2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID:
TX1780003

Corpus Christi Water

Serving the Coastal Bend

CCW'S COMMITMENT

Dear Water Customer,

Corpus Christi Water (CCW) is pleased to present our 2024 Water Quality Report in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR Part 141 Subpart O. This regulation requires all public water systems to provide a yearly detail of water resources and water quality.

CCW certified and trained professionals proactively monitor and test the water throughout our distribution system, ensuring the water meets or exceeds federal and state public water system requirements. CCW is a Superior-rated public water system through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), and we are very proud of that distinction.

Thousands of people depend on CCW for safe drinking water. It's a responsibility we do not take lightly. We are committed to serving the community by providing quality water.

For questions about this report, please contact the City of Corpus Christi Water Quality Hotline at 361-826-1234.

Drew Molly, P.E.
Chief Operating Officer
Corpus Christi Water

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

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 one 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.

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; 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. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER SOURCES

Corpus Christi's supply is 100% surface water obtained from a combination of water sources. The Atascosa River and the Nueces River supply water to Lake Corpus Christi, and the Frio River and San Miguel River supply water to Choke Canyon Reservoir. These sources flow down the Nueces River where they are then treated at the O.N. Stevens Water Treatment Plant. Water from the Lower Colorado River is transported through the Mary Rhodes Phase II Pipeline where it meets Lake Texana. Water from Lake Texana is then added and transported through the Mary Rhodes Phase I Pipeline to make the 101-mile journey to the O.N. Stevens Water Treatment Plant.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment of our drinking water is available on the Texas Drinking Water Watch website. The report shows the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in contact with our water supply sources based on human activities and natural conditions. To view the assessment, please click here.

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS

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. Water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human and/or industrial activity. Contaminants that may be present in a water source before treatment include microbial, inorganic, pesticide and herbicide, radioactive, and organic chemical contaminants.

Treatment of water is regulated by the EPA to ensure it is safe to drink. 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 the water poses a health risk. 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 Corpus Christi's Water Quality Hotline at 361-826-1234. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can also be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Corpus Christi Water completed sampling for the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) in 2023. UCMR5 required water systems serving more than 10,000 people to conduct sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. The data collected is used by the EPA to improve the understanding of contaminants that may be present in drinking water and do not have health based standards set.

Contaminants with a detectable limit can be found in the data table on page 8 of this report. For a full report of results, including those contaminants that were not detected, please contact Corpus Christi's Water Quality Hotline at 361-826-1234.

You can also visit the EPA UCMR 5 Data Finder at www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoringrule-data-finder.

YEAR-ROUND SAMPLING, TESTING, AND FLUSHING

There are approximately 1,700 miles of active water mains in Corpus Christi. Highly qualified TCEQ licensed technicians monitor and test water from throughout the City every day of the year. Over 35,000 chemistry tests are performed annually on drinking water using portable analyzers to ensure water remains safe after leaving the O.N. Stevens Water Treatment Plant. Additionally, over 2,500 bacteriological and 12,000 chemistry tests are performed on our drinking water each year at CCW's in-house laboratory. The CCW Water Utilities Laboratory is approved in methods by the TCEQ and National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) and tests water and wastewater for over 100 communities in the Coastal Bend.

The City has approximately 1,800 dead-end mains in the water distribution system. Each dead end main must be flushed monthly per TCEQ regulations. Flushing involves opening fire hydrants to discharge water which helps maintain water quality. During these flushing procedures, CCW tests the disinfectant levels to ensure optimal water conditions.

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
2024	Arsenic (ppb)	2.7	2.7	NA	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2024	Barium (ppm)	0.133	0.133	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2024	Chlorite (ppm)	0.59	0.66	0.25 – 0.66	1.00	0.80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2024	Copper (ppm)	0.0049	0.0049	NA	[1.3]	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2024	Cyanide (ppb)	79*	130	0 – 130	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2024	Fluoride (ppm)	0.35	0.35	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2024	Nitrate (ppm)	0.15	0.15	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2024	Selenium (ppb)	4.5	4.5	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
2024	Source Water (ppm)	5.72	5.33 – 6.05	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2024	Plant 1 (ppm)	4.17	3.89 – 4.38	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2024	Plant 2 (ppm)	4.17	3.89 – 4.38	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2024	Plant 1 Removal Ratio (% removal**)	1.04	0.73 – 1.38	≥1.0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
2024	Plant 2 Removal Ratio (% removal**)	1.04	0.73 – 1.38	≥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
2024	Plant 1 (NTU)	0.23	100.0	≤0.3	1.0	Soil runoff
2024	Plant 2 (NTU)	0.24	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
2024	Chloramines (ppm)	3.41	1.08 – 4.76	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
2024	Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	40	0 – 490	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Highest Yearly Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources
2024	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	40.0	25.6 – 43.4	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2024	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	21.0	0 – 22.9	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 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.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY DATA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Year	Constituent	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Unit of Measurement	MCL	Common Sources
2024	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
2024	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	1.7	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	0.033	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
2024	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	9.1	4.5 – 11.0	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2024	Bromoform (ppb)	13.2	5.5 – 17.4	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2024	Chloroform (ppb)	3.1	0 – 4.1	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2024	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	14.4	9.2 – 15.5	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	MCL	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
2024	Aluminum (ppm)	0.142	NA	0.2	Abundant naturally occurring element
2024	Bicarbonate (ppm)	152	NA	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2024	Calcium (ppm)	71.3	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2024	Chloride (ppm)	135	NA	250	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification
2024	Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	226	NA	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2024	Magnesium (ppm)	11.7	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2024	Manganese (ppb)	1.4	NA	50	Naturally occurring element
2024	Nickel (ppb)	2.8	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
2024	Potassium (ppm)	10.5	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2024	Sodium (ppm)	110	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; oil field by-product
2024	Sulfate (ppm)	87	NA	250	Naturally occurring; oil field by-product
2024	Total Alkalinity (ppm)	125	NA	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2024	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	516	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.

HOW TO READ YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Highest Average	Highest Single Measurement	Range	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources
2024	Substance 1 (ppm)	0.10	0.25	0 – 0.25	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits
2024	Substance 2 (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

DEFINITIONS OF THE WATER QUALITY REPORT TABLE

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water; MCLs are set as close to the maximum contaminant level goal 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 a 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

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) – The lowest value that can be reported for a constituent

NA – Not applicable

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

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

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

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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – Non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause aesthetic effects in drinking water but do not pose a health risk

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

Turbidity – A measure of clarity of drinking water

HOME PLUMBING PIPES MAY IMPACT YOUR EXPOSURE TO LEAD

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Homes built before the 1986 ban on lead plumbing in the United States are more likely to contain pipes, solder, fittings, or fixtures that contain lead material. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Corpus Christi Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. In homes where lead is a concern, steps can be taken to reduce the potential for lead exposure:

- Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for cooking or drinking
- Use a filtration device in your home or kitchen
- Use only cold water for cooking or drinking
- Regularly clean the aerator on your faucet

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or by visiting this website.

UNDERSTANDING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

1. Water Treatment Plant (Lead-Free)

Your water starts lead-free at our treatment facility, where it is rigorously tested to ensure safety before entering the distribution system.

2. City Distribution System (Lead-Free)

Water remains lead-free throughout the entire distribution system.

3. Property Line Transition

Water crosses from public to private plumbing.

4. Home Plumbing

Lead can enter water through older fixtures, solder, or service lines in some homes. Homes built before 1988 are more likely to have plumbing components that contain lead.

If you have an older home or you are concerned that your internal plumbing materials may contain lead, you may want to have your drinking water tested. Find a laboratory certified to test for lead in drinking water by clicking here to view TCEQ's list of accredited laboratories.

CCW LEAD ASSESSMENT

CCW has completed a comprehensive inventory of service lines as required by the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. Based on our assessment, 100% of service lines in our distribution system are classified as non-lead.

To date, CCW has found:

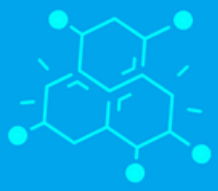
- No lead in active residential and business service lines
- **No lead in service lines serving all schools**
- No lead in service lines serving all licensed daycares

The complete service line inventory is available online at:
www.corpuschristitx.gov/media/ikuil5yr/service-line-inventory.pdf

If you have any questions about our lead service line inventory or would like to learn more about our water system's efforts to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, please contact our office at 361-826-1234.

UNDERSTANDING PFAS IN DRINKING WATER

WHAT ARE PFAS?



PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are a family of thousands of human-made chemicals that have been manufactured since the 1940s. Often called "forever chemicals," PFAS are remarkable for their persistence - they don't break down naturally in the environment or our bodies. Their unique water- and oil-repellent properties have made them valuable in countless products we use daily, but we now know these same properties create long-term environmental and health challenges.

WHERE DO PFAS COME FROM?

Industrial Manufacturing: Facilities that produce waterproof, stain-resistant, or non-stick products often release PFAS during manufacturing processes. These chemicals can enter waterways through industrial discharges.

Firefighting Activities: Certain firefighting foams, especially those used at airports, military bases, and training facilities, contain high concentrations of PFAS that can seep into groundwater.

Consumer Products: Everyday items including stain-resistant carpets and furniture, water-resistant clothing, food packaging, non-stick cookware, and certain cosmetics contain PFAS that can eventually enter wastewater systems.

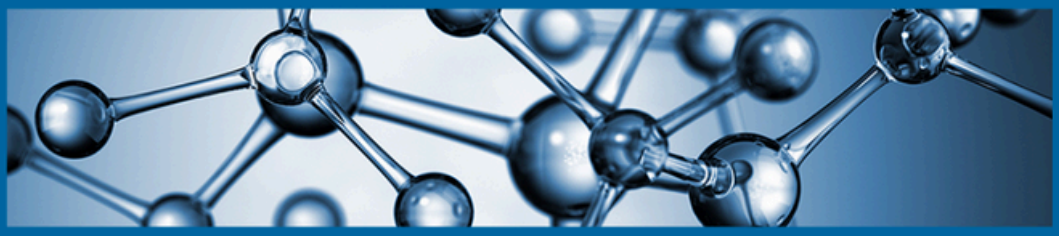
Landfills: When products containing PFAS are disposed of in landfills, these chemicals can leach into soil and eventually reach groundwater supplies.

UNDERSTANDING OUR PFAS RESULTS

Quarterly monitoring detected three PFAS compounds at very low levels, measured in parts per billion (ppb). To put these measurements in perspective - One part per billion equals about one drop of water in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

The compounds detected by CCW are not included in the EPA's contaminants of concern that now have MCLs. PFBA (perfluorobutanoic acid), PFHxA (perfluorohexanoic acid), and PFPeA (perfluoropentanoic acid) were found at levels averaging between 0.0038 and 0.0096 ppb - levels that are far below current federal health advisory guidelines and within the range commonly found in water systems nationwide

UNDERSTANDING PFAS IN DRINKING WATER



OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU

The EPA has announced National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for PFOA and PFOS, the two most prevalent PFAS compounds.

- Public water systems must complete initial monitoring by 2027
  - CCW has completed this requirement
  - No detectable levels of PFOA or PFOS
- Ongoing monitoring required after 2027

While the science and regulations around PFAS continues to evolve, our commitment to providing safe drinking water remains unwavering:

- We will continue regular monitoring for PFAS compounds
- We are evaluating the latest treatment technologies should future needs arise
- We are collaborating with health officials and industry experts to stay current on PFAS research
- We are committed to transparent communication about water quality

WANT TO LEARN MORE?

For residents interested in learning more about PFAS, we recommend visiting:

- **The EPA's PFAS website - epa.gov/pfas**
- Our complete UCMR5 data (available through the contact information provided elsewhere in this report)
- The Texas Department of State Health Services website - www.dshs.texas.gov for local PFAS information

Your trust in our water system is important to us. We remain dedicated to providing safe, clean drinking water while keeping you informed about emerging water quality topics like PFAS.

INFRASTRUCTURE LEAK INDEX

The Infrastructure Leak Index (ILI), an industry-standard metric established by the American Water Works Association and Texas Water Development Board, shows how well we prevent water loss in our system. This standardized measurement accounts for various forms of lost water, including distribution system leakage, firefighting usage, maintenance operations, and metering discrepancies.

A lower ILI number indicates superior performance. Industry guidelines suggest that utilities with our infrastructure profile should maintain an ILI between 1 and 3. For 2024, Corpus Christi Water recorded an ILI score of 2.17, showing excellent management of our 1,700+ miles of pipes serving over 105,000 customers.

CCW remains committed to our comprehensive water conservation strategy, which encompasses:

- Strategic leak detection and rapid response protocols
- Innovative resource reclamation through our rainwater harvesting and reclaimed water distribution programs
- Operational efficiency measures such as our yard watering program utilizing water from dead-end main flushing
- Community engagement through educational outreach promoting water conservation principles and xeriscaping techniques

Our commitment to water stewardship not only ensures regulatory compliance but also contributes to long-term regional water security and sustainability. For additional information regarding our water conservation programs or to learn more about our distribution system efficiency metrics, please contact us at 361-826-1600.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT?

Contact the City of Corpus Christi Water Quality Hotline at 361-826-1234.

PLEASE SHARE INFORMATION

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Corpus Christi's Mayor and City Council meet the second, third, and fourth Tuesday of each month. Information about public participation, public comment, and input can be found by visiting www.corpuschristitx.gov/our-government/agendas-and-minutes/public-comment-procedures/

CONNECT WITH US

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Email: cctxwater@cctexas.com
www.corpuschristiwater.com

FEEDBACK WELCOME

Scan the QR code and take a quick survey about this report.

Corpus Christi Water
CCW℠
Serving the Coastal Bend