2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID
TX 1780003

CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI
CORPUS CHRISTI WATER

SUPERIOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

Dear Water Customer,

Corpus Christi Water (CCW) is pleased to present our 2025 water quality report in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR Part 141 Subpart O. This regulation requires all community water systems to provide customers with a yearly account of water resources and water quality.

This year, our report comes at a moment of heightened public attention on water in Corpus Christi and across Texas. We want you to know your water is safe. It has been tested thousands of times over the past year by certified professionals, and we continue to meet or exceed every federal and state requirement. We are also working harder than ever to secure the long-term water future of this community.

CCW remains a Superior-rated public water system through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) — a distinction earned through the dedication of our licensed field technicians, laboratory analysts, and operations staff who protect your water every single day of the year.

Thousands of residents, businesses, schools, and industries depend on CCW for safe drinking water. That responsibility is one we take seriously, and this report is our annual commitment to transparency about how we are fulfilling it.

For questions about this report, contact the CCW Water Quality Hotline at (361) 826-1234.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (361) 826-1234.

Understanding Your Water Sources

Corpus Christi's water supply is 100 percent surface water drawn from a carefully managed network of rivers and reservoirs across south and central Texas. Understanding where your water originates is the first step in appreciating the complex journey it takes before reaching your tap.

Our Western Supply:

Choke Canyon and Lake Corpus Christi

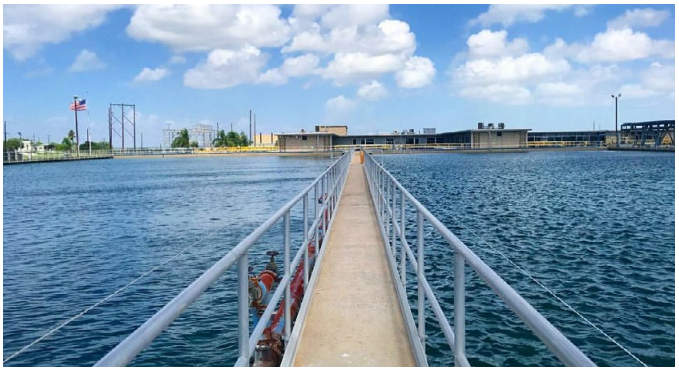
The Frio and San Miguel Rivers feed Choke Canyon Reservoir, while the Atascosa and Nueces Rivers supply Lake Corpus Christi. Both reservoirs drain into the Nueces River, which carries the water to the O. N. Stevens Water Treatment Plant for treatment.

Our Eastern Supply:

Lake Texana and the Mary Rhodes Pipeline

Water drawn from the lower Colorado River is transported via the Mary Rhodes Phase II Pipeline to Lake Texana. From there, it travels through the Mary Rhodes Phase I Pipeline on a 101-mile journey west to the O. N. Stevens Water Treatment Plant, where it is blended with our western supply and treated for distribution.

This eastern supply now accounts for approximately 70 percent of CCW's water — a strategic diversification that has become critical as our western reservoirs face extended drought conditions.



Important Health Information

Required Notice - Please read carefully.

Some people 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, those 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their physician or health-care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Cryptosporidium is a parasite that may be found in untreated surface water. Treatment facilities are required to meet removal standards during the treatment process to ensure drinking water is safe for consumption. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Previous monitoring indicated the presence of these organisms in our source water in 1 out of 24 samples prior to treatment. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with symptoms such as nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the infection within a few weeks.

Year-Round Sampling, Testing, and Flushing

How We Monitor Your Water

Corpus Christi's water distribution system includes approximately 1,700 miles of active water mains. Every day of the year, TCEQ-licensed technicians monitor and sample water throughout the city using portable field analyzers and our in-house laboratory.

In 2025 CCW performed:

- More than 35,000 portable chemistry tests across the distribution system;
- More than 2,500 bacteriological tests in our accredited laboratory; and
- More than 12,000 additional chemistry tests at the CCW Water Utilities Laboratory.

CCW's Water Utilities Laboratory holds accreditation through TCEQ and the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) and provides testing services for more than 100 communities across the Coastal Bend region.

Why We Test So Frequently

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Some tests are performed daily, others weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually depending on regulatory requirements and the type of contaminant. Microbiological testing ensures disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All of this testing is backed by strict quality assurance requirements at every certified laboratory we use.

Source Water Protection

A source water susceptibility assessment for CCW's drinking water is available on the Texas Source Water Assessment and Protection Viewer website. The assessment documents the types of activities and natural conditions that could affect our source water quality. Customers can help protect source water by properly disposing of chemicals, maintaining septic systems, and avoiding dumping into storm drains.

How to Read Your Water Quality Report

YEAR	CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	HIGHEST AVERAGE	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	COMMON SOURCES
2025	Substance One (ppm)	0.10	0.25	0 - 0.25	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits
2025	Substance Two (ppb)	20	40	0 - 40	100	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

- **when samples were collected**
- **ppm (parts per million) like 1 drop in a car's fuel tank**
  ppb (parts per billion) like 1 drop in an Olympic swimming pool
- **Highest typical level found**
- **Maximum level ever detected**
- **Span from lowest to highest detected**
- **Legal limit set by the EPA**
- **Health goal (zero risk level)**
- **How this substance enters water**

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

Corpus Christi Water completed sampling for the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) in 2023. UCMR5 required all water systems serving more than 10,000 people to collect samples for up to 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025.

The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to help the U.S. EPA identify where certain contaminants occur across the country, assess their frequency and concentration, and determine whether future federal regulation is warranted. Detection under UCMR5 does not mean a contaminant poses a health risk — many detected substances have no established health-based standard because research has not identified concern at current environmental levels.

Contaminants detected at measurable levels are reported in the data table of this report. For a complete listing of all results, including nondetects, contact CCW's Water Quality Hotline at (361) 826-1234, or visit the U.S. EPA's UCMR5 Data Finder at epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY DATA

Our drinking water is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The information that follows lists all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in our drinking water. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	HIGHEST AVERAGE	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	RANGE	MCL [AL]	MCLG	COMMON SOURCES
2025	Arsenic (ppb)	0.0	0.0	NA	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2025	Barium (ppm)	0.119	0.119	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Chlorite (ppm)	0.49	0.61	0.23 – 0.61	1.00	0.80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Copper (ppm)	0.0040	0.0040	NA	[1.3]	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Cyanide (ppb)	80*	150	0 – 150	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2025	Fluoride (ppm)	0.48	0.48	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2025	Nitrate (ppm)	1.50	1.50	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Selenium (ppb)	4.0	4.0	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

*** Calculated as a running annual average: the average of four consecutive quarterly averages, which typically include a portion of the previous year's results.**

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	COMMON SOURCES
2023	Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	11.0	NA	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2023	Uranium (ppb)	1.0	NA	30	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

YEAR	LOCATION (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AVERAGE	RANGE	REMOVAL RATIO (TT)	MCLG	COMMON SOURCES
2025	Source Water (ppm)	4.93	3.75 – 6.02	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2025	Plant 1 (ppm)	3.41	2.25 – 5.40	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2025	Plant 2 (ppm)	3.41	2.25 – 5.40	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2025	Plant 1 Removal Ratio (% removal**)	1.04	0.45 – 2.66	≥1.0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2025	Plant 2 Removal Ratio (% removal**)	1.04	0.45 – 2.66	≥1.0	NA	Naturally present in the environment

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The water disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

****Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by the TCEQ to be removed.**

TURBIDITY

YEAR	LOCATION (UNIT OF MEASURE)	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST % OF SAMPLES MEETING LIMITS	ENTRY POINT LIMIT (TT)	SINGLE MEASUREMENT LIMIT (TT)	COMMON SOURCES
2025	Plant 1 (NTU)	0.15	100.0	≤0.3	1.0	Soil runoff
2025	Plant 2 (NTU)	0.20	100.0	≤0.3	1.0	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects; however, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

YEAR	CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	HIGHEST AVERAGE	RANGE	MRDL	MRDLG	COMMON SOURCES
2025	Chloramines (ppm)	3.33	1.37 – 4.32	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
2025	Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	20	0 – 30	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

YEAR	CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	HIGHEST YEARLY AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	COMMON SOURCES
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	47.0	19.7 – 61.8	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	14.0	5.4 – 17.2	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The locational running annual average (LCRAA), presented here as the yearly average, is the average of four consecutive quarterly results for each monitoring location. The LRAA typically includes a portion of the previous year's results. The LRAA is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Some people who drink water containing total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	HIGHEST MONTHLY % OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL	COMMON SOURCES
2025	Total Coliform Bacteria	0.92	Presence	†	Naturally present in the environment

Total coliform bacteria occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator for other, potentially harmful, bacteria that could also be present.

† Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples.

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL	COMMON SOURCES
2025	Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	0	Presence	††	Human and animal fecal waste

Fecal Coliform bacteria, in particular, *E. coli*, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (*E. coli*) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, and other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

†† A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING RULE

YEAR	CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	90TH PERCENTILE	RANGE	NUMBER OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	AL	MCLG	COMMON SOURCES
2023	Lead (ppb)	1.7	0 – 6.5	0	15.0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.033	0.0018-0.083	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	HIGHEST AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	COMMON SOURCES
2025	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	7.0	3.5 – 8.7	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Bromoform (ppb)	18.8	7.2 – 29.1	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Chloroform (ppb)	1.6	0 – 2.0	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	15.2	7.2 – 22.0	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 (UCMR5)

YEAR	CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AVERAGE	RANGE	SMCL	COMMON SOURCES
2023	Lithium (ppb)	21.7	18.7 – 26.2	NA	Naturally occurring element
2023	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (ppb)	0.0096	0.0073 – 0.0115	NA	Breakdown product of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in consumer products and industrial applications
2023	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppb)	0.0038	0 – 0.0038	NA	Breakdown product of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in consumer products and industrial applications
2023	Perfluoropentanoic Acid (ppb)	0.0045	0 – 0.0056	NA	Breakdown product of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in consumer products and industrial applications

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS - NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS

YEAR	CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AVERAGE	RANGE	SMCL	COMMON SOURCES
2025	Aluminum (ppm)	0.118	NA	0.2	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Bicarbonate (ppm)	184	NA	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2025	Calcium (ppm)	70.0	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Chloride (ppm)	178	NA	250	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification
2025	Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	236	NA	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2025	Magnesium (ppm)	14.8	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Nickel (ppb)	2.0	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
2025	Potassium (ppm)	9.4	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Sodium (ppm)	121	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; oil field by-product
2025	Sulfate (ppm)	116	NA	250	Naturally occurring; oil field by-product
2025	Total Alkalinity (ppm)	151	NA	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2025	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	643	NA	500	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

Many constituents found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Definitions

90th Percentile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of turbidity in water.

pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter): A measure of radioactivity.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

ppb (Parts Per Billion): Equivalent to micrograms per liter (µg/L).

ppm (Parts Per Million): Equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, 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. Corpus Christi Water is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from the distribution system 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead does not enter your water from CCW's treatment plant or distribution system. Our water leaves the O. N. Stevens Water Treatment Plant lead-free and travels through lead-free public mains to your property line. Any potential for lead exposure exists in older private plumbing inside homes or buildings — particularly those built before 1986, when lead solder and lead-containing fixtures were still permitted.

Steps You Can Take

- Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes, especially first thing in the morning or after extended periods of nonuse. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or 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.
- Use only cold water for cooking, drinking, or preparing infant formula — hot water is more likely to leach lead from plumbing.
- Install a certified point-of-use filtration device if you have concerns.
- Regularly clean the aerator screens on your faucets to remove any accumulated particles.
- Consider having your household water tested if your home was built before 1988. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact Corpus Christi Water at (361) 826-1234.

CCW Lead Service Line Assessment

As required by the U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), CCW has completed a comprehensive inventory of all service lines in our distribution system. The results are clear and reassuring. One hundred percent of CCW service lines are classified as nonlead. Specifically, CCW's inventory has confirmed:

- No lead detected in active residential and business service lines;
- No lead detected in any service lines serving public schools; and
- No lead detected in any service lines serving licensed daycare or childcare facilities.

The complete service line inventory is available online at ccwservline.webapp1.cctexas.com. For questions about our lead service line inventory or to learn more about CCW's efforts to reduce lead exposure, contact us at (361) 826-1234.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 our business office. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Main Flushing: Why We Do It and How We Do It Responsibly

During drought restrictions, you may have seen CCW crews opening fire hydrants and releasing water into the street. We understand this may appear at odds with our shared commitment to conservation — and we want to explain why it happens, why it's required, and how we work to minimize any water lost in the process.

What Is Dead-End Main Flushing?

Corpus Christi's distribution system includes approximately 1,800 dead-end water mains — pipe segments with flow entering from only one direction, with no outlet on the far end. These segments are especially prone to water "going stale": disinfectant residuals drop, mineral sediment accumulates, and without periodic circulation, water quality deteriorates.

Flushing — opening a hydrant to push a rapid flow of water through the main — removes accumulated deposits and ensures fresh, properly disinfected water circulates throughout the system.

Is It Required?

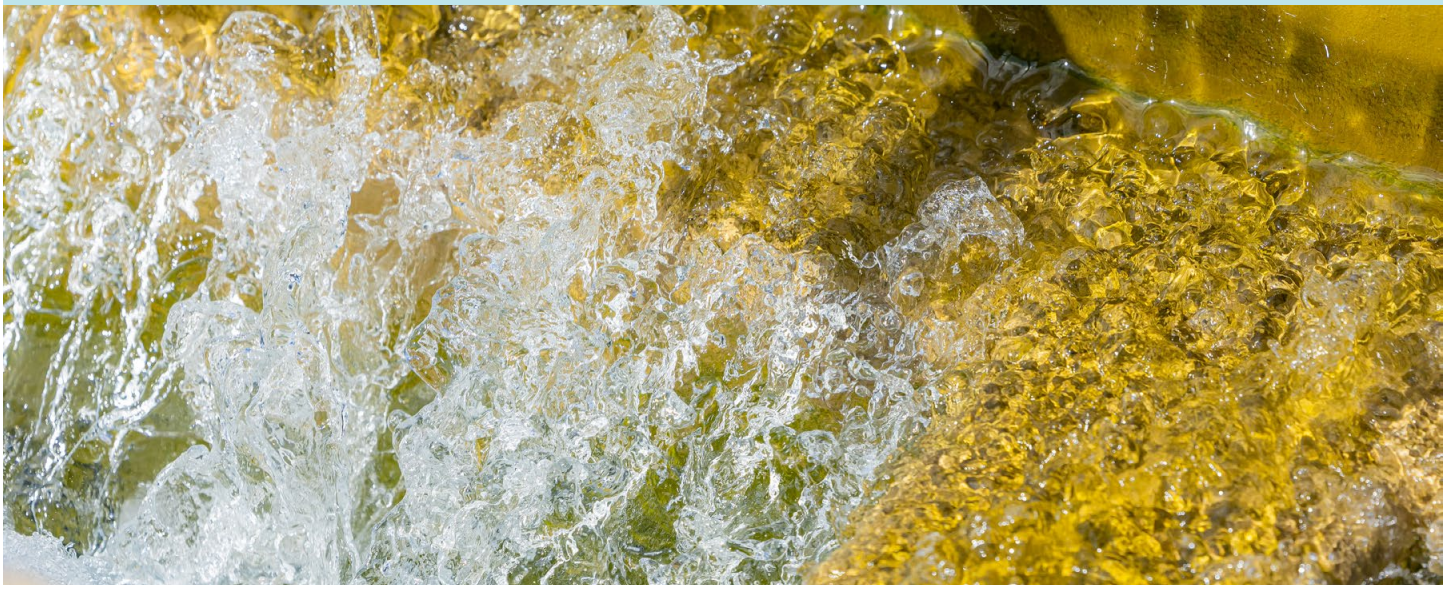
Yes. Under 30 TAC §290.46, TCEQ requires that dead-end water mains be flushed at a minimum frequency to maintain adequate disinfectant residuals throughout the distribution system. Failure to flush would result in regulatory violations and, more importantly, could compromise the safety of your drinking water. CCW tests disinfectant residuals during every flushing event to confirm the process is achieving its intended result.

How We Minimize Water Use

CCW is acutely aware of the value of every gallon during drought conditions. We take the following steps to minimize waste while fulfilling our regulatory obligation:

- Flushing volumes are limited to the minimum needed to restore proper disinfectant levels, confirmed by field testing before the hydrant is closed
- CCW's Yard Watering Program captures flushed water at select locations, redirecting it for productive use rather than allowing it to enter the storm drain
- Our Infrastructure Leak Index (ILI) score 0.73 — below the lower boundary of the industry benchmark range of 1–3 — demonstrates that CCW's approach to water loss is among the most disciplined of any large utility in the state and reflects that we are not wasting water anywhere in our system
- Routes and volumes are tracked, and we continually evaluate where flushing frequency can be safely adjusted based on monitoring data

Water main flushing is a public health safeguard, not wasteful use. The water released is a carefully controlled, TCEQ-regulated process to protect the quality of the water at your tap. If you have questions about flushing in your neighborhood, call 361-826-1234 or visit www.corpuschristiwater.com.



Securing Water, Together: Our Long-Term Water Supply Strategy

Corpus Christi is in the midst of a prolonged, historic drought. Our western reservoirs, Lake Corpus Christi and Choke Canyon, have experienced significantly reduced inflows over multiple years, and the community is under Stage 3 water restrictions. We know our customers are watching, asking hard questions, and expecting straight answers. Here is what we want you to know.

Your Water Is Safe Today

Despite challenging supply conditions, CCW continues to provide safe, high-quality drinking water that meets all EPA and TCEQ standards. Our treatment plant, our laboratory, and our field operations have not been compromised by the drought. What changes during drought is availability and the need for conservation, not safety or quality.

How We've Already Diversified

CCW has not stood still. Over the past decade, CCW has fundamentally shifted away from sole reliance on our western reservoirs. Today, approximately 70% of our supply comes from Lake Texana and the Lower Colorado River via the Mary Rhodes Pipeline — a source largely insulated from our local drought conditions. This diversification is one reason Corpus Christi has been able to maintain water service while other surface water systems face more acute crises.

A Four-Part Strategy for Long-Term Security

The City is advancing a four-tier approach to building a drought-resilient water supply portfolio:

- Groundwater: The Nueces Groundwater Program's Eastern and Western Well Fields are actively producing water today, with pipeline construction underway to deliver that supply directly to the O.N. Stevens Water Treatment Plant. A second groundwater initiative—the Evangeline Groundwater Project—is advancing through permitting, with pipe fusion operations beginning and crews actively on site. Additional groundwater rights at the Li Ranch have been secured by Council, further expanding the long-term portfolio.
- Expanded Surface Water: Infrastructure upgrades to the Mary Rhodes Pipeline are enabling increased delivery capacity from the Colorado River system, bringing additional eastern supply online.
- Reclaimed Water & Reuse: The Reclaimed Water Infrastructure Project is in active design, with the Construction Manager at Risk contract before Council and completion targeted for mid-2027. Agreements are already in place with industrial customers—including Valero and Flint Hills Resources—to receive reclaimed water, directly reducing demand on the potable supply.
- Seawater Desalination: Corpus Christi is pursuing not one but multiple desalination pathways simultaneously. The City of Corpus Christi is working with Corpus Christi Desal Partners to explore options for a potential Inner Harbor Water Treatment Campus. The NRA Harbor Island facility has received a draft TCEQ intake and discharge permit and is moving through contractor selection. The Barney Davis project is in active coordination with CPS Energy. Collectively, these projects represent a deliberate strategy to bring drought-proof, rainfall-independent supply online through more than one path, so that a delay in any single project does not stall the city's water future.

Taken together, these initiatives represent the most deliberate and wide-ranging water supply expansion the Coastal Bend has undertaken in a generation. Groundwater is flowing today. Reuse infrastructure is under design. Multiple desalination pathways are advancing simultaneously. The strategy is built on a simple principle: no single source, no single project, and no single technology should ever again be the only answer to this community's water future.

What Customers Can Do

The most direct action any customer can take right now is to conserve. Every gallon saved extends the runway for our supply projects to come online. Stage 3 restrictions prohibit outdoor watering, vehicle washing with hoses, and other high-use activities. Compliance is not just a legal obligation — it is a community act of resilience.

Track live reservoir levels, forecasts, and project timelines at: www.corpuschristitx.gov/water-supply-dashboard
Learn about Stage 3 restrictions at: stage3.cctexas.com
For questions, call CCW at 361-826-1600.

Infrastructure Leak Index & Conservation Stewardship

How We Measure System Efficiency

The Infrastructure Leak Index (ILI) is an industry-standard metric developed by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and adopted by the Texas Water Development Board to measure how effectively a water utility minimizes losses across its distribution system. The ILI accounts for all forms of water loss, including pipe leakage, metering discrepancies, firefighting use, and maintenance flushing.

A lower ILI indicates better performance. Industry guidelines recommend that systems with CCW's infrastructure profile maintain an ILI between 1.0 and 3.0. For 2025, Corpus Christi Water recorded an ILI of 0.73 — well below the industry benchmark range and a threshold that relatively few large utilities achieve. This reflects not only effective leak detection and rapid repair response, but the cumulative impact of every operational discipline CCW maintains across our 1,700+ miles of pipe serving more than 105,000 customers.

Our Comprehensive Conservation Strategy

CCW's commitment to water stewardship extends beyond leak detection:

- Rapid repair team response and pipe inspections
- Rainwater harvesting and reclaimed water distribution programs that offset demand on potable supply
- Yard Watering Program — capturing water from required dead-end main flushing events and redirecting it for productive landscape use rather than storm drain disposal
- Community education on xeriscaping, efficient irrigation, and indoor water conservation — especially critical during active drought restrictions
- Stage 3 Drought Restrictions enforcement, including outdoor watering bans and non-essential use prohibitions, to protect remaining reservoir supplies

Water stewardship is not just a regulatory obligation at CCW — it is central to the long-term sustainability of the Coastal Bend. For information on conservation programs or system efficiency, contact us at 361-826-1600.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT?

Contact the Water Quality Superintendent at 361-826-1234 or by email at WaterQuality@corpuschristitx.gov. Our team is available to answer questions about water quality, testing results, service line information, or anything in this report.

PLEASE SHARE THIS REPORT

Federal and state regulations require that this report be made available to all persons served by CCW's water system. Please share this report with others who use your water but may not have received it directly — including tenants, residents of apartments, nursing homes, and businesses. You can post it in a common area or distribute copies by hand or mail. A digital version is available at www.corpuschristiwater.com.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Corpus Christi's Mayor and City Council meet on the second, third, and fourth Tuesday of each month. Members of the public may comment on water-related issues and other city business. Visit www.corpuschristitx.gov/our-government/agendas-and-minutes/public-comment-procedures for details on how to participate.

Your Community. Our Commitment.

CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI
CORPUS CHRISTI WATER

CONNECT WITH US

Corpus Christi Water
2726 Holly Road, Corpus Christi, TX 78415
Water Quality Hotline: 361-826-1234
Water Resources Hotline: 361-826-1600
Email: WaterQuality@corpuschristitx.gov
Website: www.corpuschristiwater.com
Water Supply Dashboard: www.corpuschristitx.gov/water-supply-dashboard
Stage 3 Restrictions: stage3.cctexas.com
Securing Water Projects: securingwater.corpuschristitx.gov

Feedback Welcome: Scan the QR code inside this report or visit www.corpuschristiwater.com to share your feedback on this year's Water Quality Report. Your input helps us improve how we communicate with the community we serve.