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

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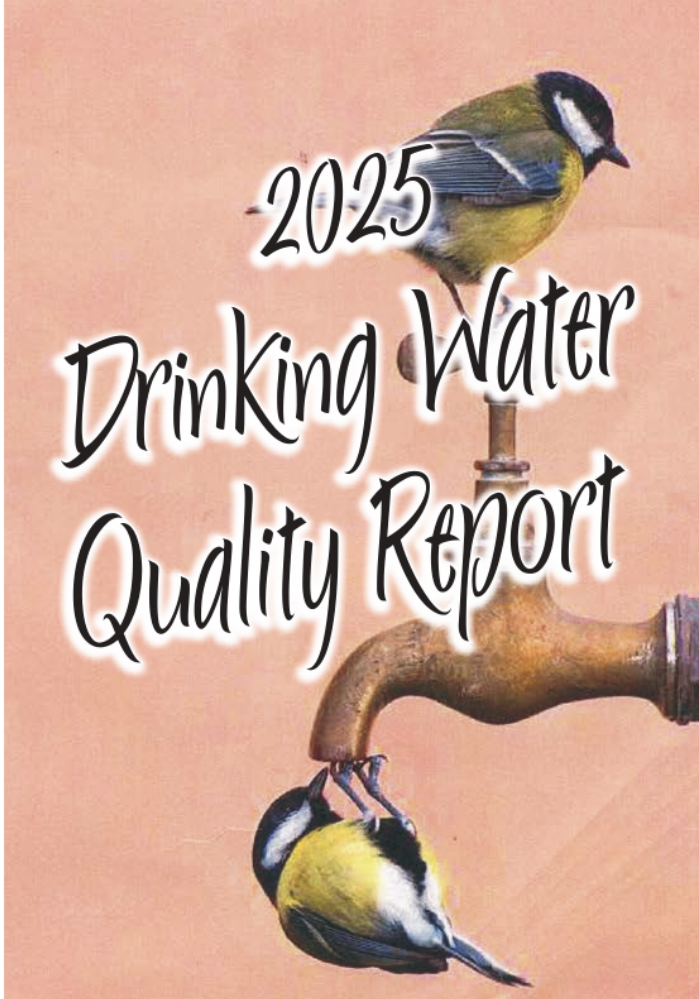
Leigh Water Supply Corporation
PO BOX 760
SCOTTSVILLE, TX 75688



2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

OLD TOWN WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

Public Water System ID #TX1020067

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of
January 1 to December 31, 2025.

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.

OLD TOWN WSC provides ground water from Aquifer Wilcox, located in Harrison County, Marshall, TX 75672.

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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed — **https://leighwsc.myruralwater.com/oldtown-wsc-lead-inventory**.

- 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-William D Power (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 1 - Mollie Ln/Old Town - 4110 Old TownRd.	Y

OLD TOWN 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.

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 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) — A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Variances and Exemptions — State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg — Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

RAA — Running Annual Average.

LRAA — Locational Running Annual Average.

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

ppb — micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm — milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L) — picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

na: — not applicable.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Free	2025	1.0	Mg/L	.70-1.40	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	The 90th Percentile	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL
Copper, Free	2022-2024	0.343	0 - 0.0686	ppm	1.3	0
Typical Source: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.						
Lead	2022-2024	3.16	0-6.32	ppb	15	0
Typical Source: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.						

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Lee Smith-647 CR 1210, Marshall	2023-2025	0	0	ppb	60	0
Typical Source: By-product of drinking water disinfection.							
TTHM	Lee Smith-647 CR 1210, Marshall	2023-2025	3	3.36	ppb	80	0
Typical Source: By-product of drinking water chlorination.							

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Barium	9/25/2025	0.13	0.13	ppm	2	2
Typical Source: Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.						
Dibromochloromethane	9/16/2025	2.06	0-2.06	UG/L	0	0.06
Floride	9/25/2025	0.168	0.168	ppm	4	4
Typical Source: Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.						
Nitrate	9/25/2025	0.0248	0.0248	ppm	10	10
Typical Source: Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.						

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024-7/23/2025	Public Notice	Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
10/17/2024-9/3/2025	Lead and Copper Rule Revisions	LSL Inventory-Initial	
10/17/2024-9/3/2025	Lead and Copper Rule Revisions	LSL Reporting - Initial	
12/30/2024-9/15/2025	Lead & Copper Rule	Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification
7/1/2025	Consumer Confidence Rule	CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

There are no additional required health effects notices.
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.