Certification

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN -6 PM 12: 22

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use: Distribution Method I Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use: Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV Water system serving less than 500 people must use: Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s):	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):
City of Collins	0160002

Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

☐ **I.** CCR directly delivered using one or more method below: ☐ *Provided direct Web address to customer ☐ Hand delivered ☐ Mail paper copy ☐ Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here: Example: "*The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf. call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy*".
☑ **II.** Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published: May 31, 2023
☑ **III.** Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Date(s) notified: 5/31/23 Location distributed:
☑ **IV.** Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. ☐ "**Good Faith Effort**" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Date: 6/6/23 Locations posted:

Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name:	Title:	Date:
Lynette Davis	City Clerk	6-6-2023

Submittal

Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.
1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)

2022 Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
City of Collins
PWS ID # 0160002

Report Completed on May 12, 2023

We're pleased to present to you your 2022 Annual Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Sources of Water

Our water source consists of 4 wells that draw from the Catahoula Formation and the Miocene Series Aquifer.

Water System Information

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. Our water supply received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

This past year we started the process of two infrastructure projects. We will be replacing water meters with updated radio read meters which will be more accurate for actual water going through the meter and more accurate billing. The second is a water improvement project on the west side of the city which consists of new improved water lines being laid which will provide a better quality of water for the residents. Our operating expenses for the water department to maintain the water quality for the residents is approximately $82,808 a month before any capital expense for infrastructure projects. We maintain excellent water quality with a water treatment plan that is done 24 hours a day 7 days a week. Water samples are taken every 3 weeks and sent to MSDH to be tested to insure that the water quality is free of any chemicals that might cause harm to residents.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Shane Knight at 601-517-1457. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Collins City Hall at 6:00 pm.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2022. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

BOA - 5-16-2023

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
13. Barium	N	2022	0.012 ppm	0.0069 to 0.012	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
21. Copper	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20*	0.4 ppm	None	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
23. Fluoride	N	2022	1.08 ppm	0.167 to 1.08	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
24. Lead	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20*	4 ppb	None	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
27. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2022	0.0274 ppm	0.02 to 0.0274	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
83. Chlorine	N	2022	1.20 ppm	0.52 to 2.68	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
84. Haloacetic Acids HAA5	N	2022	5.54 ppb	2.52 to 5.54	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
85. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2022	15.8 ppb	1.88 to 15.8	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*** Most recent sample results available**

Definitions

In the table above you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.
ppb - parts per billion = micrograms per liter (= 1 drop in 1 billion gallons)
ppm - parts per million = milligrams per liter (= 1 drop in 1 million gallons)

Compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

Annual Report Violation

This public water system received a violation for not submitting a 2022 Annual Report. The report was completed, and this system was returned as compliant.

Fluoride Information

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the City of Collins is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which the average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 1. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 17%. The number of months samples were collected and analyzed in the previous calendar year was 6.

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. Our water system 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 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. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Additional Information

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

The average household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day. There are many low cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.

- Run your clothes wash and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To checks your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your children about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you have any questions.
601-765-4491

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PWS ID # 0160002

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CONTAMINANT TABLE

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Results (MRDL or [MRDL])	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
13. Barium	N	2022	0.012 ppm	0.0069 to 0.012	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
21. Copper	N	8/1/18 to 10/31/20*	0.4 ppm	2 sites	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
23. Fluoride	N	2022	1.06 ppm	0.163 to 1.06	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
24. Lead	N	8/1/18 to 10/31/20*	4 ppb	None	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
27. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2022	0.2574 ppm	0.02 to 0.2574	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
82. Chlorine	N	2022	1.2 ppm	1.2 to 2.61	[4]	[4]	Water additive used to control microbes
84. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2022	1.4 ppb	1.4 to 1.4	No goal for the total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
83. TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	2022	11.4 ppb	11.4 to 11.4	No goal for the total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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Definitions

[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	

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601-765-4481

Publish one time: May 31, 2023