CITY OF CORINTH GAS AND WATER DEPARTMENT

2015 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/safe water/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.

FLUORDIDATION COMPLIANCE

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supply", CITY OF CORINTH is required to report certain results to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within in the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 60%.

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.

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.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

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

OR

YOU CAN CALL 811 TO SUBMIT A REQUEST

TREATED WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2014 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.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE
ARSENIC	.010 mg/l	NA	.0005 mg/l		2014	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards
BARIUM	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	.0157 mg/l		2014	Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	.0008 ppm		2014	Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	.901 mg/l		2014	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD	15 ppb	0 ppb	6 ppb		2013	Customer plumbing and service connection
COPPER	1.3 mg/l	1.3 mg/l	.29 mg/l		2013	Customer plumbing and service connection

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE
CHLORINE	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	1.70 mg/l	.4-2.40 mg/l	2014	Water additive to control microbes
TRIHALOMETHANES	80 ppb	0		33-128ppb	2014	By-products of drinking water chlorination
HALOACETIC ACID	60 ppb	0		32-90ppb	2014	By-products of drinking water chlorination

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT RULE WAS VIOLATED ON 09/30/2014. RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE WAS 83 PPB. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN AND SYSTEM IS IN COMPLANCE. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE
COLIFORM	1 positive	1 positive		0 positive	2014	Naturally present in the environment

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE
XYLENES, TOTAL	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	.949ppb		2014	Discharge from petroleum/chemical factories
DICHLOROMETHANE	5 ppb	0	.547 PPB		2014	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factors

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	MRL	DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	.030 ppb	0.093 ppb	.051-.093 ppb	2013	Naturally-occurring element
STRONTIUM	.30 ppb	1596 ppb	90-1596 ppb	2013	Naturally-occurring element
VANADIUM	.20 ppb	.42 ppb	.25-.42 ppb	2013	Naturally-occurring element
CHROMIUM	.20 ppb	.59 ppb		2013	Naturally-occurring element
1,4 DIOXANE	.070 ppb	.84 ppb		2013	Used as solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacturing
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	.010 ppb		.094-.43 ppb	2013	fire-extinguishing fluid or solvent in manufacturing pesticides
1,1 DICHLOROTHANE	.010 ppb	.043 ppb		2013	Halogenated alkane; used as solvent

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.

MRL (Minimal Risk Level) Estimate of the daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse noncancerous health effects over a specified duration of exposure.

NA: Not applicable.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts of water, or

Ug/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", 7 wells "moderate", and 1 well "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.