Our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal drinking water requirements. This Water Quality Report is a summary about the drinking water San Antonio Water System (SAWS) provides our customers. The data in this report was prepared from the most recent required tests set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Public water systems, like SAWS, are required by law to report every year on the type and quantity of substances that are in our water. This law – the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amended by Congress in 1996 – has specific guidelines concerning drinking water quality, as well as the methods and frequency of testing. The EPA with assistance locally from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) administers the SDWA to ensure that tap water is safe to drink by restricting presences of contaminants in public water systems. In addition, SAWS tests the quality of water daily.

Our Commitment to You
SAWS is genuinely committed to providing our customers with plentiful, affordable and quality drinking water. Historically, SAWS and its predecessors have been rated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality as a superior water system since 1936.

Your confidence in San Antonio’s water supply is important to us. We hope this information will help you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

Where Our Water Comes From
During 2007 – the testing period represented in this report – your SAWS drinking water originated as groundwater from the Trinity aquifer.

What are Contaminants?
A contaminant is a technical term for anything detected other than water. It is natural for drinking water to contain some contaminants, and San Antonio Water System is no exception. But the presence of contaminants in drinking water and even bottled water does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Sources for 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 the naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

What are 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. Although these constituents are not causes for health concern and not required to be reported in this document, a table with this information is presented on page 4 of this report.
Inorganic Contaminants (2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Concentration Range Found</th>
<th>Avg. Conc. Found</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Possible Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>0.038 – 0.038</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppb)</td>
<td>1.8 – 1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>0.52 – 0.52</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Added for dental health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>0.44 – 0.44</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)</td>
<td>1.4 – 1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross alpha Adjusted (pCi/L)</td>
<td>1.3 – 1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organic Contaminants: Testing waived, not reported or none detected

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant</th>
<th>Test Year</th>
<th>Concentration Range Found</th>
<th>Avg. Conc. Found</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>MRDLG</th>
<th>Possible Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine Residual, Free (ppm)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.36 – 1.7</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microbes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Notice

For Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Immune Problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain contaminants found in our drinking water. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
What Are Coliforms?
Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of 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 hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material.

Microbiological Contaminants Monitoring

Total Coliform
Reported monthly tests found no coliform bacteria

Fecal Coliform
Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria

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Lead and Copper Results (2003)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>Number of Residences Exceeding Action Level</th>
<th>Possible Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>0.165</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection By-Products
Waived or not yet sampled

Distribution Sampling for By-Products of Drinking Water Chlorination (Disinfection) (2004)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Concentration Range Found</th>
<th>Average Concentration Found</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)</td>
<td>1.9 – 1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppb)</td>
<td>2.9 – 2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turbidity  Not required

What is Turbidity? Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Public Participation Opportunities

SAWS offers the public the opportunity to speak to us about your water needs. To find out when SAWS Board meetings are scheduled, call SAWS Communications and Community Relations Office at 233-3832. You can also visit our Web site on the Internet at www.saws.org.

Contact Us

By Phone
704-SAWS (704-7297)
Our Customer Service lines are open 24 hours a day for:
- Customer service help
- Reporting leaks, main breaks, or sewer back-ups
- Contacting us for water quality concerns

On the Web
www.saws.org
Our Web site has the latest news and program information on water issues.

In Your Neighborhood
(210) 233-3832
SAWS Community Relations team extends its community outreach efforts with neighborhood leaders through homeowners associations and neighborhood meetings, schools and community gatherings. Call us for more information about how we can assist in your neighborhood.

Visit Us
Customer Service Locations
Downtown   2800 U.S. Hwy 281 N.
Eastside   915 South W.W. White Rd.
Westside   Las Palmas Mall

Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

If you would like more information or a copy of this Water Quality Report in Spanish, please call 704-7297.

En Español
Este reporte incluye información sobre su agua potable. Si desea más información o una copia de este reporte en español, por favor llame al 704-7297.