public

My Commission expires 4/15/2027

Submitted by:

Approved by:

Cinthia Slusarczyk, Clerk

Christopher Peterson, President