Our Mission

At Leigh Water Supply Corporation, we are committed to providing safe, high quality water services to our community, while maintaining a standard of excellence in customer service and environmental conservation.

How to Contact Us

Leigh Water Supply Corporation staff is always here to help you. If you have questions regarding this report, water usage, or need assistance with a bill, we are here to serve you.

www.leighwsc.myruralwater.com

903-927-1075
Monday – Friday
8:00 AM – 4:30 PM

Emergencies:
903-407-0144

TCEQ:
903-535-5100

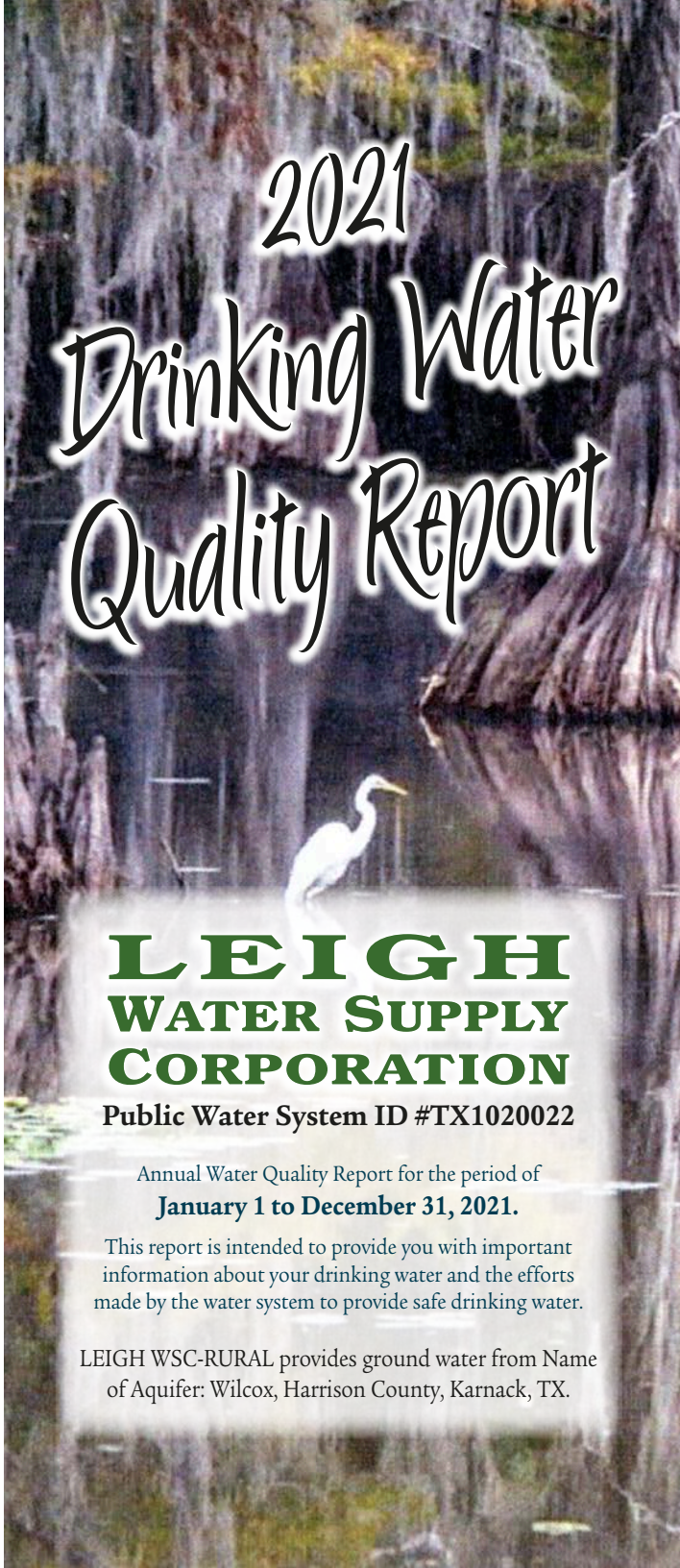
Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Conserve Water Fix Leaks

Water Loss in Gallons		
Leak this Size	Loss per Day	Loss per Month
•	120	3,600
•	360	10,800
•	693	20,790
•	1,200	36,000
•	1,920	37,600
•	3,096	92,880
•	4,296	128,980
•	6,640	199,200
•	6,984	200,520
•	8,424	252,720
•	9,888	296,640
•	11,324	339,720
•	12,720	381,600
•	14,952	448,560

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 903-927-1075

Leigh Water Supply Corporation
PO BOX 760
SCOTTSVILLE, TX 75688



2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

LEIGH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

Public Water System ID #TX1020022

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of
January 1 to December 31, 2021.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

LEIGH WSC-RURAL provides ground water from Name of Aquifer: Wilcox, Harrison County, Karnack, TX.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 the public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, and 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.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 providers. 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information About Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact **Leigh Water Supply Corporation (903) 927-1075**.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

Source Water Name	Report Status
Plant 2 - 9714 Marshall-Leigh Rd. - Well #1A	N
Plant 2 - 10180 FM 134 / .3 mi S of 1999 - Well #2B	N
Plant 2 - FM 1999 / FM 9 - Well #3C	N
Plant 1 - 162 Byrd Circle - Well #1A	Y
Plant 1 - Murphy Dr / 392 Byrd Circle - Well #2B	Y
Plant 1 - 800 John Sanders Rd - Well #3C	Y
Plant 1 - 670 John Sanders Rd - Well #4D	Y
Plant 3 - 15912 Hwy 43 - Well #1A	Y
Plant 3 - 15708 Hwy 43 - Well #2B	Y
Plant 4 - 1147 FM 2199 - Well #1	Y
Plant 4 - 1229 FM 2199 - Well #3	Y

LEIGH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

Definitions and Abbreviations

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

Average (Avg.) – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 drinking water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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 (MCLG) – 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.

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 contaminants.

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

na: – not applicable.

NTU – nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion

ppm – milligrams per liter or parts per million

ppq – parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt – parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Treatment Technique or TT: – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Coliform Bacteria

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

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Violation
08/13/2020	Copper (ppm)	0.0743	0	1.3	1.3	N
Likely Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.						

2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-products

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Min. – Max. Level	MCL	Violation
2021	Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 (ppb)	16	8-18.7	60	N
Likely Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection. *The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.					
2021	Total Trihalomethanes – TTHM (ppb)	64	37.1-70.3	80	N
Likely Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water disinfection. *The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.					

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Min. – Max. Level	MCLG	MCL	Violation
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.015	0.015 – 0.015	2	2	N
Likely Source of Contamination: Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.						
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.212	0.212-0.212	4	4.0	N
Likely Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.						
2021	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	0.0514	0.0156 – 0.0514	10	10	N
Likely Source of Contamination: Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.						

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Year	Residual	Avg. Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation
2021	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	0.3-3.1	1.3	4	4	ppm
Likely Source of Contamination: Water additive used to control microbes.						