

# Village Of McConnelsville

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2025 PWS ID#OH5800512

The Village of McConnelsville has prepared the following report utilizing the Ohio EPA's CCR template to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. **Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards.**

## Source Water Information

The Village of McConnelsville receives its drinking water from the Village of Malta. The Malta Public Water System (PWS) receives its drinking water from the Muskingum Water Aquifer located on State Route 669, just north of Malta.

Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village of Malta's source of drinking water in 2025 to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. **According to the study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Malta has a high susceptibility to contamination.** The determination is based upon the following:

- Lack of protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer;
- Shallow depth, 20 feet or less below ground surface of the aquifer;
- Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; and,
- 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 distributed to the public.

Copies of the Source Water Assessment Report prepared for the Village of Malta are available by contacting Tim Louis, Village Administrator, at [tlouis@vomcc.com](mailto:tlouis@vomcc.com) or (740) 962-3163. The Village of Malta has developed and implemented a well head/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 educational 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 Bill Smith, Village Administrator, at (740) 704-5120.

## What Are Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) 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 can be naturally-occurring or 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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, 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 stations, urban storm water runoff, 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, 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### **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).

### **About Your Drinking Water**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of McConnellsville conducted sampling for bacteria, chlorine, trihalomethane and halo acetic acids during 2025. The Malta PWS conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate, PFAS, chlorine, lead, copper and disinfection byproducts during 2025. The Village of Malta collected samples for a total of 48 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Malta 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.

## Table of Detected Contaminants

The table below shows the results contaminants in your drinking water for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. Not all tests are required each year. This means that the most recent results might be from a year prior to the current report year (i.e. triennial monitoring). The Village of Malta is not required by Ohio EPA to add fluoride to the finished water. Trihalomethane, halo acetic acids chlorine and bacteria samples were taken in the Village of McConnelsville's water system.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.48	0.48	NO	2025	naturally occurring metal found in mineral deposits more commonly found in well water than surface water.
Nitrate	10	10	0.48	0.48-0.48	NO	2025	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tank, sewage, etc..
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	64.3	12.1-66.9	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Halo acetic acids (ppb)	N/A	60	12.1	6.84-12.1	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL G=4	MRDL= 4	0.77	0.6648-.8784	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	0	15ppb	1.19 ppb	0-10	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb							
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3ppm	0.122 ppm	0.017-0.16	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives

0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm
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## Lead Educational Information

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. The Village of McConnelsville 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Villages Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit <https://www.vomcc.com/public-works.html>

## License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

## Public Participation and Contact Information

### How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of McConnelsville Village Council, which meets the first and third Tuesday at 6:00pm every month. Meetings are held in Council Chambers at 9 W. Main St., McConnelsville, Ohio 43756. For more information on your drinking water contact Tim Louis, Village Administrator, at [tlouis@vomcc.com](mailto:tlouis@vomcc.com) or (740) 962-3163.

## Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- 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.

***Please remember, even small leaks can cost big dollars on your water bill. The Village asks that you monitor your home/business plumbing for leaks, running/dripping fixtures, etc. and have these items repaired as soon as possible.***