

CITY OF CORINTH GAS AND WATER DEPARTMENT

2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT



CLIFFORD G. WORSHAM

WATER TREATMENT FACILITY

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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. Corinth Gas and 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 the 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 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please call 601-576-7518 if you wish to have your water tested.

CONTINUING OUR COMMITMENT

Mission Statement

“To assure 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by the regulatory agencies.

We are proud to report that the water provided to you by The Corinth Gas & Water Department meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements for quality and safety.

DO YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION?

If you are interested in learning more about the Corinth Gas and Water Department, or if you have any questions concerning water quality, our office is located at 305 West Waldron Street. Our office hours are from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. You can also call us at (662) 286-2263. Our contact person is David Bass. The City of Corinth Public Utility Commission meets at 7:00 PM on the second Monday of each month at the address above. Board meetings are open to the public.

APRIL 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the radionuclides rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now on compliance with the radionuclides rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Fluoridation

To Comply with the “Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies” the CORINTH GAS AND WATER DEPARTMENT is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average of sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.30 ppm was 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm was 42%.

TREATED WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2012 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Except as indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	SAMPLE DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
LEAD	AL= 15ppb		6ppb		2012	Customer plumbing and service connection
COPPER	AL = 1.3 mg/l	1.3 mg/l	.29 mg/l		2012	Customer plumbing and service connection
NITRATE	10 mg/l	10mg/l	<.08 mg/l		2012	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use
NITRITE	1 mg/l	1 mg/l	<0.25 mg/l		2012	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use
NITRATE + NITRITE	10 mg/l	10mg/l	<0.1 mg/l		2012	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
CHLORINE	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	1.6 mg/l	1.0 - 2.30 mg/l	2012	Water additive to control microbes
TRICHALOMETHANES	80 ppb	NA	43.8 ppb		2012	By-products of drinking water chlorination
HALOACETIC ACIDS	.05 mg/l	NA	7.0 ppb		2012	By-products of drinking water chlorination
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
XYLENES	10000 ppb	NA	4.71 ppb		2012	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
ETHYLBENZENE	700 ppb	NA	1.13 PPB		2012	Discharge from petroleum refineries
ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS						
IRON ⁺⁺	.3 mg/l	NA		.10 - .41 mg/l ^	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
MANGANESE ⁺⁺	.05 mg/l	NA		.016 - .141 MG/L ^	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
COLIFORM	1 POSITIVE	1 POSITIVE		0 POSITIVE	2012	Naturally present in the environment
* Tests are required annually ++Test results before treatment + Test required every 3years ^ Results before filtration						

TABLE OF DEFINITIONS

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible.

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 are set by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts of water, or U_g/l micrograms per liter.

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water, or mg/l milligrams per liter.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standards): MCL's and MRDL's for contaminants that affect health along with the requirements for monitoring, reporting and treatment.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Safe Drinking Water Act (1996) mandates states to develop and implement Source Water Assessment Programs designed to notify public water systems and their customers regarding the susceptibility of the potable water supply to contamination (i.e. spills, floods, etc.). The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality has completed our SWA. MDEQ has determined the rankings of our wells as follows: 3 wells "low", 6 wells "moderate", and 2 wells "high". These rankings are used to notify systems in Mississippi of the relative susceptibility of their wells to contamination. Wells with high ranking 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 "snap shot" in time, and thus, are 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 for Corinth's water system is available for viewing at our office during business hours.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

YOU CAN SUBMIT A REQUEST ONLINE @ WWW.MS1CALL.ORG

OR

YOU CAN CALL **811** TO SUBMIT A REQUEST