



Get Well Acquainted

**A basic guide for home owners to learn
about their private water system**



*"Striving Toward a **Healthier** Community."*



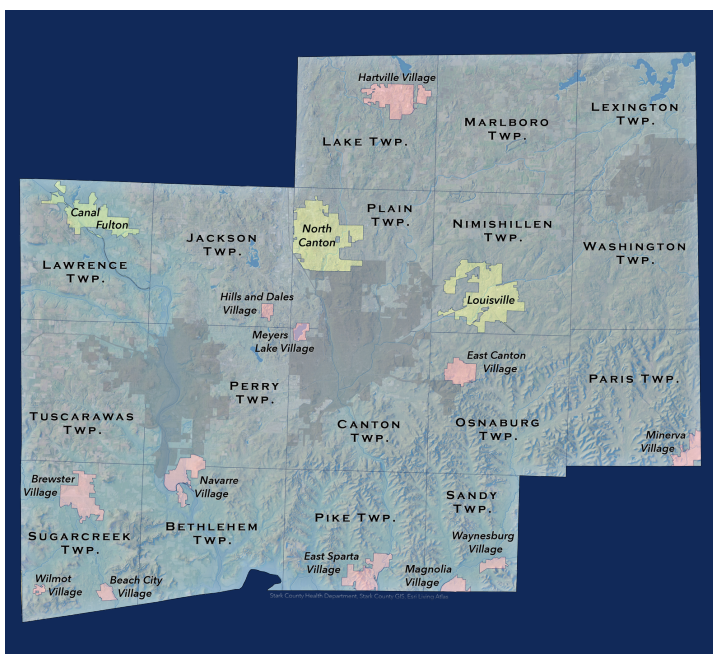
330-493-9904



Starkhealth.org



**7235 Whipple Ave NW
North Canton, OH
44720**



The Stark County Combined General Health District (Stark County Health Department) was founded in 1920, serving the people of Stark County for over a century. The department is currently the ninth largest health district in the State of Ohio which serves the public health needs of over 250,000 people.

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PRIVATE WATER SYSTEMS



In Stark County, over 80,000 households receive their water from a private water system (PWS).

Inspecting, maintaining, and repairing a private water system is the responsibility of the homeowner. Often times PWS are left to their own devices. Having safe and clean drinking water is a necessity of life. Knowing what is in your water and taking steps to assure your PWS is maintained and cared for like any other system in your home is of upmost importance. Yearly PWS testing can be thought of like a yearly well examination with your physician. Checking your water well annually should be as routine as changing the batteries in your smoke detector.



What is a Private Water System?

A private water system (PWS) can come in many forms. PWSs are wells, springs, ponds, cisterns, and hauled water storage tanks. They are systems that provide potable water for human consumption. A PWS supplies any auxiliary water supply to supplement toilet flushing or laundry. These systems have fewer than 15 service connections and serve less than 25 individuals for less than 60 days each year (Ohio Department of Health, PWS program). Learning about the different types of private water systems and knowing what type you have is vital. Keeping your water safe and protected not only keeps you healthy, but reduces environmental impacts.

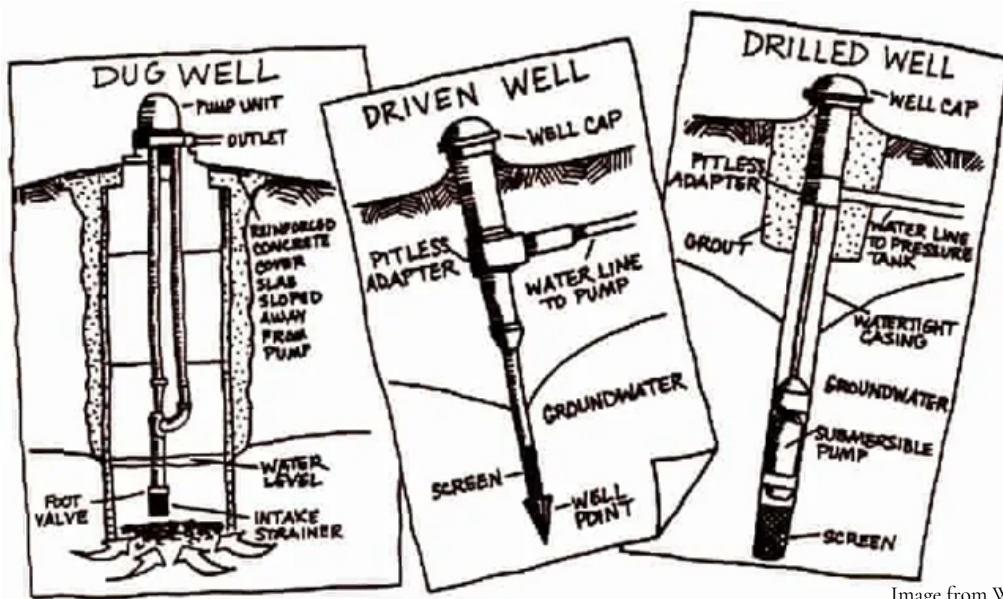
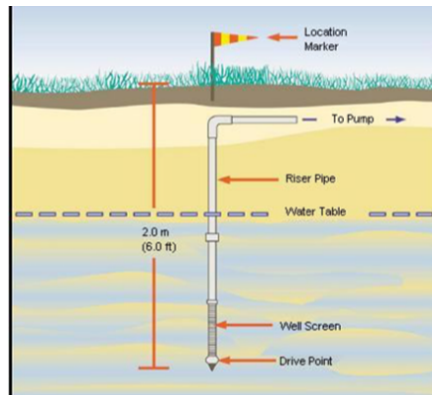


Image from World Water Reserve

The most common type of PWS is the water well. A water well can be thought of as a straw placed into the ground where the end is located in an underground body of water. There are three main ways in which a water well can be designed or built; dug/bored, driven (sand point wells), or drilled (Environmental Protection Agency, Learn About Private Water Wells). Dug/bored wells are holes dug into the ground and lined or cased with stones, brick tile or other material to prevent them from collapsing. A driven well or sand point well is constructed by driving a pipe directly into the ground. These wells are lined, but tend to be relatively shallow. These wells draw water from aquifers near the surface and because of that can be easily contaminated. Drilled wells are constructed using large rotary- drilling machines or percussion to reach far depths. Most drilled wells are hundreds of feet deep, but can be more than a thousand feet deep. Drilled wells are generally at lower risk of contamination due to their depth and the continuous casing. Each type of well has advantages and disadvantages.



Dug

Advantages

- Less expensive
- Large in size- ample space for water storage
- Used in areas with limited water availability

Disadvantages

- Susceptible to contamination from the surface
- Drought conditions drastically affect water availability
- Large amount of man power required to build
- Seasonal water temperatures can be impacted
- Danger of cave in

Driven

Advantages

- Less expensive
- Easily pulled out

Disadvantages

- Susceptible to contamination from the surface
- Drought conditions drastically affect water availability
- Only available where geology and ground water supply make it possible

Drilled

Advantages

- Can be very deep
- Less likely to become contaminated
- Typically have a longer life
- Constant temperature of water
- Less worry in drought conditions

Disadvantages

- More expensive to construct
- Less prone to contamination but still can be contaminated
- Some aquifers have poor water quality naturally



What is a Private Water System?

Alternative or less common types of PWS's are springs, cisterns, ponds and hauled storage tanks. A spring is a form of a PWS where ground water flows naturally out of rock or soil. Springs can drain onto the land, into a body of water, or into a shallow aquifer, that is ten feet or less, and used for human consumption. A cistern is a PWS that collects rain water from a roof or other device and used for human consumption. Ponds used as a PWS are constructed for the purpose of supplying potable water to a single-family dwelling. The entire watershed for the pond is to be under complete control of the pond owner. Hauled storage tank PWS's are any tank that is used to store potable water for private water use that is delivered by a registered water hauler, from an approved public water source. These types of private water systems typically run a high risk of easily being contaminated.



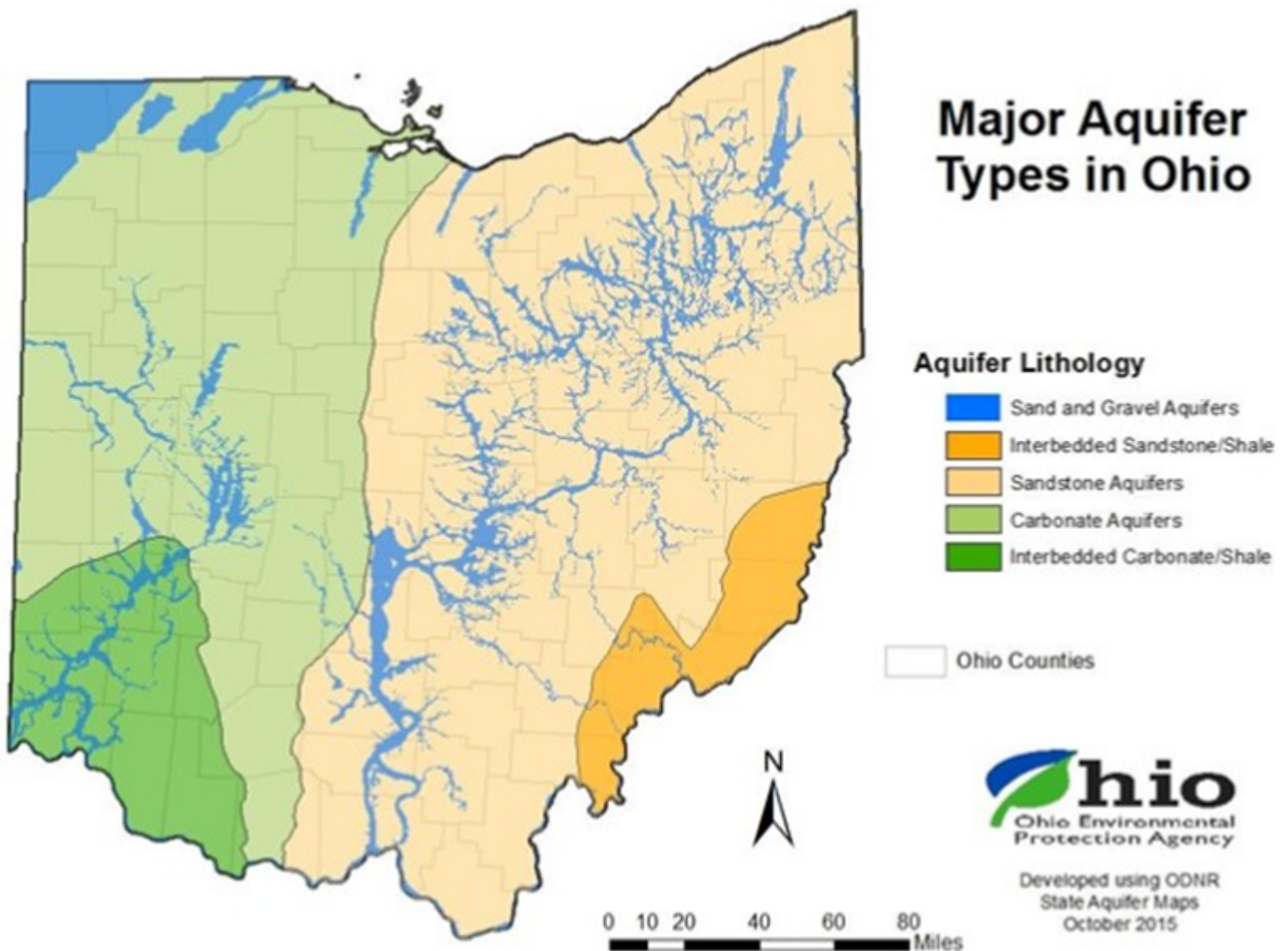
Where Does My Water Come From?

Ohio has a vast supply of ground water resources in general, but depending on geology and well types, available water can differ (Ohio Environmental Protection Agency). Water in the aquifer is replaced by the ground water that is collected. Ground water is replenished by the precipitation that falls each year. The average precipitation in Ohio averages between 30 to 44 inches per year. This water slowly moves downward through the soil and approximately 3-16 inches reach the aquifer each year.



Where Does My Water Come From?

There are three main types of aquifers in Ohio, sand and gravel deposits, sandstone bedrock, and carbonate bedrock. Water yield differs in each type of aquifer. A fully interactive map and additional resources regarding specific well yields, ground water reports, aquifer maps and more can be found at <https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/about-ODNR/geologic-survey/groundwater-resources/groundwater-maps-publications>.



Legislation Laws and Permits Regarding PWSs

Private water systems are regulated by the Ohio Department of Health under Sections 3701.344 to 3701.347 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) and Chapter 3701-28 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC). Locally, the Stark County Health Department is approved by the State of Ohio to administer the private water system program.



Link to full OAC <https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/chapter-3701-28>

Link to full ORC <https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-3701.344>

In addition to the ORC and OAC, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), the Division of Drinking and Ground Water's (DDAGW) Drinking Water Program together manage both state and federal safe drinking water statutes. These statutes help protect all of the drinking water, both public and private sources.

When constructing, altering, or sealing a well, a permit is required. To obtain a permit, visit the Stark County Health Department at 7235 Whipple Ave NW North Canton. Enter door 1, at the corner of the building. Permit applications can be found at Starkhealth.org.

Local Health District	Local Fee	State Fee	Total Fee Owed	Date Received	Receipt #	Permit #
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**OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
APPLICATION / PERMIT FOR A PRIVATE WATER SYSTEM**

The application instructions are available on page 2 of this form.

CHECK ALL BOXES, IN THIS SECTION, THAT APPLY TO THE PERMIT REQUEST.			
Type of Work: ☐ New Construction ☐ Replacement Construction ☐ Conversion to PWS ☐ Test Well Construction ☐ Temporary Hauled Water	☐ Alteration ☐ Emergency Alteration ☐ Alteration - Public Water connection, not sealing ☐ Sealing or Decommissioning only	Serves, served or will serve: ☐ 1, 2, 3 family dwelling ☐ "Other than a 1, 2, 3 family dwelling" ☐ Multiple dwellings ☐ Building ☐ Vacant lot (sealing only)	Type of System ☐ Well ☐ Hauled water storage tank ☐ "Cistern" ☐ "Pond" ☐ "Spring" ☐ "Drill point well"
Additional components: ☐ "Continuous disinfection and/or filtration system" ☐ "Water treatment system - whole house" ☐ "Buried pressure tank" ☐ "Gas powered pump"			
*FLOODPLAIN - Is the property or any portion of the property located within the 100-year floodplain? ☐ YES ☐ NO *FLOWING WELL AREA - Is the property located in an area known for flowing well conditions? ☐ YES ☐ NO *LAND APPLICATION - Is this property located within 300 feet of seepage and wastewater land application area? ☐ YES ☐ NO NOTE: An asterisk (*) denotes the requirement for additional plans and information as required in OAC rule 3701-28-03(f) and (g).			
COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION - If there is no phone number or email address, place "none" in the box.			
Property address or location (include city and zip code)		Parcel # (optional)	Township/City/Village

Anyone who works on PWS's in the State of Ohio, must register with the Ohio Department of Health as a private water systems contractor. Homeowners wishing to construct, alter or seal their PWS on their own property are to required to register with the ODH.

A full list of all actively registered PWS contractors can be found at https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/f4cec14b-ea06-4c8b-b384-dd6eff5d21c2/Private+Water+System+Contractors+Based+in+Ohio+02.03.2023.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_M1HGGIKoNoJO_ooQO9DDDDM3000-f4cec14b-ea06-4c8b-b384-dd6eff5d21c2-oooZi- or by calling the Stark County Health Department at 330-493-9914.

Knowing Your PWS, Past and Present

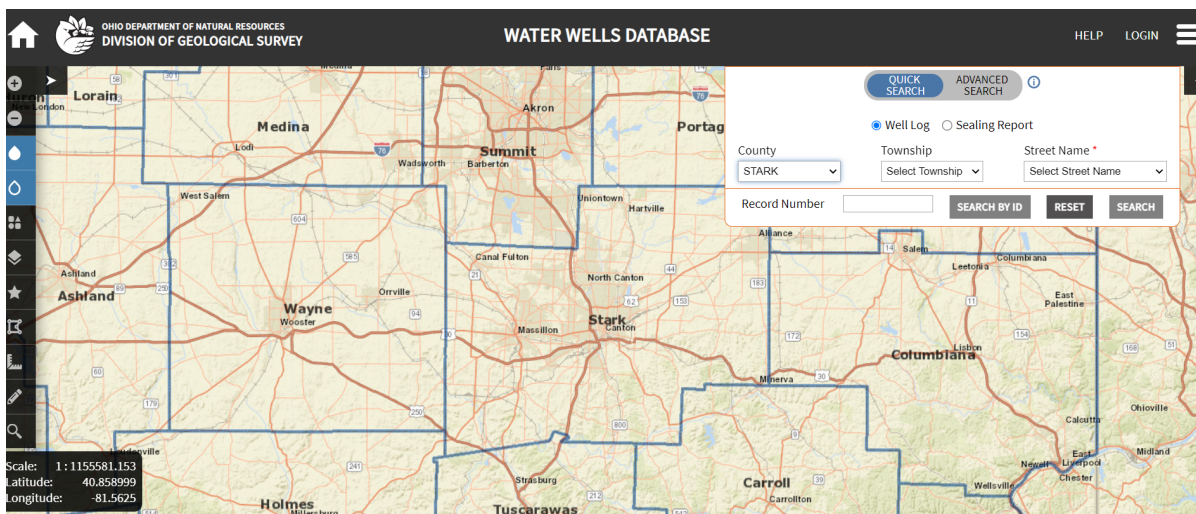
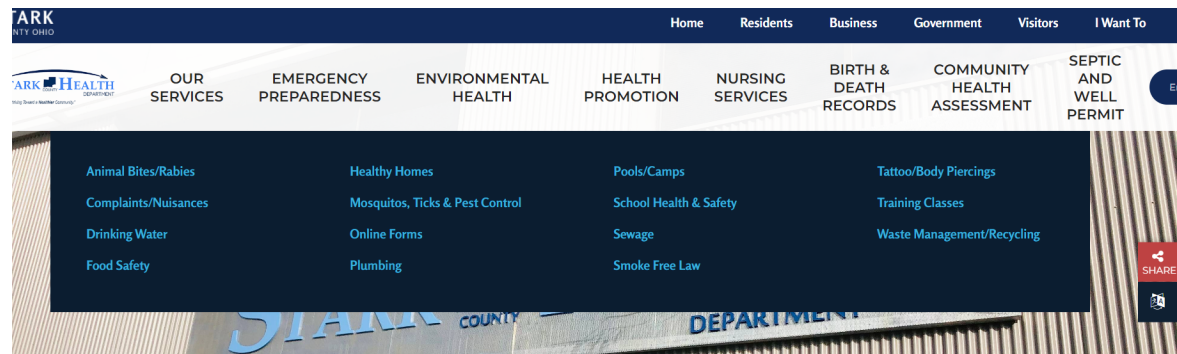
Learning the history of your PWS is important.

There are resources available for home owners and residents to learn more about

their own PWS. The Stark County Health Department has made water well permit records available online for residents at

https://starkhealth.org/government/offices/public_health/septic_and_well_permit.php. Look under the Environmental Health section then under Drinking Water.

An additional resource for learning the history of your PWS is the Ohio Department of Natural Resources water well database found at <https://waterwells.ohiodnr.gov/search>.



Present knowledge of your water quality is vital to your everyday health. It is the home owner that is responsible for testing and treatment of the PWS (OSU Extension). Generally, the natural water quality in Ohio is good, but can be impacted due to natural contaminants and local land use. Water quality can change overtime depending on a multitude of factors. The only way to know the quality and safety of your water is to test it. Just because it doesn't taste or smell bad, does not make the water safe. At a minimum, PWS's should be tested annually for a minimum of, total coliform bacteria, nitrate, pH and total dissolved solids (conductivity).

Monitoring your Water

All new PWSs and those being altered are required to have a water sample collected by a local health district and analyzed for E. Coli, total coliform bacteria and nitrates to ensure microbiological drinking water safety (ODH).

Often times, water testing is a requirement as part of a real estate evaluation or sale of a property, but annual bacterial testing should be part of the general upkeep a home owner does each year. Bacteria and other contaminants can be looming in your water, even if it looks, smells or tastes fine. Testing of your PWS should be done annually and if you suspect contamination. Physical monitoring of changes in your water, like color, taste or odor indicates a need for further testing. Biological monitoring or testing is identifying bacterial, viral, or parasitic contamination. Chemical monitoring tests should be done if you suspect there are chemical contaminants invading your water supply. If your PWS tests positive for E.coli or total coliform, contact your local health department for further assistance.

It is highly recommended that a home owner tests their water annually for total coliform bacteria, nitrates, total dissolved solids, and pH levels. This will establish a record of water quality and can help solve any future problems that may arise (EPA, Home Water Testing). Additionally, water testing should occur if:

- Work has occurred on your PWS, example: a new well, replaced parts or made repairs
- Recurrent gastro-intestinal issues
- Household plumbing contains lead
- Expecting a new baby
- Person in the household with an immunocompromised situation
- A change in odor, taste or staining issues
- Had a chemical or spill/leak near your water supply
- Flooding
- Radon in indoor air or region is radon rich
- Scaly residues, soap does not lather
- Change in physical appearance of water
- Corrosion of pipes/plumbing/equipment
- Surrounded by intensive agricultural area
- Mining or gas drilling in the area
- Dump, junk yard, landfill, factory or dry-cleaning operation near by

Monitoring your Water



There are many resources available for having your water tested. Testing for all contaminants for the federal safe drinking water standards is expensive and not necessary for most PWS (ODH). The ODH and SCHD does recommend that PWS test for total coliform bacteria, E. coli, nitrates and arsenic (as indicated by an iron concentration greater than 0.3ppm) on a regular basis. If there are any other parameters that screen high or abnormal, it would be recommended to follow up with a laboratory verified sample. A list of laboratories that are certified to perform testing on drinking water can be found at

<https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/28/documents/labcert/Combined-Lab-List.pdf>.

It is recommended to always use a laboratory that is state certified to perform drinking water testing.



The SCHD does hold periodic “Test Your Well” events in the community. These events provide free residential water screening for iron, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, ammonia and chloride, pH and total dissolved solids.

These free screenings will help a home owner determine if additional testing is necessary. For example, a high lead level could indicate the need to test for arsenic. While you are there, you can schedule to have your well officially tested for coliform bacteria, E.coli and any other contaminants of concern.

Another option is to obtain the supplies needed to deliver a self-collected sample to a local laboratory for testing. The free testing provided by the SCHD is done by test strips, helping to identify and prioritize which parameters that should be tested in a certified laboratory. The tests provided by SCHD serve as a guide to help identify areas additional follow up is recommended.

At times a home owner may be required to supply official water testing results. Official water tests are water samples that are collected with the assistance of a professional. Home mortgage lenders frequently require official water testing prior to closing on a home loan. This commonly consists of testing for nitrates, nitrites, total coliform, and E. Coli and sometimes lead. Requiring these tests helps to identify the quality of the water before you purchase your home. When official water testing is required, contact the SCHD for assistance.

Results of PWS Testing

Interpreting your PWS testing results can be complicated. The SCHD can help you understand your results, even if collected by another agency.

A water well interpretation tool is available at

<https://ohiowatersheds.osu.edu/know-your-well-water/well-water-interpretation-tool>.

Not all results are a health concern.

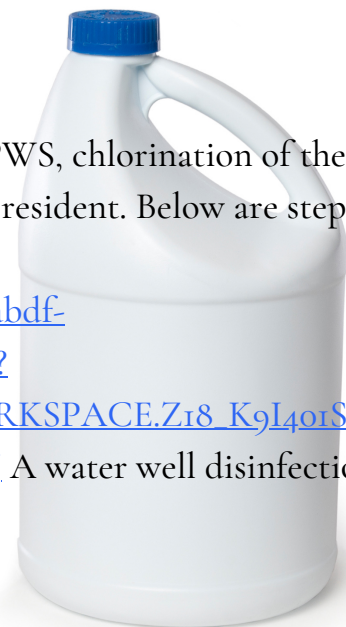
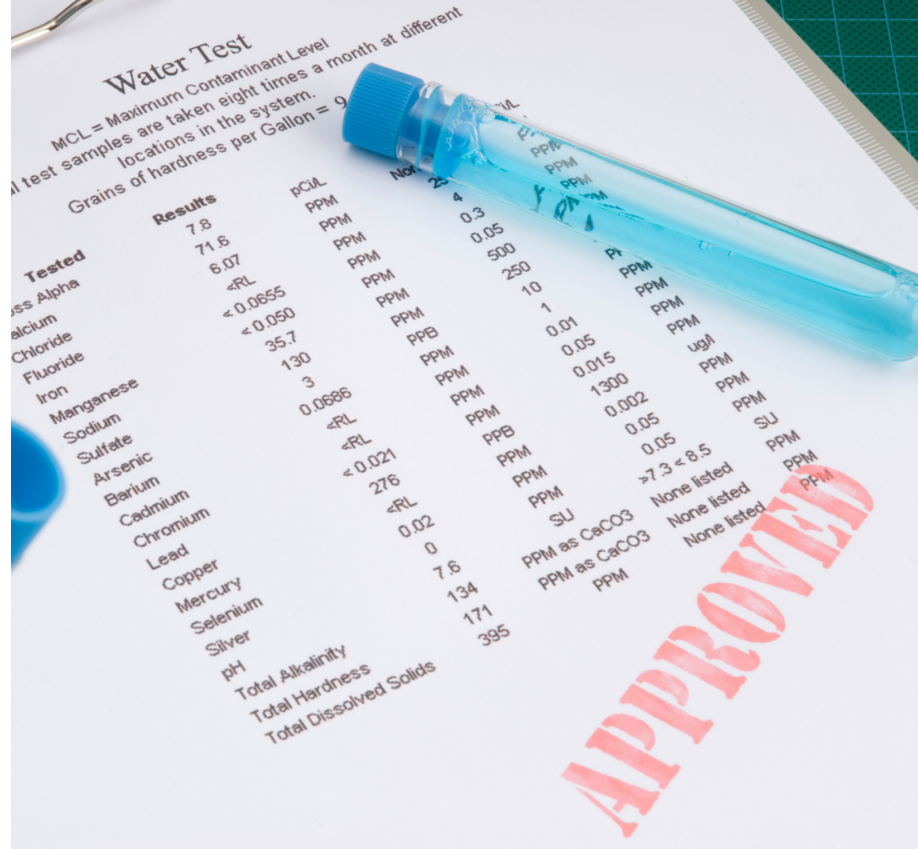
Health concerns are different from

aesthetic concerns. Health concerns are when adverse health effects are noted when the water is consumed. Aesthetic concerns are when there may be a taste, odor, or appearance issue, but health is not impacted.

Depending on the results of the water tests, determines what actions are needed next. Involving the Stark County Health Department, or your local health department, in the interpretation of your water results can help you troubleshoot and identify solutions when needed. If bacteria is present, well chlorination is often the first line of treatment.

Chlorinating a Well if Bacteria is Present

When bacteria (E.coli or total coliform bacteria) is detected in a PWS, chlorination of the well is the first line of treatment that can be done by the home owner or resident. Below are step by step directions available via the web at Starkhealth.org or at https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/43be0e3c-2752-42d8-abdf-543207701a23/2012HODisinfectionFactsheet_CALCULATOR.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I40ISoiH7F40QBNJU3SOIF56-43be0e3c-2752-42d8-abdf-543207701a23-mz4bO2J. A water well disinfection volume calculator can be found at this link.





Chlorinating a Well Step 1

Pump the well Turn on at least one outside spigot and run the water for several hours (24 hours if possible) to waste in the yard or other drainage way. The well should be heavily pumped to completely flush the well borehole and the geologic formation that supplies the water. If you have a low yielding well, be careful not to pump so hard that the pump runs dry (as this could damage the pump). You may want to consider re-sampling your well for total coliform after pumping because in some cases heavy pumping can result in an acceptable total coliform result. Do not discharge this water to the septic system, as it will cause the system to become overloaded.

Chlorinating a Well Step 2

Determine the total volume of water stored in your well. The volume of chlorine used for disinfection depends on the total volume of water stored in the well casing and the distribution lines (plumbing). The total volume of water stored in the well casing can be calculated based on the total depth of the well and the



static water level in the well. Information on the total depth and static water level (water level under non-pumping conditions) of the well can be obtained from the well log. The well log is a record of the construction, depth and geologic material encountered in the well and is filled out by the water well driller. After the well is drilled, copies of the well log are filed with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), Division of Water, the local county health department, and a copy is provided to the well owner. If you do not have a copy of your well log, search the ODNR website at <http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/water/maptechs/wellogs/appNEW/> or contact ODNR, Division of Water at (614) 265-6740 or the Stark County Health Department. The total depth of the well will be recorded at the right side of the well log, and the static water level will be recorded under the well test section of Disinfection Fact Sheet for Drinking Water Wells the well log. Subtract the static water level from the total depth of the well to determine the total feet of water held in the well casing.

Chlorinating a Well

Step 3

Determine the volume of chlorine to use for disinfection (click to see calculator on page 5 from above link). Once the total feet of water stored in the casing is known, then the volume of water stored in the casing can be calculated based on Table 1. Take the total feet of water stored in the well, and based on the well diameter, multiply the total feet times the appropriate gallons per foot of water.

Utilizing online well logs from the ODNR or permits from the SCHD will help determine the volume of chlorine you will need.

Example: Total well depth is 100 feet, static water level is 60 feet, well casing diameter is 5 inches. 100 feet – 60 feet (static water level) = 40 feet of water in the well casing From Table 1, a 5-inch casing has 1 gallon stored per foot. 40 feet of water in the casing x 1 gallon per foot = 40 gallons volume of water in casing

Table 1. Volume of water in well	
Diameter of well (inches)	Gallons per foot of water
3	0.37
4	0.65
5	1.0
6	1.5
8	2.6

The total volume of chlorine to be used for disinfection can be calculated based on the Table 2. For the example cited above (40 gallons of water in the well casing), use approximately one-half of the amount of chlorine necessary to disinfect 100 gallons.

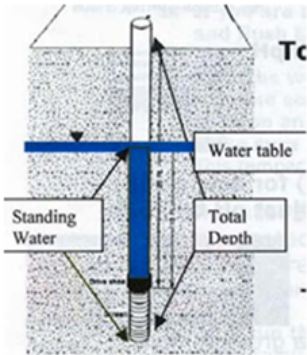


Table 2. Amount of chlorine added to 100 gallons of water for disinfection			
Chlorine concentration (parts per million)	Gallons of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite - liquid bleach	Pounds of dry calcium hypochlorite	Minimum contact time
100	0.25 gallons (4 cups)	0.2	8 hours
150 ppm	.4 gallons (6.5 cups)	0.4 pounds	8 hours

If the total volume of water stored in the well casing is unknown, add ½ to 1 gallon of fresh 5.25 % unscented laundry bleach, also called sodium hypochlorite, to five gallons of water and three gallons vinegar.



Chlorinating a Well Step 4

Precautions to take before disinfecting the well. Do not to consume the water during the disinfection treatment process. Arrange for an alternative source of drinking water. If you are not comfortable working with chemicals, the well disinfection should be performed by a registered private water systems contractor.

Please follow all directions and warnings for the chemical products used. Always use rubber gloves, eye protection, and protective clothing when handling mild acids and chlorine products (such as bleach). Avoid contact with the mild acids and chlorine products. If you should splash chlorine or acid solutions on your person or clothing, immediately rinse thoroughly with water. If you are using purchased well cleaning products, be sure to follow the manufacturer's recommendations for personal protection and safety.



Chlorinating a Well Step 5

Prepare a vinegar and chlorine solution. Use about three parts white vinegar to one part 5.25% chlorine to lower the pH for better disinfection. Mix the vinegar with five gallons of water then add the amount of chlorine that was determined to be needed in

Step 3. Mix the solution in a new clean garbage can, or clean and line a garbage can with a new plastic garbage bag.

Laundry bleach loses its effectiveness the longer it sits on the shelf in the store or in your home. Do not use bleach with fragrance additives. Solid chlorine pellets, which are 65% to 70% calcium hypochlorite, should be dissolved in five gallons of water. Use only chlorine pellet products intended for water well disinfection.

Do not use solid chlorine products used for swimming pools because they may contain additional chemicals, such as algacides. If your water has a lot of dissolved calcium, do not use calcium hypochlorite because it may cause clogging of the well borehole.

Chlorinating a Well

Step 6

Add the chlorine / vinegar solution to the well. Remove the cap from the well. Place the can next to the well to pour the solution or siphon the chlorine /vinegar solution from the can directly into the well. A large clean funnel may be helpful with this step, just make sure that the funnel is larger than the well casing to prevent losing it down into your well.



Virginia Household Water Quality Program

Chlorinating a Well

Step 7

Flush and re-circulate. By-pass all water treatment units during the initial chlorination process to avoid damage to the resin bed. The resin bed of the water softener can provide a place for bacteria to grow, and must be chlorinated at lower concentrations. The water softener should be disinfected separately using $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of chlorine bleach placed into the small fill tube in the large brine tank followed by a manual recharge. Please check with the manufacturer of the water softener or any treatment device regarding proper procedures or requirements during system disinfection. Remove and discard any carbon filters or cartridge filter elements and thoroughly clean the inside of the filter housing. With a garden hose, re-circulate this solution back into the well washing down the sides of the casing for approximately ten minutes. Debris may begin to slough off the side of the casing, and iron or manganese in the water may begin to turn solid as the chlorine reacts with the minerals. Run the well to waste outside long enough and hard enough to reduce the debris that has come loose before you run anything inside the house - especially the washing machine. You may need to re-treat the well with another vinegar and chlorine solution before continuing to the next part of Step 7. After the water has run clear for a while turn on all faucets connected to the well throughout the house and outside the house, including the hot water faucets. Make sure to turn on faucets that rarely or never get used, especially yard hydrants and outside spigots. Remember to run water into the washing machine and flush all toilets. Run the water until the chlorine smell is detected.

Chlorinating a Well

Step 8

Maintain sufficient contact time. Once the odor of chlorine is detected in all water lines, shut off the faucets and let the water sit in the plumbing for 8 to 24 hours.



Chlorinating a Well

Step 9



Flush the chlorine from the water system. After sufficient contact time has elapsed, run the water to waste until the entire odor of chlorine is gone. This will take a while depending on the volume of the well and the plumbing. Do not run the water into your septic system as this will cause the system to become overloaded.

Chlorinating a Well

Step 10

Retest the well for total coliform. Wait a few days, and then contact the local health district to have another sample collected for total coliform bacteria. Make sure that the water is checked for chlorine before collecting the water sample.



If there is any indication of chlorine in the water, the sample should not be collected. This helps avoid getting an indication of a safe sample that may be due only to the continuing activity of leftover chlorine and may not reflect the true condition of the water. Do not replace carbon filters or filter elements until an acceptable total coliform result has been achieved.

What if the Well has Unacceptable Levels of Total Coliform After Disinfection?

There are many instances where the previously described disinfection procedures may not work sufficiently in reducing the levels of bacteria in the water well, leaving an unacceptable level of total coliform after the disinfection process.

In some cases, the pH of the water may need further adjustment in order to get the optimum disinfection from the added chlorine, or enhanced disinfection methods may be required.

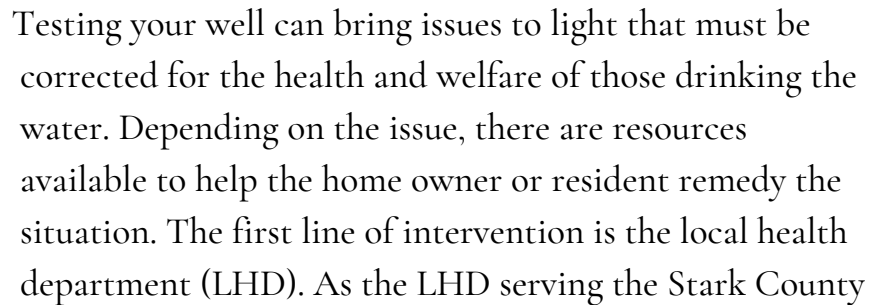
The well casing may also need a thorough scrubbing or cleaning to remove non-pathogenic slime forming or iron bacteria that can build up on the well casing and borehole walls. Removal of this type of bacteria often requires the use of specially formulated well cleaning products and cleaning equipment and is best performed by a registered contractor.

If total coliform levels persist above four colony forming units (CFUs), if E. coli bacteria persist in water samples, or the condition and stability of the well is questionable, then contact an experienced registered private water systems contractor to professionally disinfect your well.

Persistent bacteria problems may also indicate that your well has deteriorated or that there is an existing issue with the aquifer. Contact your local health district when you experience any problems with your well or for additional assistance on private well issues.



A list of registered water system contractors can be found at Starkhealth.org or by calling the office at 330-493-9904 or at <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/eh/water/PrivateWaterSystems/List-of-PWSCContractors.aspx>



Great Lakes
COMMUNITY ACTION
PARTNERSHIP

Urban Development (HUD) best loans to homeowners for renovation of homes. These costs may be included in the home purchase depending on the lender. For more information, contact the HUD office for Columbus at <http://www.hud.gov> or by phone at (614) 469-5737.



Available Funding Resources Continued



The Water Well Trust (WWT) is a nonprofit organization from the Water Systems Council that assists low-income families in rural, unincorporated areas or minority communities the US, that do not have access to or cannot pay for public water, obtain access to a clean, safe water supply. More information can be found at <https://www.waterwelltrust.org/>

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

low interest loans or grants are available to property owners for repair or replacement of private water systems. More information can be found by contacting



<https://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/agencies/rural-housing-service>

Ohio Office Contact: (614) 255-2400

or

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/rural-decentralized-water-systems-grant-program>

Ohio Office Contact: (614) 255-2400



Additional information may be found at the Ohio

Department of Health Private Water Systems

<https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/private-water-systems-program/welcome>



Unused Wells

Closing an abandoned or out-of-service well must be done properly, or they pose a threat to ground water quality and pose a safety hazard (Water Systems Council). An open well can be viewed like an open wound in the skin, in that, providing easy access for bacteria to enter the body, causing infection and illness.



Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Contaminants can enter through the unsealed well casing or inadequate cap, reaching the water supply and eventually will harm the water in nearby wells. It can be difficult to locate an old well. Documentation or records from the local county or ODNR water well log and sealing report search can help locate wells.

Some of the physical evidence of a well may include:



Missouri Department of Natural Resources

- Visible well casing above the ground
- Circular ring in cement or a patch in the floor
- Pit in the yard
- Windmill over a well
- Waterline or patched hole in the basement floor
- Low spot in the yard

Ohio law requires the disclosure of old wells whenever the property is sold, but thousands of wells are forgotten. County records do contain historical information about some unused water wells, but many wells are undocumented. When a property owner or resident finds a well on their property or needs to close a well, reaching out to the LHD is the first step of the process. A water well abandonment permit is required. All work to abandon the well should be done by a registered private water system contractor.

Local Health District	Local Fee	State Fee	Total Fee Owed	Date Received	Receipt #	Permit #
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OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH APPLICATION / PERMIT FOR A PRIVATE WATER SYSTEM

The application instructions are available on page 2 of this form.

CHECK ALL BOXES, IN THIS SECTION, THAT APPLY TO THE PERMIT REQUEST.

Type of Work: ☐ New Construction ☐ Replacement Construction ☐ Emergency Construction ☐ Conversion to PWS ☐ Test Well Construction ☐ Temporary Hauled Water	☐ Alteration ☐ Emergency Alteration ☐ Alteration - Public Water connection, not sealing ☐ Sealing or Decommissioning only	Serves, served or will serve: ☐ 1, 2, 3 family dwelling ☐ Other than a 1, 2, 3 family dwelling ☐ Multiple dwellings ☐ Building ☐ Vacant lot (sealing only)	Type of System ☐ Well ☐ Hauled water storage tank ☐ Cistern ☐ Pond ☐ Spring ☐ Drive point well	Additional components: ☐ Continuous disinfection and/or filtration system ☐ Water treatment system - whole house ☐ Buried pressure tank ☐ Gas powered pump
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*FLOODPLAIN - Is the property or any portion of the property located within the 100-year floodplain? ☐ YES ☐ NO
 *FLOWING WELL AREA - Is the property located in an area known for flowing well conditions? ☐ YES ☐ NO
 *LAND APPLICATION - Is the property located within 300 feet of seepage and wastewater land application area? ☐ YES ☐ NO

NOTE: An asterisk (*) denotes the requirement for additional plans and information as required in OAC rule 3701-28-03(F) and (G).

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION - If there is no phone number or email address, place "none" in the box

Property address or location (include city and zip code)	Parcel # (optional)	Township/City/Village
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Displaying 79 of 79 records.

Document Type: Property Files-Permit

Street Number: to

Street Name:

Clear Edit Search

Water Well Log and Drilling Report

Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Division of Soil and Water
Phone: 614-265-6740 Fax: 614-265-6767

Well Log Number: [REDACTED]



Conclusion and Resources

Caring for your private water supply is crucial to you and your family's wellbeing. Thales of Miletus said “Water is the source of all life” in 624 BC-546 BC.

Water is the most important natural resource on planet earth, and without it, we would not survive. Humans can survive a month without food, but we cannot survive three days without water.

Being mindful of how we care for, use, and maintain our water quality is truly in our hands.

Stark County Health Department



Ohio Department of Health
Private Water Systems



Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)



The Ohio State University
Extension Office

