

Source of Water

The City of Heath has two well fields. One is located at Hoback Park on Dorsey Mill Rd. The other is located on South Fork Rd. Both well fields should produce over 10 million gallons of water per day. All of the municipal wells at Heath have been developed in a broad and thick gravel aquifer that generally lies from 150 to 200 feet below ground surface, and parallels the South Fork of the Licking River. This aquifer is part of an extensive buried valley of glacial deposits occupying a broad ancient valley, which extends from Hebron through Newark. This formation consists of sand and gravel intermixed in lenses with glacial tills and clays.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Heath has a low susceptibility to contamination, due to (1) its depth, (2) the thick layer of clay that covers the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located, and (3) the low-risk nature of the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this wellfield cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. The report, which includes more detailed information, is available by calling The Water Treatment Plant, 70 Dorsey Mill Road, (740) 522-1677 or Ohio EPA.

Distribution System

The distribution system consists of approximately 56 miles of water main, five booster stations and four storage facilities. There are two underground concrete reservoirs with a combined capacity of 1.5 million gallons, one standpipe with the capacity of 135,000 gallons, and one standpipe tank with the capacity of 250,000 gallons. There are approximately 30 facilities where backflow prevention devices have been installed. These units are inspected at the time of installation and every 12 months thereafter. The water main sizes range from 6 inches to 16 inches.

History

The first water treatment plant was built in 1957 with a capacity of one million gallons per day. As the demand for water supply grew, and the population increased, the city made extensive upgrades to the plant and distribution system from 1969 to present day. In 1998, the city completed a major upgrade to the treatment facilities, raising the production capacity from two million gallons per day to four million gallons per day.

Valuable Information Concerning Your Water

Heath's drinking water was voted the best drinking water in the State of Ohio in 1994. Unlike most cities, Heath's drinking water comes from underground aquifers, instead of a more polluted surface source. The city water is softened to 100 mg/l making home water softeners unnecessary. Heath's ground water has a natural fluoridation, with only small amounts of fluoride added during the treatment process to meet EPA regulations.

What are Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water for both tap and bottled water includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run-off, and residential uses; D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas station, urban storm water run-off and septic systems; E) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

City of Heath
70 Dorsey Mill Road
Heath, Ohio 43056



Quality on Tap
To provide Water,
a life-sustaining resource,
for the well-being and economic
vitality of the community

City of Heath
Division of Water

2005 Water Quality Report

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of
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HEATH, OHIO

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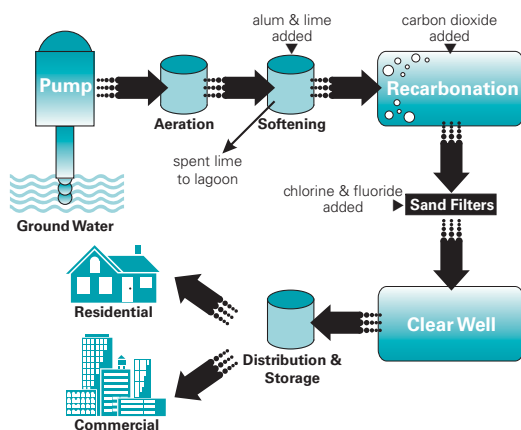
The City of Heath has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the customer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water.

About Your Drinking Water

The five objectives of water treatment are to:

- 1) Kill disease-causing organisms
- 2) Remove unwanted chemicals
- 3) Remove sediment
- 4) Fluoridate to approved health standards
- 5) Produce water with pleasant taste and odor

Water from the Heath Water Plant goes through a complex multibarrier process to achieve these objectives. This process is as follows: Water is pumped from Heath's underground aquifers into the Water Treatment facility. Aeration occurs, and the water is softened through the use of alum and lime. Carbon dioxide is added to adjust the pH. Any remaining particles are trapped as the water is filtered through a mix of sand and gravel. Chlorine is added at this point to kill any trace of undesirable particles, and a small amount of fluoride is added to bring concentrations up to EPA requirements. Clean water is now pumped to distribution points throughout the city's residential, commercial, and industrial base. The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The plant is in complete compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water regulations.



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Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminants
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	N/A	NO	8/3/2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	< 0.50	N/A	NO	8/3/2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	NO	8/3/2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.61	N/A	NO	8/3/2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	N/A	< 5	N/A	NO	7/21/2003	Naturally-occurring deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	N/A	<0.010	N/A	NO	7/30/2004	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	N/A	0.11	N/A	NO	7/7/2005	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	N/A	4.2	< 2.0 - 19.4	NO	6/12/2003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	0	AL=1350	N/A	< 20	< 20 - 24	NO	6/12/2003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	N/A	0.99	.81 - 1.19	NO	2005	Water additive - protects teeth
Asbestos (Mil Fibers Per Liter)	N/A	7 MFL	N/A	< 0.17 MFL	N/A	NO	5/18/2004	Decay of asbestos water mains-erosion
Chlorine (ppm)	N/A	N/A	4	1.39	.357 - 2.43	NO	2005	Water additive used to control microbes
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	N/A	< 0.2	N/A	NO	7/7/2005	Runoff from crop herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	0	3	N/A	< 0.2	N/A	NO	7/7/2005	Runoff from crop herbicide
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	N/A	< 0.2	N/A	NO	7/7/2005	Herbicide Runoff

Special Information Available

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health providers regarding drinking water. **EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Crypto-sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

Water is a valuable resource that most people take for granted. As we all strive to become more involved in protecting our environment, we need to have a better understanding of the interdependency of all life as it revolves around water.

We at the Heath Division of Water look forward to the opportunity to meet with all segments of our community, to provide a better understanding of water as a resource and to encourage a commitment to water conservation.

We want to listen to the questions and concerns of our constituents, and respond with more specific information, to better serve our community. City Council meetings are open to the public. These meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month, 7:30 p.m. at the Heath Municipal Building, 1287 Hebron Road, Heath, Ohio 43056, (740) 522-1420. Mr. John Geller is the superintendent of the Heath Water Plant, 70 Dorsey Mill Road, and can be reached at (740) 522-1677.

www.heathohio.org

Key to Abbreviations

MCL	Maximum contaminant level (the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water).
MCLG	Maximum contaminant level goal (the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health).
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter.
ppm	Parts per Million. One part per million is the equivalent of one-half of a dissolved aspirin tablet in a full bathtub of water (approximately 50 gallons).
ppb	Parts per Billion. One part per billion is the equivalent to one-half of a dissolved aspirin tablet in 1,000 bathtubs full of water (approximately 50,000 gallons).
N/A	Not Applicable.
<	"Less than"
A/L	Action Level. Regulations set Action Levels for some contaminants. For example, lead and copper. An Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.