City of La Vernia, Texas
2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of La Vernia Water System

Phone Number: 830-779-4541

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

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; 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

2ND Thursday of each month

Time: 6:30 P.M.

Location: La Vernia City Hall
102 E. Chihuahua Street

Phone Number: (830) 779-4541

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at the number provided above.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

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

-Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

-Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

-Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemical production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm runOff, and septic systems.

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

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (830)779.4541.
-para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of La Vernia Water System is ground water from the Wilcox/Carrizo Aquifers. The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the Director of Public Works for the City of La Vernia, or you can review the Source Water Susceptibility Assessment at the TCEQ at http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is 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.

Abbreviations

- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L – picocuies per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

Definitions

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	-The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	-The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	-The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	-The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
mrem:	-Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb:	-Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	-Not applicable.
Avg:	-Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm :	-Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

La Vernia Water Well (TX2470004)
Lead and Copper
Definitions:
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: 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 ALL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.149	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching form wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	2	2.1-2.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	21	20.8-20.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	09/27/2012	1.01	0.735-1.01	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.0265	0.0265-0.0265	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge for metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	09/27/2012	1.53	0-1.53	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.25	0.25-0.25	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.11	0.02-0.11	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	09/27/2012	2.69	0-2.69	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2015	5.6	5.6-5.6	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Combined Radium 226/228	09/27/2012	3	3–3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Compliance	09/27/2012	3	3–3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Canyon Regional Water Authority Wells Ranch (TX0940096)
Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Data	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	04/23/2013	0.101	0.101	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrates	2015	1.84	0.02-1.84	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Level Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	06/072012	4.6	4.6-4.6	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

***EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.**

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dichloromethane	2014	1	0.8-0.8	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.

Violations Table

Note on Violations

TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the, TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may not have been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (http://dww.tecq.texas.gov/DWW/) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water manly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2015	2015	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later then 30 days after learning the results.

Water Conservation Saves Water, Money, and Energy

- **Check for hidden water leaks.**

Read the house water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same, there is a leak.

- **Check your toilets for leaks.**

Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl within 30 minutes, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Most replacement parts are inexpensive and easy to install.

- **Don't use the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket.**

Every time you flush a cigarette butt, facial tissue or other small bit of trash, five to seven gallons of water is wasted.

- **Put plastic bottles in your toilet tank.**

To cut down on water waste, put an inch or two of sand or pebbles inside each of two plastic bottles to weigh them down. Fill the bottles with water, screw the lids on, and put them in your toilet tank, safely away from the operating mechanisms. This may save ten or more gallons of water per day. Be sure at least 3 gallons of water remain in the tank so it will flush properly. For new installations, consider buying "low flush" toilets, which use 1 to 2 gallons per flush instead of the usual 3 to 5 gallons.

- **Insulate your water pipes.**

It's easy and inexpensive to with pre-slit foam pipe insulation. You'll get hot water faster plus avoid wasting water while it heats up.

- **Install water-saving shower heads and low-flow faucet aerators.**

Inexpensive water-saving shower heads or restrictors are easy for the homeowner to install. Also, long, hot showers can use five to ten gallons every unneeded minute. Limit your showers to the time it takes to soap up, wash down and rinse off. Also, all household faucets should be fit with aerators. This single best home water conservation method is also the cheapest!

- **Take shorter showers.**

One way to cut down on water use is to turn off the shower after soaping up, and then turn it back on to rinse. A four-minute shower uses approximately 20 to 40 gallons of water.

- **Turn off the water after you wet your toothbrush**

There is no need to keep the water running while brushing your teeth. Just wet your brush and fill a glass for mouth rinsing.

- **Rinse your razor in the sink**

Fill the sink with a few inches of warm water to rinse your razor just as well as running water, with far less water waste.

- **Check faucets and pipes for leaks**

A small drip from a worn faucet washer can waste 20 gallons of water per day. Larger leaks can waste hundreds of gallons.

- **Use your dishwasher and clothes washer for only full loads.**

Automatic dishwashers and clothes washers should be fully loaded for optimum water conservation. With clothes washers, avoid the permanent press cycle, which uses an added 20 liters (5 gallons) for the extra rinse. For partial loads, adjust water levels to match the size of the load. Replace old clothes washers. New Energy Star rated washers use 35 - 50% less water and 50% less energy per load. If you're in the market for a new clothes washer, consider buying a water-saving frontload washer.

- **Minimize use of kitchen sink garbage disposal units.**

In sink garbage disposals require lots of water to operate properly, and also add considerably to the volume of solids in a septic tank which can lead to maintenance problems. Start a compost pile or use an indoor kitchen composter as alternate methods of disposing food waste.

- **When washing dishes by hand, don't leave the water running for rinsing.**

If your have a double-basin, fill one with soapy water and one with rinse water. If you have a single-basin sink, gather washed dishes in a dish rack and rinse them with a spray device or a pan full of hot water.

- **Don't let the faucet run while you clean vegetables.**

Just rinse them in a stoppered sink or a pan of clean water.

- **Keep a bottle of drinking water in the fridge.**

Running tap water to cool it off for drinking water is wasteful.

In the average home, the toilet accounts for 28% of water use.

These conservation tips provided by LA VERNIA ***Public Works Department.***