about what is in your drinking water. This report is a summary of the quality of the water provided by the San Antonio Water System (SAWS) to its customers. The analysis was made by using methods and equipment approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in a format that makes it easy for you to understand.

The data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) report is presented in this document. The data is not necessarily current or comprehensive. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. The analysis was made by using methods and equipment approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The data is not necessarily current or comprehensive. 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 as 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

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?
The source of drinking water used by SAWS West View Subdivision 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 on water source 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.

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 at 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 plumbing 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. 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The analysis was made by using methods and equipment approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The data is not necessarily current or comprehensive. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.
### MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Level</th>
<th>Minimum Level</th>
<th>Maximum Level</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>MRDLg</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Source of Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine residual, Free</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>&lt;4.0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Total Coliforms:** Total coliform bacteria are used as an indicator of microbial contamination in drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more numerous than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

**Total Coliforms:** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliforms:** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

### LEAD AND COPPER

**Chlorine residual, free 2011**
- 1.14 ppm
- 0.5 ppm
- 1.8 ppm
- 4.0 ppm
- <4.0 ppm
- Disinfectant used to control microbes

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**
- 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.

**Disinfectants and disinfection by-products**
- By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Inorganic Contaminants**
- Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

**Radioactive Contaminants**
- Decay of natural and man-made deposits

**Note:** The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.