



April 10, 2024

RE: Update to Treated Water Supply from City of Corinth Gas & Water Department

As previously reported, the City of Corinth Public Utilities Commission authorized legal action to recover all costs in providing safe drinking water to our ratepayers, and the retention of legal counsel to seek reimbursement of all costs and expenditures.

The Utilities Commission formally retained the legal team that successfully represented communities in Rome, Georgia and Morgan County, Alabama in recovering the cost of building state-of-the-art water treatment plants from PFAS chemical manufacturers at no cost to their ratepayers.

Although the EPA's new regulation provides a window of up to five years for public water systems to reach full compliance, Corinth Gas and Water Department is taking immediate action to remove these contaminants from our water.

As recommended by the EPA, interim steps are being considered by CGW to reduce the presence of PFAS found in the water. These steps include implementation of Granular Activated Carbon ("GAC") filter media to use in the water treatment and 2 filtration processes. GAC has been proven as an effective interim step in removing PFAS and various options for using this technology are being evaluated by our engineers.

Other actions being implemented by CGW include pursuing federal grant funding (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law) to provide long-term water treatment solutions to remove PFAS substances from our drinking water.

On April 10, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) formally announced its final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS, including perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, also known as Gen-X), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS). The NPDWR establishes legally enforceable limits, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for these six PFAS in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA (Gen-X) will be regulated as individual contaminants. PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and HFPO-DA will also be regulated as a PFAS mixture. The NPDWR also establishes health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these six PFAS. Compound MCLG (health-based goal) & MCL (enforceable levels) are as follows: PFOA: Zero & 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) (also expressed as ng/L), PFOS: Zero & 4.0 ppt, PFHxS: 10.0 ppt & 10.0 ppt, PFNA: 10.0 ppt & 10.0 ppt, HFPO-DA (commonly known as Gen-X Chemicals) 10.0 ppt & 10.0 ppt. Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS: 1.0 (unitless) Hazard Index & 1.0 (unitless) Hazard Index. An MCL is an enforceable water quality standard that protects public health by setting the maximum level that a contaminant may be present in drinking water delivered to users of a public water system. An MCLG, although not enforceable, is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water where there is no known or anticipated negative effect on an individual's health, allowing for a margin of safety.

The results of the testing confirmed that levels of PFOS and PFOA exceed the EPA's standard. The test results released to CGW on September 1, 2023, were reviewed by the Mississippi Department of Health, and have been posted on the CGW website: [www.corinthgasandwater.com](http://www.corinthgasandwater.com)

CGW will continue providing updates to our customers via our website. CGW's commitment is to provide our customers with a safe water supply at the lowest cost possible.

Sincerely;  
John M. Rhodes  
City of Corinth  
Gas & Water Department