

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

CITY OF SILSBEE has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During [compliance period] we [did not monitor or test – or – did not complete all monitoring or testing] for [contaminant(s)] and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [these contaminants], how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were [or will be] taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead and copper tap water sampling	Every 3 YEARS	20 of 30	June 1 thru 2025 September 30	June 1 thru Sept 30 2026
Lead and Copper entry point sampling				
Water quality parameters				

**What is being done?**

We are working to correct the problem. For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address].

Russell Hurto  
409-385-3635  
1320 Hwy 327 E Silsbee TX 77456

*Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by City of Silsbee. Public Water System Number: TX 1000002  
 Date Distributed: March 25, 2026

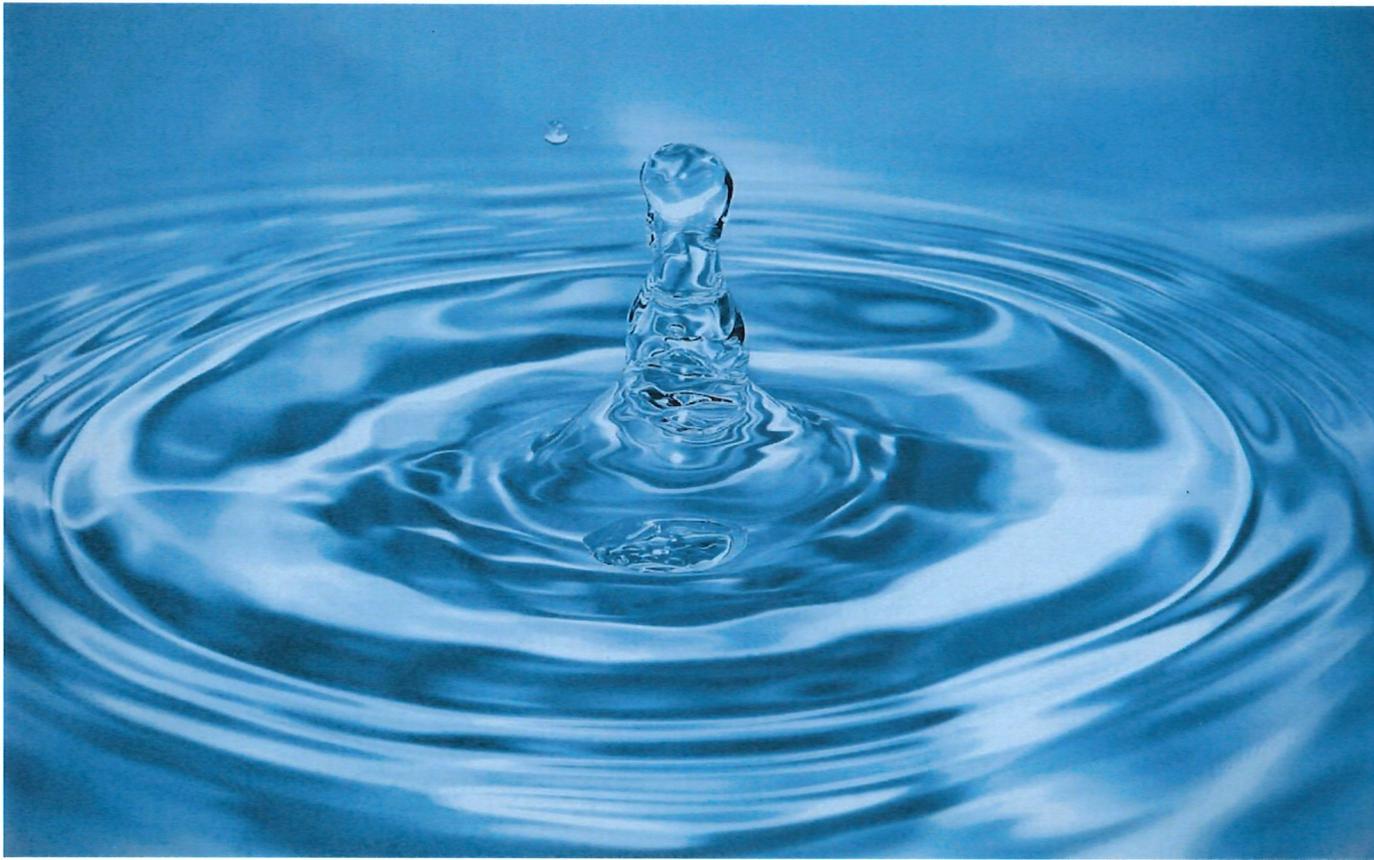
**Instructions for preparing the required Public Notice:**

Recopy the mandatory language above and insert the underlined information in the spaces indicated.

**Public Notice delivery timelines:**

The initial public notice shall be issued as soon as possible, but in no case later than 12 months following the initial violation. All notifications require the attached Certificate of Delivery due 10 days from the posting date of the above notice. Public notice delivery may be provided by the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), if 12 month requirement is met. Refer to 30 TAC §290.122 for additional information on Public Notification.

CITY OF SILSBEE  
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025  
PWS ID # 1000002



# 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

**CITY OF SILSBEE**

*Phone Number: (409)385-3535*

**PWS ID Number: TX1000002**

**PWS Name: CITY OF SILSBEE**

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Joe Moffitt  
Phone: 409-385-3535

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

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el  
agua potable. Si tiene preguntas ocomentarios sobre  
este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (409)385-2863  
para hablar con una persona bilingiie en espanol

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of the Month**

**Time: 6:00 PM**

**Location: 1220 Hwy 327 E (City Hall)**

**Phone: (409) 385-2863**

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 do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's 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, 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 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 (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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Information About Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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 source water protection strategies.

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	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Ave I	GW	Active	145 W Ave I
Durdin Dr.	GW	Active	1115 Durdin Dr.
Hwy 327/Next to SJHS	GW	Active	1145 Tower Ln

## Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Coliform Bacteria

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	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 Positive monthly sample	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

### Lead and Copper

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	0.2-0.0072	0.0072	0.191	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0-0.005	0		0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Water Quality Test Results

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology

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

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

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

## **Water Quality Test Results**

Maximum residuals 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

MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

Na: Not applicable

Mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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

Ppt: Part per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2025	<4	0-4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Disinfectant Product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	Units	Violation	Source of Chemical
Chlorine (CL2)	2025	2.08	0.96-2.08	0.9	2.5	4.0	ppm	N	Chlorine Gas

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2023	0.0039	0.002 – 0.0039	0	0.01	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.49	0.352-0.49	0	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	<0.25	0-0.25	<0.25	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/Photo Emitters	2019	5.8	0-5.8	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Nitrate Advisory - 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 considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	1.92	0-1.92	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2022	0.001	0-0.001	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2025	<0.5	0-0.5	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

\*\*\*During the 2025 reporting year the City of Silsbee's water loss equaled 100,028,273 gallons\*\*\*

\*\*\*Customers may access the lead service line inventory at the following website: [cityofsilsbee.com](http://cityofsilsbee.com)\*\*\*