

Volume 28 Issue 1
April 2025
Village of Malta
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Malta, OH 43758
Mayor Terry McGrath
740-962-4971

Malta Village
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence
Report
For 2025
Malta, Ohio



Your Water Comes From Wells

***Special Points
of Interest***

- We serve The Village of Malta, McConnelsville, Morgan Meigs ville Rural Water and West Malta Rural Water and additional people in the surrounding area through a bulk water station.
- Your drinking water meets all Ohio EPA standards .
- Ohio Class I Treatment Plant operates 24 hours a day

Section 2: Introduction

The Malta Public Water System has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and info on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Section 3: Source Water Information

Malta PWS receives its drinking water from the Muskingum Water Aquifer located on State Route 669, just North of Malta, Ohio. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water company . If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the first and third Thursdays of the month at the Town Hall (449 Main Street).

If you have any questions about this Consumer Confidence Report or concerning your water company, please contact Bill Smith at the

Village of Malta
449 Main Street
Malta, Ohio 43758
Phone: (740) 962-4971.



From Our Wells to Your Home

Drinking Water Vulnerability Assessment

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Malta's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to **Malta has a high susceptibility to contamination.** This determination is based on the following:

- ⇒ Lack of a protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer,
- ⇒ Shallow depth, **20 feet or less below ground surface** of the aquifer, and
- ⇒ Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.
- ⇒ The presence of manmade contaminants in the aquifer. **1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, and 1,1-dichloroethylene** were detected in the raw water in Well #1. This well is being pumped to waste and is no longer connected to the public water supply. These constituents have not been detected in the water that is served to the public.

The Village of Malta has worked very hard to develop and implement a comprehensive wellhead/source water protection plan to help prevent additional contamination from entering the aquifer and prevent the existing contamination from impacting the drinking water source. The protection plan contains an education component, source control strategies, a contingency and emergency response plan, and ground water monitoring strategies. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling your Village Administrator, Bill Smith at 740-704-5120 .

Section 4:

Sources of Contamination

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both water and bottled) include 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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 occur naturally or a result from urban storm water runoff, 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: agricultural and urban storm water runoff and residential uses;

(D) **Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals**, which are byproducts of industrial processes and, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems, and petroleum production;

(E) **Radioactive materials** 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, USEPA 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 may provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Section 5: Who needs to take special precautions?

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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the:

Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

BOIL ADVISORY

After a line break or loss of pressure of the water system in your area, you may experience cloudy or brown water. To alleviate this problem flush **cold water** service line until clear. Boil any water used for drinking, including water used to make ice, cook or water used for oral hygiene until further notice.

Boil advisory information will be announced by one or more of the following media sources:

Television WTAP TV, WHIZ TV Radio: WHCM 99.1FM, WDMX 100.1FM, WMUS 107FM, WJAW 101FM, Morgan County FEMA, and @villageofmaltaohio on facebook.

Section 6: About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Malta PWS** conducted sampling for **bacteria; nitrate; PFAS; disinfection byproducts; lead and copper** during **2025**. Samples were collected for a total of **48** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Malta PWS** water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Section 8 : Malta Water Plant Test Results Table

The Village of Malta Water Treatment Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. Not all tests are required each and every year. This means that the most recent results might be from a year prior to the current report year (e.g. triennial monitoring). Some are required in a three year cycle. Ohio EPA does not require that Malta Water Treatment Plant add Fluoride to the finished water.

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---|
| CONTAMINANT (units) | MCLG | MCL | LEVEL FOUND | RANGE OF DETECTIONS | VIOLATION | SAMPLE YEAR | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.30 | 1.3 | .140 | .032—.310 | NO | 2025 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL=15 | 5.2 | 2.1-6.7 | No | 2025 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| None of the lead and cooper samples exceeded the action level | | | | | | | |
| Barium(ppm) | 2 | 2.0 | .048 | .048 | No | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.48 | 0.48-0.48 | NO | 2025 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | MRDL=4 | 1.115 | 0.83—1.12 | NO | 2025 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Trihalomethanes (ppb) | NA | 80 | 41.9 | 9.3-41.9 | NO | 2025 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Haloacetic acids (ppb) | NA | 60 | <6.0 | <6.0 | No | 2025 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

THINK BEFORE YOU DUMP TRASH. WE ARE ALL GUARDIANS OF WATER ON THIS PLANET!

It is up to all of us to protect our natural resource of ground water. Some time you will need to dispose of PAINT, BUG SPRAY, ANTIFREEZE, USED MOTOR OIL, OR OTHER CHEMICAL.

Never pour it on the ground or down the drain or flush down the toilet!

If you have some chemicals you don't need, take them to a hazardous waste collection center.

**For more information on hazardous waste collection call
Southeastern Ohio Joint Solid Waste Management District
Rob Reiter, Coordinator 46049 Marietta Rd. Suite 6 Caldwell, OH 43724
Telephone: 740-732-5493 Alternate phone 800-860-8103**

Section 13: Lead and Copper

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Malta Village Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at : 740-962-4971

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: Construction, plumbing codes, permits, historic records, and visual inspections. All pipes that were galvanized or contained lead have been replaced.

Section 18: License to operate Status Information

“In **2025** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.”

Section 20 : Public Participation Information

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of The Village of Malta Council meets the first and third Thursdays of each month at 6 PM in the Town Hall, 449 Main Street Malta, Ohio 43758 Phone: 740-962-4971

Mayor Terry McGrath *Council President:* Leslie Robbins
Members: Homer Weekly, Jamie White, Don Larrick, Scott Moore
Fiscal Officer: Ashlee Stevens, *Village Administrator:* Bill Smith

Section 21: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The “<”symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing