



VIOLET WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

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2026 VIOLET WSC CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT P.O. BOX 1146, 3861 CR 61, ROBSTOWN, TX 78380 361-387-3350 PWS #TX1780015

This Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Violet WSC purchases water from the CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI. The City of Corpus Christi provides surface water from Lake Corpus Christi (San Patricio County), Choke Canyon (Live Oak County, Lower Colorado River Authority to Lake Texana (Jackson County).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the 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 or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such 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 regulation establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 systems business office.

EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants 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 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

Violet WSC purchases surface water from SW CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI O.N. STEVENS WATER PLANT. The City of Corpus Christi provides surface water from Lake Corpus Christi (San Patricio County), Choke Canyon (Live Oak County, Lower Colorado River Authority to Lake Texana (Jackson County).

A lead service line inventory of the VWSC system has been prepared and is available to view in person at the VWSC office located at 3861 CR 61, Robstown, Tx 78380. A violation occurred in our system. We were late in testing for Lead and Copper on our water line from January - June. We were ordered to do testing at certain chosen sites and this was done October – November 2025. This has been completed and passed.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Violet Water Supply 361-387-3350.

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. VIOLET 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 VIOLET WSC at 361-387-1042. 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>.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

DEFINITIONS and ABBREVIATIONS-The following tables contain scientific terms and measure, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level: 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close 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 (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk. MCLG's 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): This is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

pCi/l – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm – Milligrams per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb - Microgram per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppt – Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq – Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

TT - A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water

Na - Not Applicable

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

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

The Board of Directors for Violet Water Supply Corporation meet at 6:00 p.m. every 3rd Monday for a regular monthly meeting, at the Corporation office, 3861 CR 61, Robstown, TX. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 361-387-3350.

VIOLET WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION ANNUAL WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2025

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Violet WSC at 361-387-3350.

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled	Constituent	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	90 th Percentile	AL	Units	Sites of AL	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Copper, Free	0-0.136	0.103	1.3	ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2025	Lead	0-9.41	2.08	15	ppb	None	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Year	Disinfection By-Products	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	29	21.6-35.2	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	None	By products in drinking water disinfection

“*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.”

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3152 MEADOW LANE, ROBSTOWN	2025	12	9.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2156 CR 20 B, PETRONILA	2025	31	31.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Disinfectant Residual

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

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Monochloramine	2025	3.2	PPM	.81-4.40	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

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

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	3152 MEADOW LANE, ROBSTOWN	2025	12	9.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2156 CR 20 B, PETRONILA	2025	31	31.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date		Highest Value	Range	Unit	MC L	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	6/20/2025		12.4	8.8 - 12.4	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	10/20/2025		0.28	0.27 - 0.28	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/4/2024		0.36	0.35 - 0.36	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

2025 CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Range	MCL {AL}	MCLG	Likely Source of Constituent
2024	Arsenic (ppm)	2.7	NA	10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production wastes.
2025	Barium (ppm)	0.119	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Fluoride (ppm)	0.48	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive; discharge fertilizer factories.
2025	Cyanide (ppb)	80*	0-150	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel / metal factories.
2025	Copper (ppm)	0.0040	NA	{1.3}	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Nitrate	1.5	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
2025	Chlorite (ppm)	0.80	0.19– 0.80	1	0.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2025	Selenium	4.0	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
2025	Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	20	0-30	800	800	Water additive used to control microbes.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
2023	Atrazine (ppb)	0.13	NA	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

TURBIDITY

Year	Turbidity	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest % of Samples Meeting Units	Entry Point	Single Measurement MCL	Source of Contaminant
2025	Plant 1 (NTU)	0.15	100.0	≤0.3	1	Soil runoff
2025	Plant 2 (NTU)	0.20	100.0	≤0.3	1	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, and diarrhea and associated headaches.

Cryptosporidium Monitoring

Year	Constituent	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2019	Cryptosporidium	0.01	Total (Oo)cysts/L	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Cryptosporidium is of great concern in public water systems that treat surface water for drinking water sources. Resistant to disinfectants. *Cryptosporidium* can cause gastrointestinal illness in individuals who consume contaminated water. The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) is required by congress in order to increase protection from microbial contaminants such as *Cryptosporidium* sampling over a two year span. The City of Corpus Christi began sampling in April 2019.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Year	Constituent	Highest Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	11.0	NA	50	0	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
2023	Uranium (ppb)	1.0	NA	30	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Year/Constituent	Highest Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2025 Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	4.2	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2025 Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	8.6	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2025 Chloroform (ppb)	1.1	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2025 Bromoform (ppb)	14.0	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct 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.

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS-NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS

Year	Constituent	Average	Range	SMCL	Source of Contaminant
2025	Bicarbonate (ppm)	184	NA	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2025	Chloride (ppm)	178	NA	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification.
2025	Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	236	NA	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2025	Calcium (ppm)	70	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Aluminum (ppm)	0.118	NA	0.2	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Sulfate (ppm)	116	NA	300	Naturally occurring; oil field by-product
2025	Sodium (ppm)	121	N/A	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity
2025	Total Alkalinity (ppm)	151	NA	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2025	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	643	NA	1000	Total dissolved constituents in water
2025	Magnesium (ppm)	14.8	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Nickel (ppm)	2	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
2025	Potassium (ppm)	9.35	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2024	Manganese (ppb)	1.4	NA	50	Naturally occurring element

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 in this document, but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 (UCMR5)

Year	Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Average	Range	MRL	Likely Source of Contaminant
2023	Lithium (ppb)	21.7	18.7-26.2	NA	Naturally occurring element.
2023	Perfluorobutanoic acid (ppt)	0.0096	0.0073-0.0115	NA	Breakdown product of per & polyfluoroalkyl substance in consumer products & industrial applications.
2023	Perfluorohexanoic acid (ppt)	0.0038	0-0.0038	NA	Breakdown product of per & polyfluoroalkyl substances in consumer products & industrial applications.
2023	Perfluoropentanoic acid (ppt)	0.0045	0-0.0056	NA	Breakdown product of per & polyfluoroalkyl substances in consumer products & industrial applications.

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024 - 6/23/2025	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
10/17/2024 - 7/23/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	
10/17/2024 - 7/23/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	
1/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	LEAD & COPPER RULE	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	Failed to comply with follow-up or routine tap monitoring requirements related to lead and copper
5/1/2025 - 5/31/2025	REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	Failed to collect routine or replacement coliform samples
7/1/2025 - 9/30/2025	TTHM	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products
7/1/2025 - 9/30/2025	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.