

**BIROME WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION**  
ROUTE 1 BOX 73  
MOUNT CALM, TEXAS 76673  
(254) 994-1206

June 29, 2017

Dear Consumer,

Many public water systems are required by federal regulation to routinely analyze for fluoride levels in the drinking water they provide to consumers. An analysis of the drinking water in your community has found a level of 2.26 *mg/l* of fluoride. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) has set a standard for fluoride at 2.0 *mg/l* to *minimize* the occurrence of objectionable dental fluorosis.

Fluoride at the appropriate levels in the drinking water of children up to the age of nine reduces cavities. However, children exposed to levels of fluoride greater than 1.0 and 2.0 *mg/l* develop dental fluorosis in their permanent teeth.

Since fluoride affects *only* developing teeth, households without children would not be expected to be affected by this level of fluoride, individuals with children under the age of nine are encouraged to seek other sources of water for their children.

The E. P. A. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for fluoride is 4.0 *mg/l*. That standard is based upon protection from crippling skeletal floozies, which may result from levels of 4.0 *mg/l* or more. The MCL is an enforceable standard and has been set to protect public health.

Your water supplier can lower the concentration of fluoride to the level where beneficial effects still occur, cavity prevention, and where the occurrence of dental fluorosis is minimal. The technology for the removal of fluoride is currently available but the use of this technology by your utility may increase your monthly water bill. Treatment systems for the removal of fluoride from drinking water are also available for home use. Information on such systems is available at the address given below. Low fluoride bottled drinking water that would meet all standards is also available.

For more information, contact:

Charles Beseda  
P O Box 140  
Mount Calm, Texas 76673  
Phone No: (254) 749-5784

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1090017

BIROME WSC

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Charles Beeseda

Phone 254 - 749 - 7718

BIROME WSC pumps Ground Water from wells.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.  
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (254) 749-5794.

## Sources 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.

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.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 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>.

### Information about Source Water Assessments

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 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 protection 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 source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - PST / 1113 FM 339	GW	Y	MT. CALM TX 76673
2 - 1239 FM 339 / 0.5 MI W OF 1	GW	Y	MT. CALM, TX 76673

## 2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

Definitions:  
 Action Level Goal (ALG): 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.  
 Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	10/09/2015	1.3	1.3	0.1482	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	10/09/2015	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Water Quality Test Results

- Definitions:  
 Avg: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures; some of which may require explanation.  
 Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.  
 Level 1 Assessment: 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.  
 Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: A Level 1 assessment is 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: 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.  
 Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: A Level 2 assessment is 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.  
 MFL: 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.  
 na: 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 million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) not applicable.

## Water Quality Test Results

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)  
 NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)  
 pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)  
 ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.  
 ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.  
 Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
 ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)  
 ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	4	3.5 - 3.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TT HM)	2016	18	17.5 - 17.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	12	10.1 - 11.3	0	10	ppb	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production
Barium	03/04/2015	0.0983	0.0983 - 0.0983	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/04/2015	2.26	2.26 - 2.26	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	0.13	0.13 - 0.13	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	03/04/2015	11.7	11.7 - 11.7	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	01/17/2012	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfectants on By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	4	3.5 - 3.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Barium	03/04/2015	0.0983	0.0983 - 0.0983	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/04/2015	2.26	2.26 - 2.26	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	0.13	0.13 - 0.13	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	03/04/2015	11.7	11.7 - 11.7	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	01/17/2012	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Violations Table**

**Arsenic**

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2016	06/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	07/01/2016	09/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	10/01/2016	12/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

**Lead and Copper Rule**

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	01/30/2016	05/19/2016	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

**BIROME WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION**

**Meets Every 4th Thursday of Each Month.**

**IF you have questions you May call Charles Beseda at 254-749-5784.**

**The next meeting will be JULY 27, 2017**

**at the Birome water office .**

**The address is 1131 FM 339**

**MT. CALM, TX 76676**