2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

published in 2020

LANGHAM CREEK UTILITY DISTRICT

Save Water Save Life

Our Water Meets all Federal (EPA) and State Requirements

This report is produced to provide information about your water system including the quality of your water, the source of the water, levels of detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water rules.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) assessed our system, Langham Creek Utility District (Langham Creek UD), and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the tables in this report which uses testing results from 2013 through 2019.

Because our water meets all state and federal drinking water health standards for the sampling period, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Langham Creek UD system identification number is 1011249. Thank you for taking the time to read and learn about the water you drink.

En Español – Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 281-376-8802.

Where Your Water Comes From

Langham Creek UD obtains surface water from the West Harris County Regional Water Authority. The remainder comes from three groundwater wells here in the District, which draw water from the Evangeline Aquifer, that is available for use during high demand periods.

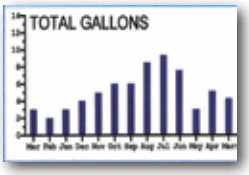
The District also has interconnect lines with neighboring Barker Cypress MUD, HCMUD No. 70, HCMUD No. 149, HCMUD No. 183, HCMUD No. 239, HCMUD No. 264 and NWHCMUD No. 16. These water suppliers are governed by the same drinking water regulations as Langham Creek UD.

Public Participation

Langham Creek UD meets at noon on the second Wednesday of each month at the offices of Schwartz, Page & Harding, LLP, 1300 Post Oak Blvd. Ste 1400, Houston, Texas 77056.

Agendas and last minute cancellations will be posted in the district at Water Plant No. 1, 17650 Glenmorris.

Track Your Water Usage



Your water bill contains helpful information on a 12-month chart. You can also compare your water usage to other residents in the District.

In the middle column at the top of your bill is the average residential water usage of Langham Creek UD's 3,217 homes for the month.

SPECIAL NOTICE for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, Persons with Immune Problems

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 persons 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 on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

What's in the Water

The EPA prescribes regulations that 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. 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1.800.426.4791** or at the following website: **www.epa.gov/safewater.**

Table Information

The tables contain chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The TCEQ and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The constituents detected in Langham Creek UD's water are listed below and all detects were well below the maximum contaminant level allowed in drinking water.

The agencies do not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. This report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), states the results of the most current water testing from 2013 through 2019.

Inorganics - Regulated

Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Allowed (EPA's MCL)	MCLG	Meets Standards	Possible source of Contaminant
2017-19	Barium	ppm	0.0500	0.0226	0.064	2.0	2.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2017-19	Cyanide	ppb	0.062	0.000	0.190	200.0	200.0	yes	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories
2017-19	Fluoride	ppm	0.292	0.000	0.530	4.0	4.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2018-19	Nitrate	ppm	0.423	0.200	1.020	10.0	10.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2013-15	Nitrite	ppm	0.015	0.000	0.030	1.0	1.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Organics - Regulated

Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Allowed (EPA's MCL)	MCLG	Meets Standards	Possible source of Contaminant
2019	Atrazine	ppb	0.125	0.000	0.190	3.0	3.0	yes	Runoff containing herbicides
2019	Simazine	ppb	0.025	0.000	0.080	4.0	4.0	yes	Runoff containing herbicides

Radioactive Contaminants - Regulated

2015-17	Gross beta emitters	pCi/L	2.500	0.000	5.900	50.0	0.0	yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2011-17	Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	1.330	1.000	1.500	5.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Constituent	Unit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Possible Source of Contaminant
2019	Chloramines	ppm	2.39	0.70	3.50	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfectant Byproducts - Regulated

Year	Constituent	Unit	Avg	Min	Max	MCL
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	25.70	13.10	40.70	60.0
2019	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	33.70	11.00	76.90	80.0

Disinfectant Byproducts (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants (such as Chloramines) reacts with natural organic material in water. The District monitors the water distribution system as required by Stage 2 of the federal Disinfectant Byproduct Rule.

Turbidity - Clarity of Water - Continuously Sampled at the Water Plant - Regulated

2019 Turbidity‡ Highest single measure 0.52 NTUs
Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits 96.0%

Turbidity is measured in NTUs and is caused by soil runoff. 95% of samples tested each month must be less than or equal to the limit of 0.300 NTUs.

‡Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. Turbidity is a cloudiness or haziness of water caused by individual particles that are too small to be seen without magnification, thus being much like smoke in air. Turbidity has no health effects but it is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. 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.

Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Water District Management at 281.376.8802.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Contaminants - Unregulated

Tested	Contaminant	Unit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Contaminant
2017-19	Bromoform	ppb	0.50	0.00	2.00	The Unregulated contaminants listed are byproducts of the drinking water disinfection.
2017-19	Bromodichloromethane	ppb	7.07	0.00	15.00	
2017-19	Chloroform	ppb	16.08	6.40	21.00	
2017-19	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2.22	0.00	5.90	

Secondary Constituent - Unregulated

Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Meets Standards	Possible source of Contaminant
2017-19	Sodium	ppm	23.47	9.30	30.70	no standards set	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Constituents

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. Some of these contaminants are called secondary contaminants and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA.

For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office, Water District Management at 281-376-8802.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

https://wdm2.firstbilling.com/Account/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2f

Terms Used in this Report

Contaminant: The technical term for anything else in water except pure water is "contaminant." Technically, pure, fresh orange juice can be considered water which has been "contaminated" by the oil, orange pulp and flavorings in the orange which make it taste so good.

Obviously, some contaminants aren't good and can actually be hazardous to your health at specific levels. Those are the ones that are tested and measured.

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: 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: 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.

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

MCLG, Max. Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL, Max. Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG, Max. 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 contamination.

na: not established at this time

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb – Part per billion (milligrams per liter) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm – Part per million (milligrams per liter) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Lead and Copper – Tested at the Customer's Tap (samples collected from 30 homes)

Year Tested	Substance	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile	No. of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Possible Sources of Lead and Copper
2018	Lead	ppb	0.739	0 of 30	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
2018	Copper	ppm	0.201	0 of 30	1.3	

Information on Lead in Water

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.

Langham Creek UD 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Have Questions

More information about particular health risks or contaminants may be available at:

EPA ~ 1.800.426.471
https://safewater.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/categories/201454308-Consumer-Confidence-Reports-CCRs-

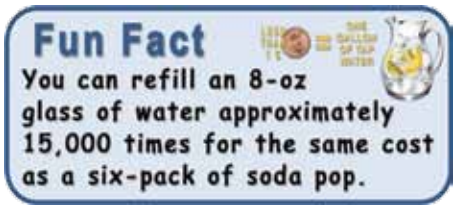
Harris County Health Department ~ 713.439.6000
http://publichealth.harriscountytx.gov/Services-Programs/All-Services/Drinking-Water

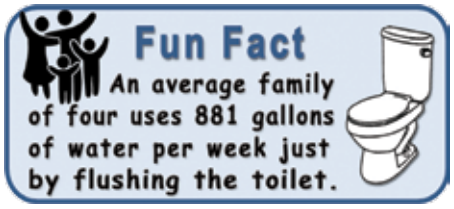
Operator ~ Water District Management (WDM)
281.376.8802 ~ ~ https://www.wdmtexas.com/

This Report is also available online at www.wdmtexas.com.

Water Conservation

It's important
and it all starts with you





Additional Testing

Additional testing is done daily at the water plants and throughout the community at various locations to ensure that a safe level of disinfectant is in the system.

Water samples are sent to an independent state approved laboratory to verify the absence of harmful bacteria. No such bacteria has been detected in this water system.