



City of La Vernia
102 E. Chihuahua Street
La Vernia, Texas 78121

Fun Facts

- The average American uses 100 gallons of water per day or 320 gallons used every day by the average family.
- Without water, the earth would look like the moon.
- 68.7% of the fresh water on Earth is trapped in glaciers.
- Household leaks can waste more than 1 trillion gallons annually nationwide. That's equal to the annual household water use of more than 11 million homes.
- An inch of water covering an acre (27,154 gallons) weighs 113 tons.
- About 6,800 gallons of water is required to grow a day's food for a family of four.
- Water covers 70.9 percent of the planet's surface.

Conservation Tips

- Nearly 22% of indoor home water use comes from doing laundry. Save water by making sure to adjust the settings on your machine to the proper load size!
- All of those flushes can add up to nearly 20 gallons a day down the toilet. If you still have a standard toilet, which uses close to 3.5 gallons a flush, you can save by retrofitting or filling your tank with something that will displace some of that water, such as a brick.
- Keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator. Then you won't have to run tap water to cool it.
- Use a broom to sweep your driveway, garage, or sidewalk instead of using water.
- Use a bucket of water to wash your bike or the family car and rinse quickly with a hose.
- Replacing old toilets can save 16,000 gallons of water per year (for a family of four). If you have not replaced your toilets in a while and your home was built before 1992, consider switching to a WaterSense-labeled model, which uses 1.28 gallons or less per flush. You can even consider putting in a dual flush toilet, which allow you to adjust the amount of water used per flush to further conserve.
- One broken sprinkler head could waste up to 25,000 gallons of water over a 6 month irrigation season.

Source: https://www.fcwa.org/story_of_water/html/facts.htm

Billing questions : 830-779-4541 opt. 4
Public Works Director: 830-779-4541 opt. 12

For after-hours emergencies, please contact the On-call Employee at 830-581-8002 OR if you are unable to reach someone at the number listed please call Wilson County Sheriff's Dispatch at 830-393-2535



As a reminder, water bills are due on the 15th of each month

Mission: To provide our customers with safe drinking water, an adequate supply of water for our daily essential needs, and react in a timely, professional manner to all citizen requests.

City of La Vernia
2021 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-
Council Chambers
102 E. Chihuahua Street
La Vernia, Texas 78121**

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.

City of La Vernia, situated in the Carrizo Wilcox Aquifer, provides groundwater to customers which comes from either a city owned Well or CRWA (Wells Ranch).

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 detection 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/sway/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=>

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>.

Definitions: The following might assist you with the terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions.

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 or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs 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 or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 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.

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

NA: not applicable

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

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

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

Copper & Lead

| Contaminant (Units) | Collection Date | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violations | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--|
| Copper | 2021 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.153 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

2021 Regulated Contaminants Detected (La Vernia Water Well – TX2470004)

| Contaminant (Units) | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violations | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|------------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) | 2021 | 5 | 4.7-4.7 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2021 | 15 | 15.4-15.4 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Barium (ppm) | 2021 | 0.0434 | 0.0434-0.0434 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of annual deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2021 | 0.34 | 0.34-0.34 | 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) | 2021 | 0.1 | 0.06-0.1 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------|-----------|---|
| Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L) | 2021 | 6.1 | 6.1-6.1 | 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

Disinfectant Residuals

| Contaminant (Units) | Year | Avg. Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source in drinking water |
|---------------------|------|------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Free Chlorine | 2021 | 1.81 | .52-2.22 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes |

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

(Canyon Regional Water Authority Wells Ranch – TX0940096)

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | Year | Highest level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely source of contamination |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Beta/photon emitters | 5/24/2018 | 5.5 | 5.5 – 5.5 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

Inorganic Contaminates

| Contaminant (Units) | Year | Avg. Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely source of contamination |
|---------------------|------|------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Asbestos | 2018 | <0.197 | 0-7 | 7 | 7 | MFL | N | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |

Synthetic Organic Contaminates

| Contaminants (Units) | Collection date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2021 | 94.6 | 1.2 – 94.6 | 0 | 6 | ppb | N | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | 12/30/2021 | 01/11/2022 | 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 than 30 days after learning the results. |

*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 to mainly from corrosion of lead and copper continuing plumbing materials.