helps you become knowledgeable
(EPA) required tests and is presented in
Environmental Protection Agency
the data from the most recent U.S.
The analysis was made by using
of water San Antonio Water System
This report is a summary of the quality
system disorders can be particularly
at risk from infections. You should
with HIV/AIDS or other immune
treatment with steroids; and people
transplants; those who are undergoing
Your physician or health care provider.
Infants, some elderly or immuno-compromised
Cryptosporidium
lessen the risk of infection by
such as
Cryptosporidium
population to certain microbial contaminants,
Hotline at
800-426-4791
You may be more vulnerable than the general
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
See Drinking Water Report.
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 (800-426-4791).
SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS
Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron), which
are 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 affect the appearance and taste of
your water.
HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT 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 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 two 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.
SPECIAL NOTICE
You may be more vulnerable than the general
population to certain microbial contaminants,
such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water.
Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised
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 appropriate means to
lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium
are available from the Safe Drinking Water
Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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
  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 residential use
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and
  volatilize 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

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?
The source of drinking water used by SAWS Texas Research
Park is ground water from the Edwards Aquifer. A Source
Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water
source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission
on Environmental Quality. This information describes the
susceptibility and types of contaminants 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 protection strategies. Some of this source water
assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water
Watch at http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/.

For more information on source water assessments and
protection efforts at our systems, please contact us.
COLIFORM BACTERIA
Total Coliforms

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

LEAD AND COPPER

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED (Not associated with adverse health effects)

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

CONTACT US

Questions About Your Water Quality Report?

210-233-3176

IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

WEBSITE

www.saws.org

EN ESPAÑOL

Para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.