

City of Corinth

Annual Water Quality Report 2024

For more information contact

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 498-3200.

WHAT IS THIS REPORT?

The Environmental Protection Agency requires public water suppliers that serve the same people year-round (community water systems) to provide consumer confidence reports to their customers. These reports are also known as annual water quality reports. This report summarizes information regarding water sources used, any detected contaminants, compliance and educational information.

Where do we get our drinking water from?

The source of drinking water used by City of Corinth is Purchased Surface Water from UTRWD Regional Water Treatment Plant. UTRWD treated water comes from Lake Lewisville in Denton County. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Water at a glance

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

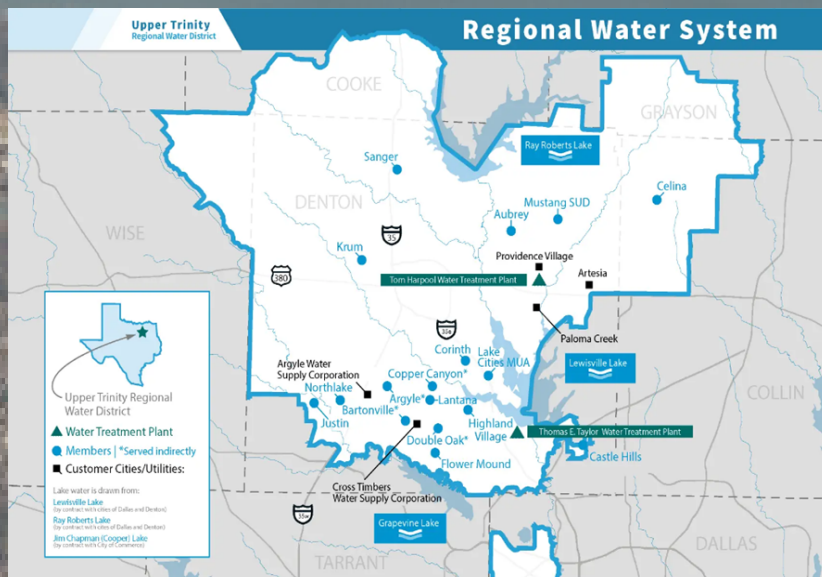
Water Sources

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 might have 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and (e) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. For more information about your source of water, refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at:

www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions.

Upper Trinity Regional Water District (UTRWD), from which we purchase our water receives the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts from our provider, contact **Tim Brazile, Operations Manager-South Region, with UTRWD, at (469) 635-8182.**



Special Notice

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised individuals such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. We 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

Corinth is committed to delivering safe water to our customers. Lead can potentially get into water as it moves through customer-owned water service lines and household plumbing that contain lead.

Service lines bring water into a home or building from Corinth's main delivery pipe in the street. Homes built before 1987 may have lead solder connecting copper pipes in their plumbing. Faucets and fixtures made before 2014 do not meet today's "lead-free" requirements.

To address this issue, The EPA implemented the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) to reduce the risk of lead and copper exposure in drinking water. The LCRR builds on the original Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) by focusing on identifying lead service lines, strengthening treatment, and improving public outreach. This is crucial for identifying lead service lines, which are a major source of lead in drinking water.

The LCRR requires water systems to create an inventory of all service lines, including both utility-owned and customer-owned portions, and to make this inventory publicly available.

Inventory records information is available and can be requested from Public Works Water Department at (940) 498-7501 or waterandwastewater@cityofcorinth.com.

Regulated Water Contaminants:

What is in the water?

Terms, abbreviations and symbols

Unregulated contaminant monitoring rule five (UCMR5) – The fifth list of unregulated contaminants, created by the EPA to be monitored by public water systems. A new list every 5 years

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of 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 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 contamination.

Average Level

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions

Abbreviations

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L – piccuries per liter (radioactivity)

ppm – parts per million

mg/L – milligrams per liter

ppb – parts per billion

µg/L – micrograms per liter

ppt – parts per trillion

ppq – parts per quadrillion

TT – treatment techniques: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

MFL – million fibers per liter (asbestos)

NA – not applicable

Mrem – millirems per year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Regulated Treatment Plant Data (UTRWD)

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT							
WATER FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT							
CONSTITUENTS DETECTED FOR 2024							
UTRWD Source Water - Name: Lewisville/Chapman Lakes - Type: Surface Water - Location: Denton/Delta and Hopkins Counties							
Date	Substance (unit of measure)	Maximum Level in UTRWD Water	Minimum Level in UTRWD Water	Average Level in UTRWD Water	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Regulated at the Treatment Plant							
2024	Bromate* (ppb)	11	1.7	5	10	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Haloacetic Acids** (ppb)	15.6	15.6	15.6	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Trihalomethanes*** (ppb)	29.1	29.1	29.1	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Arsenic (ppb)	1.2	0	0.6	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production.
2024	Barium (ppm)	0.047	0.036	0.042	2	2	Discharge from man-made drilling and metal refinery deposits; Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Chromium (ppb)	1.1	0	0.55	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Cyanide (ppm)	0.13	0	0.065	0.2	0.2	Discharge from man-made plastic, fertilizer, and steel/metal factories.
2024	Fluoride**** (ppm)	0.26	0.17	0.22	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from man- made fertilizer and aluminum production.
2024	Nitrate as N (ppm)	0.61	0.15	0.38	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Turbidity***** (NTU)	0.16	0.04	0.07	0.3	N/A	Soil runoff.
2024	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.					
Radioactive Contaminants							
2023	Beta/photon emitters***** (pCi/L)	4.2	4.2	4.2	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
2024	Altrazine (ppb)	0.3	0	0.14	3	3	Runoff from residential and agriculture herbicide use.
2024	Metolachlor (ppb)	0.2	0	0.1	N/A	N/A	Agriculture herbicide runoff.

City of Corinth
Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant	Total Coliform Maximum	Highest No. of	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	Total No. of Positive Fecal or E. Coli	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

Year	Disinfection Residual	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2024	Chloramine Residual	2.6	0.50	4.0	4	4	Mg/L	N	Water additives used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest level detected	Average Sample	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2024	Nitrate (N)	2.5	1.4	10	10	Mg/L	N	Waster additives used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest level detected	Range of individual samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2024	Haloacetic Acids	0.0094	0.009	No Goal	0.60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2024	Total Trihalomethanes	0.002	0.019	No Goal	0.80	ppm	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	No. of sites over action limit	MCLG	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source
2024	Lead	2	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2024	Copper	1.3	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring

UCMR5: Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule	Location	Year	Contaminant	MRL(µg/L)	Sample Average	Source
	Distribution System	2024	PFPeA	0.003	0.0053	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications
			PFBA	0.005	0.0069	
			PFHxA	0.003	0.0049	
			PFBS	0.003	0.0026	

Direct link to CCR
https://www.cityofcorinth.com/sites/default/files/fileattachments/water_amp_waste_water/page/4451/2024_ccr_.pdf