North Hardin Water Supply Corporation

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS: 1000015

Consumer Confidence Report

2025

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

TX1000015

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Third Tuesday of Each Month

Time: 6:30 P.M.

Location: 5094 FM 92 North Silsbee, TX

Phone Number: (409) 385-7355

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by North Hardin Water Supply Corp. to provide you with safe drinking water .We strive to be efficient and maintain a level of service that our members deserve. For more information regarding this report contact: Bobby Rogers at (409) 385-7355.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (409) 385-7355.

Information about Source Water

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate 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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Bobby Rogers at (409)385-7355.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

WHERE WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER

North Hardin WSC provides ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer located in Silsbee, TX.

SOURCE WATER NAME:
3-WELL PLANT 3 N/HWY 92
7829 POST PLANT RD SILSBEE TX
TYPE OF WATER= GW (ground water)
REPORT STATUS - ACTIVE DAILY USE
LOCATION - EVANGELINE AQUIFER

SOURCE WATER NAME:
4-WELL PLANT 4/REED RANCH RD
8470 REED RANCH RD
TYPE OF WATER=GW (ground water)
REPORT STATUS - ACTIVE DAILY USE
LOCATION - EVANGELINE AQUIFER

SOURCE WATER NAME:
5-WELL PLANT 5/BISCAMP RD
7070 BISCAMP RD
TYPE OF WATER=GW (ground water)
REPORT STATUS - ACTIVE DAILY USE
LOCATION - EVANGELINE AQUIFER

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

(http://www.nhwsc.com/ccr/ccr_2025.pdf)

Information About Your 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 pickup 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.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. NORTH HARDIN WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact NORTH HARDIN WSC at 409-385-7355. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 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

Water Quality Test Results 2025

Definitions and Abbreviations: In the tables below, 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 (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 water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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 goal or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique or 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 the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Lead and Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of water utility levels were less	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Site over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, FREE	2023-2025	0.1613	0.0031-0.2492	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood reserves; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2023-2025	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household, plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

North Hardin Water Supply Corp. is in full compliance with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requirements for the Lead Service Line Inventory. As part of our ongoing commitment to providing safe, high-quality drinking water, we have completed our inventory and submitted all required information to the TCEQ. To view our Lead Service Line Inventory, please visit the following link https://www.nhwsc.com/ccr/lsli.pdf

North Hardin Water Supply Corp. completed the Texas Water Development Board Water Loss Audit. As reported, the water loss for 2025 was 14.99% which is equivalent to 9 gallons per capita per day.

2025 Water Quality Results

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2025	4.3	4.3	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	0.324	0.324	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	.11	0.11	4	4	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel	2025	0.001	0.001	0.1	na	MG/L	
Selenium	2025	4.9	4.9	50	50	Ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	2024	2.92	2.92	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	2024	3.9	3.9	0	15	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon & U	2024	3.9	3.9	0	na	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2024	8.4	8.4	0	50	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium –226	2024	1.79	1.79	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium –228	2024	1.13	1.13	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

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	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely source of contamination
CL2	2025	1.16	0.87	1.72	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely source of contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	5321 Dubury, Silsbee	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2741 Wood Lake, Silsbee	2025	0	0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

UCMR 5—Historical Unregulated Contaminant Data (Monitored 2023-2024; No monitoring required 2025).

Unregulated Contaminant	Sampling Location EP = Entry Point	Collection Date	Minimum Reporting Level (MRL, ug/L)	Results Detected in	Violation
PFOA	EP 3/EP 4/ EP 5	06/12/2023	0.004	< MRL	N
	EP 3/EP 4/ EP 5	12/11/2024	0.004	<MRL	N
PFOS	EP 3/EP 4/ EP 5	06/12/2023	0.004	<MRL	N
	EP 3/EP 4/ EP 5	12/11/2023	0.004	<MRL	N
PFHxS	EP 3/EP 4/ EP 5	06/12/2023	0.003	<MRL	N
	EP3 /EP 4/EP 5	12/11/2024	0.003	<MRL	N
PFNA	EP3/ EP 4/ EP 5	06/12/2023	0.004	<MRL	N
	EP 3/EP 4/ EP 5	12/11/2023	0.004	<MRL	N
HFPO-DA (Gen X Chemicals)	EP 3/EP 4/ EP 5	06/12/2023	0.005	< MRL	N
	EP 3/ EP 4/ EP 5	12/11/2023	0.005	<MRL	N
Mixtures of two or more of PFHxs, PFNA, HFPO-DA and PFBS	EP 3/EP 4/ EP 5	06/12/2023	(Unit less)	<MRL	N
	EP3/ EP 4/ EP 5	12/11/2023	(Unit less)	<MRL	N
Lithium	EP 3	06/12/2023	9 ug/L	12.9 ug/L	N
	EP 4	06/12/2023	9 ug/L	13 ug/L	N
	EP 5	06/12/2023	9 ug/L	12.4 ug/L	N
Lithium	EP 3	12/11/2023	9 ug/L	13.1 ug/L	N
	EP 4	12/11/2023	9 ug/L	13.5 ug/L	N
	EP 5	12/11/2023	9 ug/L	13.6 ug/L	N

Per EPA Fact Sheet (EPA 815-F-23-007), Lithium is a naturally occurring element and may be found at higher concentration in certain parts of the country, particularly in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western U.S. where geologic formations contain lithium salts. **The EPA does not currently have an EPA Health Advisory for lithium in drinking water**. The screening Health Reference Level (HRL) of 10 ug/L from CCL 5 is based on adverse effects observed in patients administered lithium therapeutically, not at levels expected to be found in drinking water. For more information see https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-11/ucmr5-technical-fact-sheet-lithium-in-drinking-water.pdf

The North Hardin WSC Drought Contingency Plan

This plan is a requirement of the State Regulatory Guidelines. The NHWSC plan includes:

Stage 1—Mild Water Conditions,

Stage 2—Moderate to Severe Water Conditions,

Stage 3—Critical Water Conditions

Stage 4—Emergency Water Shortage Conditions

This plan details the pumping levels that trigger the different stages. We utilize pumping records, well production, and guides such as the Palmer Drought Index in determining the need for activation of our drought plan. As of this date, we have not had to implement the drought contingency plan at any stage. If it becomes necessary to implement our Drought Contingency Plan, there will be notification through the local newspaper, and/or inserts in the water bills, and in extreme emergencies, notification may also be made by direct mail to each customer. A complete copy of the Drought Contingency Plan may be obtained by visiting our office. We will be happy to answer any questions regarding this plan.

Being Prepared

With the approach of Hurricane season, and as we turn our thoughts to storm preparations, remember that in the event of an evacuation, a good option is to cut off the water service at the customer Isolation valve located on the **customer side** of the meter. This will help stop water loss and stabilize water pressure. This procedure can apply to vacations or extended time away from your residence as well.

Using Water Wisely

Even though we have a solid supply of groundwater, we recognize the importance of protecting this valuable life sustaining source. We would like to encourage everyone to practice good water conservation management actions by utilizing their water wisely, and by assisting the NHWSC by reporting leaks, broken lines or leaking valves. This will enable us to continue to serve our customers with good quality water.