ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

CGW
EST. 1954

Presented By
City of Corinth

PWS ID#: MS0020002

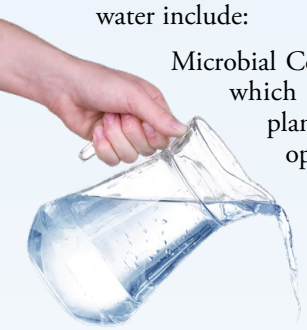
Our Commitment

To ensure the availability of a consistently adequate supply of natural gas and water while providing for the highest quality service possible at a reasonable cost to our customers consistent with good management and sound business practices.

All the information in this annual water quality report has been prepared in accordance with the standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by the regulatory agencies.

Substances That Could Be in 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:



Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the U.S. EPA by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Water is supplied to approximately 6,900 customers through nearly 250 miles of distribution piping. Our primary water source is surface water from the Tennessee River. In addition, CG&W has six operational wells. The raw water is treated and disinfected at both our well locations and the surface water treatment facility. CG&W has 4.5-million-gallon (MG) storage capacity in the city and 3-MG storage capacity at the surface water facility. CG&W's daily water capacity is 10 MG.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or on U.S. EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

Questions?

If you are interested in learning more about Corinth Gas and Water Department (CG&W), or if you have any questions concerning water quality, our office is located at 305 West Waldron Street. Office hours are 8:00 a.m.to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. You can also contact our office at (662) 286-2263 or the treatment plant at (662) 396-0840. Our contact person is Ken Briggs or Clay Young. The City of Corinth Public Utility Commission meets at 5:00 p.m. on the second Monday of each month at the address listed above.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	1.40	1.00–2.80	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	1.06	0.7–1.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5s] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	8.9	7.6–8.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon [TOC][1] (removal ratio)	2025	TT	NA	1.3	1.3–1.5	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	17.60	11.33–17.60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.02	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.009–0.2	0/TBD	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	ND	0.5–0.7	0/TBD	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (ppm)	2025	4.27	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lithium (ppb)	2025	146	ND–263	Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt)	2025	0.5	ND–4.3	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppt)	2025	1.1	ND–10.0	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2025	0.3	ND–3.6	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2025	0.9	ND–10.0	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2025	0.7	ND–8.7	NA

[1] The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio of percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Special Notice Concerning *Cryptosporidium*

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. In 2018, we detected *Cryptosporidium* in the City of Corinth source water. We detected this constituent in one out of nine samples tested. *Cryptosporidium* is a microbial parasite found in surface waters throughout the United States. Although *Cryptosporidium* can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are dead or alive. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy persons are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people (such as those with AIDS, those undergoing chemotherapy, or recent organ transplant recipients) are at greater risk of developing a severe, life-threatening illness. Immunocompromised persons should contact their doctor to learn about appropriate precautions to prevent infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be taken in through the mouth to cause disease and may be passed by other means than drinking water.

Special Notice Concerning Giardia

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. In 2018, we detected Giardia in the City of Corinth source water. We detected this constituent in three out of nine samples tested. Giardia is a microbial parasite found in surface waters throughout the United States. Although Giardia can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if these organisms are dead or alive. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy persons are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people (such as those with AIDS, those undergoing chemotherapy, or recent organ transplant recipients) are at greater risk of developing a severe, life-threatening illness. Immunocompromised persons should contact their doctor to learn about appropriate precautions to prevent infection. Giardia must be taken in through the mouth to cause disease and may be passed by other means than drinking water.

Explanation of Giardia and *Cryptosporidium* Special Notices

The statements concerning Giardia and *Cryptosporidium* are required verbatim by the U.S. EPA. To clarify the statements, we are required by the U.S. EPA to pull these samples at our source water, the Tombigbee Waterway, which is fed by the Tennessee River. The samples that indicated these microbial parasites was before any type of water treatment or filtration.

When the raw water has gone through the treatment process, it is required by the U.S. EPA to meet 4-log disinfection (or 99.99 percent virus removal). CG&W more than meets the minimum requirements set by the U.S. EPA for virus removal.

CG&W has annual inspections conducted by the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) to ensure that all requirements are met throughout the year.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standards): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with the requirements for monitoring, reporting, and treatment.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

Removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

Source Water Assessment

The Safe Drinking Water Act (1996) mandates states to develop and implement Source Water Assessment Programs (SWAPs) designed to notify public water systems and their customers regarding the susceptibility of the potable water supply to contamination (e.g., spills, floods, etc.). The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) has completed our Source Water Assessment (SWA). MDEQ has determined the rankings of our wells as follows: three wells - low; four wells - moderate. These rankings are used to notify systems in Mississippi of the relative susceptibility of their wells to contamination. Wells with high rankings have a higher chance of becoming contaminated than the average public water well in Mississippi, but they should not be considered as unsafe sources of drinking water. Likewise, it should not be construed that those public water system wells with low susceptibility rankings are totally immune from contamination events; however, such wells are less susceptible than the average well operating in the state. A moderate susceptibility ranking signifies wells that have an average chance of becoming contaminated; these wells serve as the norm or standard for comparison. The final susceptibility ranking represents a snapshot in time, and thus, is subject to modification as conditions associated with wells and potential contaminant sources located around wells change with time. A copy of the Source Water Assessment can be viewed at our office.

Fluoridation Compliance

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supply," the CG&W is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 to1.2 parts per million (ppm) was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 to 1.2 ppm was 100 percent. The number of samples that were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 12.

Asbestos Results

Our public water system (PWS) collected and had analyzed a water sample for asbestos on September 10, 2019. The results of the test are as follows: Lab sample results for asbestos were none detected at a concentration of <0.16 minimum flows and level (MFL).

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in the drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Corinth Gas and Water is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact Corinth Gas and Water at (662) 286-2263 to schedule a lead test. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi Public Health Laboratory (MPHL) can provide information on lead and copper testing and other laboratories certified to analyze lead and copper in drinking water. MPHL can be reached at (601) 576-7582.

A system-wide 100 percent survey was conducted on the City of Corinth's water system for lead service lines and was completed by October 2024. No lead service lines were found in the City of Corinth's water system. For access to the service line inventory data, contact Ken Briggs, Water Plant Manager, at (662) 396-0840 or John Rhodes at (662) 286-2263, Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. for this information.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Call Before You Dig!

Submit a request online to ms811.org or call 811.