2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM

PWS ID Number: **TX 0150018**

This report is a summary of the quality of water San Antonio Water System (SAWS) provides its customers. The analyses presented in this report were made using 2025 data from the most recent tests required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We hope this information helps you become knowledgeable about what is 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, agriculture, livestock operations, and wildlife.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Escherichia (E. coli) are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

SAWS is required to sample 390 sites in the distribution system for bacteria each month, and no E. coli positives were found in our drinking water in 2025.

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 SAWS drinking water originates as groundwater from the Edwards, Carrizo, Simsboro, Trinity and Wilcox aquifers, and in some areas, surface water from Canyon Lake. No Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for your water system. 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. SAWS purchases water from Canyon Regional Water Authority, GBRA Western Canyon Water Supply, Oliver Ranch, Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation, Texas Water Supply Co., and Vista Ridge LLC.

The information contained in the assessment allows us to better focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at **http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/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 (**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. The secondary constituents results are available for this system on Texas Drinking Water Watch at **http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/**.

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 home plumbing. San Antonio Water System 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, please visit our website at **saws.org/lead** for information on lead in drinking water, testing options and steps you can take to minimize exposure.

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LEAD SERVICE LINE PUBLIC INVENTORY

SAWS is offering a free water service line inspection for all eligible customers through Project Lead. Eligibility is based on the year the customer's house was built and if their current water service line status is "unknown." Homes built prior to 1989 and have not completed any service line inspection will be eligible. In 1989 the use of lead materials for water service lines was banned.

Customer and SAWS water service line inspections are being conducted to fill our publicly available water service line inventory. Customers also have the option to self-report their service line material. For more information on service line inspections, self-reporting service line material, and accessing the Water Service Line Inventory Map, please visit our website at **saws.org/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 immuno-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 healthcare 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**.

VIOLATIONS

The SAWS system received no violations in 2025.

HOW TO READ YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONTAMINANTS

The highest amount of a contaminant detected in SAWS drinking water.

Below this level, a contaminant has no known or expected health risks.

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements SAWS must follow.

Parts per million – one ppm equals to one teaspoon in 1,302 gallons.

How a contaminant ends up in SAWS drinking water.

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Substance 1	2024	0.112	0.024 – 0.112	2	2	1.5	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Substance 2	2023	0.15	0.03 – 0.15	50	50	15	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits

The year or years tests were conducted.

The amount from lowest to highest of a contaminant detected in SAWS drinking water.

The highest amount of a contaminant EPA allows in drinking water.

Parts per billion – one ppb equals to one teaspoon in 1,302,000 gallons.

This describes some of the ways contaminants enter drinking water; wording is provided by EPA and may or may not apply to SAWS.

COLIFORM BACTERIA – Monitored in the Distribution System

Parameter/Substance	Date Sampled	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or *E. Coli* or Fecal MCL	Total No. of Positive *E. Coli* or Fecal	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	2024	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	0.17	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive.	4	No	Naturally present in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER – Monitoring Done at Customers' Taps

Parameter/Substance	Date Sampled	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.187	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2024	0	15	1.6	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – Monitored in the Distribution System

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	30.6	0 – 30.6	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)*	2025	86.2	0 – 86.2	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – Monitored at the Water Plants

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2025	0.125	0.024 – 0.125	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Diethylhexyl Adipate	2025	1.0	<0.6 – 1.0	0.4	0.4	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Dibromochloromethane	2025	9.9	<1.0 – 9.9	NA	NA	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	2025	0.69	<0.5 – 0.69	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	2025	0.004	<0.001 – 0.004	NA	NA	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	2.45	<0.25 - 2.45	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2025	1.83	0.29 - 1.83	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	3.1	0 - 3.1	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural depsits; discharge from mines
Thallium, Total	2025	0.61	0 - 0.61	0.5	2	ppb	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Xylenes, Total	2025	0.001	0 - 0.001	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS – Monitored at the Water Plants

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2025	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	2025	0	0 – 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2024	1.7	0 – 1.7	0	30	µg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon Emitters	2023	5.5	0 – 5.5	0	50	pCi/L**	No	Decay of man-made and natural deposits

**The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL – Monitored in the Distribution System

Parameter/Substance	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual, Free	2025	1.46	0.16 – 3.7	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

UCMR 5 RESULTS

DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRL	Health-Based Reference Concentration	Units	Health Information Summary
Lithium	2025	15.6	13.1 – 17.2	9	10	ppb	This data is part of UCMR 5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

RESULTS FROM SYSTEMS WE PURCHASED WATER FROM:

GBRA WESTERN CANYON WATER SUPPLY

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	23.9	23.9 – 23.9	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)*	2025	71.3	71.3 – 71.3	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2025	0.0258	0.0258 – 0.0258	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.22	0.22 – 0.22	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum plants
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	0.06	0.06 – 0.06	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TURBIDITY

Turbidity†	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.09 NTU	1 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	100%	0.3 NTU	No	Soil runoff

†Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration systems and disinfectants.

VISTA RIDGE LLC

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	0	0	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)*	2025	4	4 – 4.4	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.0945	0.0945 - 0.0945	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	2025	3.7	1.8 - 3.7	NA	NA	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	2023	0.21	0.21 – 0.21	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	2023	3.9	3.9 – 3.9	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2023	1.16	1.16 – 1.16	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Parameter/Substance	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual, Free	2025	1.47	1.19 – 2.10	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

SCHERTZ-SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	0	0	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)*	2025	4	4 – 4.4	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2025	0.117	0.117 - 0.117	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	2025	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	NA	NA	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	2025	<0.5	0	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Parameter/Substance	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual, Free	2025	1.7	1.2 – 2.1	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

CRWA WELLS RANCH

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	0	0.0 - 0.0	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)*	2025	9	0.00 - 68.4	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2025	0.082	0.001 - 2	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	< 0.5	0.5 - 4.0	4	4.0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	< 0.25	0.25 - 10	10	10.0	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from spetic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	2024	< 3.0	3.0 - 15	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2023	< 1.0	1.0 - 5	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Parameter/Substance	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual, Free	2025	2.32	1.89 - 3.20	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

CRWA LAKE DUNLAP

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	16.8	32.6 - 71.7	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)*	2025	53.9	41.5 - 68.4	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2025	0.04	0.00 - 2.0	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	< 0.5	0.5 - 4.0	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	0.97	0.01 - 10	10	10.0	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from spetic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Concentration Range Found	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	2023	< 3.0	NA	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2023	< 1.0	NA	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Parameter/Substance	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual, Free	2025	2.32	1.58 - 3.6	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

DEFINITIONS

The preceding tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

AL (Action Level) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ALG (Action Level Goal) – 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 (Average) – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment – 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.

Level 2 Assessment – 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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) – 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.

MFL – Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

MRDL (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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) – The level of a 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.

mrem – Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

MRL (Minimum Reporting Levels) – The lowest concentrations laboratories may report to the EPA. MRLs are determined using data from multiple laboratories that participate in the EPA's MRL-setting studies and are not associated with contaminant health effects information. The EPA establishes MRLs to ensure consistency in the quality of the information reported to the agency.

NA – Not applicable

ND – Not detected

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppq – Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

TT (Treatment Technique) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

µmhos/cm – Micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

STATE WATER LOSS AUDIT

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of January through December 2025, San Antonio Water System (all San Antonio Water System PWSs) lost an estimated combined total of 15,849,683,432 gallons of water through main breaks, leaks, inaccurate customer metering, theft and other causes.

San Antonio Water System

SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM

PWS ID Number: TX 0150018

Questions About Your Water Quality Report?

If you would like more information or a copy of this Water Quality Report, call:

210-233-3477

Call 24 Hours a Day to:

- Report leaks, main breaks or sewer spills
- Discuss water quality concerns

210-704-SAWS (210-704-7297)

In Your Neighborhood

SAWS' external relations team extends its community outreach efforts with neighborhood leaders through homeowner associations, neighborhood meetings, school events and other community gatherings. Call us for more information about how we can assist in your neighborhood.

210-233-3246

Website

Our website has the latest news and program information on water issues.

www.saws.org

En español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al:

210-233-3477

Join the MySAWS conversation