

**2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Consumer Confidence Report(CCR)**

**PWS ID NUMBER: TX0310005**  
**PWS Name: LAGUNA MADRE WATER DISTRICT**

The source of drinking water used by  
LAGUNA MADRE WATER DISTRICT is  
Surface Water

Annual Water Quality Report for the period  
of January 1 to December 31, 2011

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

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.

**Required Language for ALL  
Community Public Water Systems**

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 1 (800) 426-4791.

Immuno-compromised 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. EPA/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 1(800) 426 - 4791.

For more information regarding this report  
contact:

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Phone (956)943-2626

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 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 get your water tested. Information  
on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize  
exposure is available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline or at  
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Este informe contiene información muy importante  
sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable  
con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**Information on Sources of 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 Contaminants that may be present in source

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from  
sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations,
- and - 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  
as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and
- 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.

**Information about Secondary Contaminants**

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.

Pentachlorophenol	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	4/8/2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastic factories.
Xylenes	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Turbidity				
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.47 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	95.56%	N	Soil runoff.

#### 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 Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may have not been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.

#### Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/4/2010		We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

#### Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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

2011 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8/11/2010	1.3	1.3	0.306	0	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	8/11/2010	0	15	10.2	3	N	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	2010	31	7.1 - 25.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (THM) *	2010	54	17.5 - 104.3	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
Antimony	2010	1.06	0.493-1.06	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2010	1.8	0.26 - 1.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2010	0.107	0.1 - 0.107	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2010	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense.
Cadmium	2010	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries
Chromium	2010	1.13	0.431 - 1.13	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	2010	0.2	0.24 - 0.24	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Mercury	2010	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills, cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2010	0.08	0.07 - 0.08	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Selenium	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Selenium	2010	5.05	0 - 5.05	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2010	0.066	0 - 0.066	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	3/20/2008	6	3 - 6	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	3/20/2008	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants, pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	4/8/2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
2,4 - D	4/8/2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	4/8/2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	4/8/2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff of herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	7/9/2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	4/8/2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	7/9/2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, or gardens.
Methoxychlor	2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	4/8/2010	Levels Lower than detect	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.