



WATER FACT SHEET

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFSTREAM WATER WITHDRAWALS BY THERMOELECTRIC POWERPLANTS AND PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES IN OHIO, 1982

BACKGROUND

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water, have collected and published water-use data for Ohio since the early 1950's. In 1978, these two agencies combined their efforts to expand Ohio's water-use data activities through the National Water-Use Information Program. This Federal-State Cooperative Program to collect, store, and disseminate water-use information complements long-term U.S. Geological Survey data on the availability and quality of the Nation's water resources (Mann and others, 1982).

Ohio water-use data for 1980 are included in a National water-use report by Solley and others (1983), and are presented on a county-by-county basis by Eberle and McClure (1984). This fact sheet supplements the latter report with a summary of 1982 offstream water-withdrawal data for thermoelectric (steam generating) power-plants and public water supplies because these were the two largest categories of withdrawals in Ohio in 1980 (Eberle and McClure, 1984): Together, they accounted for 86 percent of Ohio's total withdrawal use.

WITHDRAWALS BY THERMOELECTRIC POWERPLANTS

Thermoelectric powerplants require large amounts of cooling water to dissipate waste heat. Withdrawals by Ohio thermoelectric plants in 1982 totalled 9,700 million gallons per day (Mgal/d) compared with 10,000 Mgal/d in 1980. Totals by county for 1982 are shown in figure 1. Gallia County showed the largest increase (from 1,100 Mgal/d in 1980 to 1,200 Mgal/d in 1982), whereas Cuyahoga County showed the largest decrease (from 410 Mgal/d to 230 Mgal/d).

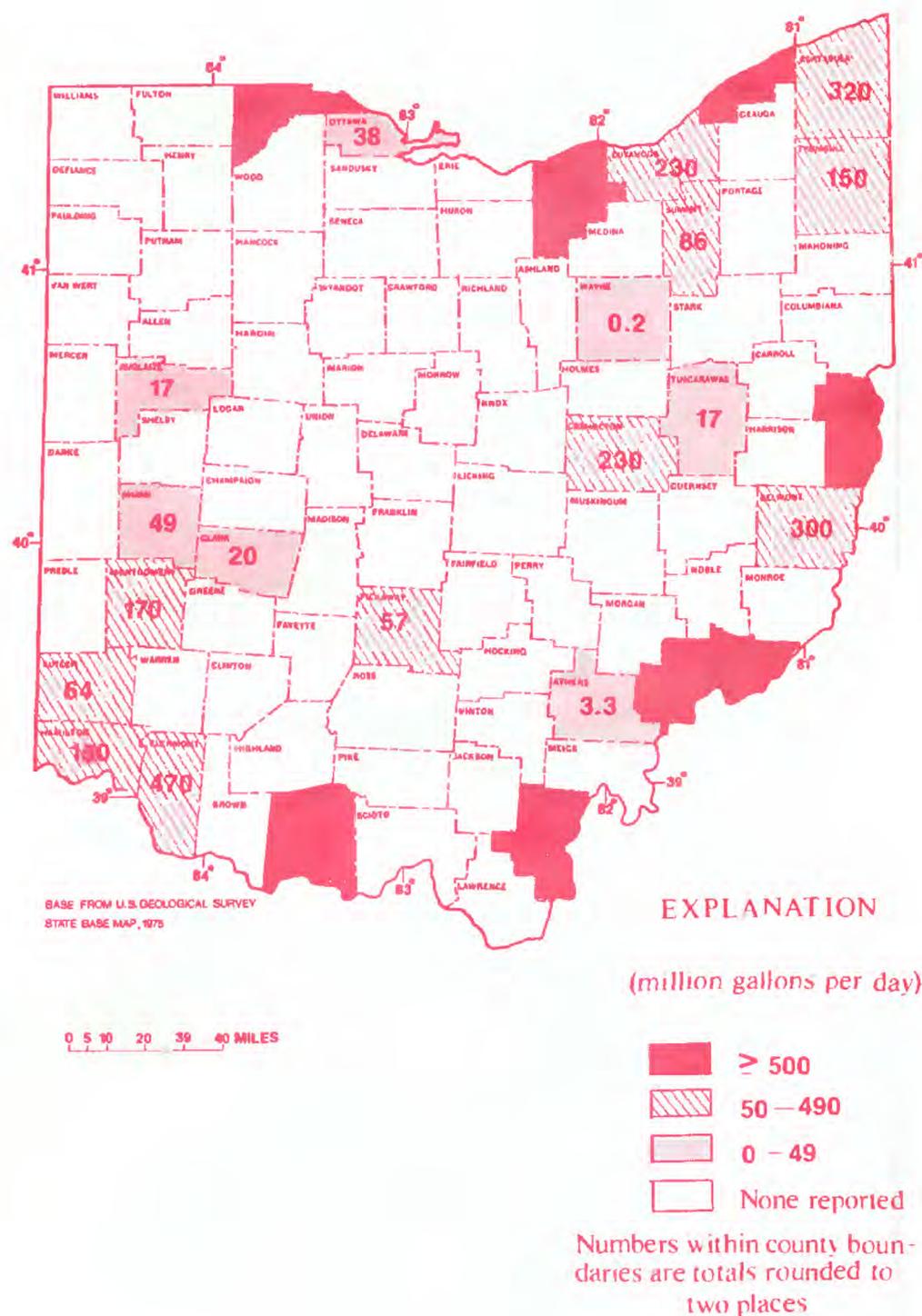


Figure 1. Offstream water withdrawal in 1982, by county, for thermoelectric power generation for the 24 counties in Ohio with active thermoelectric plants.

