

## 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

### Langham Creek UD

(PWS ID: TX1011249)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

*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.*



Issued June 2023

### Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Langham Creek UD is Ground Water and comes from the Evangeline Aquifer in Harris County. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Si Environmental at 281-807-9500. The complete source water assessment can be found at <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

*Langham Creek UD purchased surface water from the West Harris County Regional Water Authority from January 2022 – December 2022 to supplement the water pumped from wells. Attached you will find a table of the regulated contaminants detected for the West Harris County Regional Water Authority. If you require additional information on their water, please contact the water authority at 281-398-8211.*

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

**DATE: BOARD OF DIRECTORS GENERALLY  
MEET ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF EACH  
MONTH**  
**TIME: 12:00 P.M.**  
**LOCATION: 1300 POST OAK, SUITE 2500, HOUSTON  
TX 77056**  
**PHONE: 713-623-4531**

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request one be scheduled, please call us or email us at [cyp.customerservice@sienviro.com](mailto:cyp.customerservice@sienviro.com).



SAVE WATER  
SAVE THE EARTH

### Is my water safe?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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. 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 sources 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, 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.

### ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

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, and color of drinking water, please contact the systems business office. 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.

### Information about Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted. Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems but are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the systems business office.

### *En Español*

*Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (281)807-9500.*

*In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2022, our system lost an estimated 13,127,568 gallons of water, which is equivalent to about 4% of total gallons produced. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call Si Environmental at 281-807-9500.*

### 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 immune-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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

The State of Texas monitors for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	32	9.4 - 41.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	33	10.4 - 24.7	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
Barium	2020	0.0656	0.0629 - 0.0656	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2020	100	100 - 100	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2020	0.23	0.23 - 0.23	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.4	0.28 - 0.4	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Simazine	2022	0.07	0.07 - 0.07	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Atrazine	2022	0.11	0 - 0.11	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters ***	2022	4.1	0 - 4.1	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

TOTAL COLIFORM- NONE DETECTED  
 FECAL COLIFORM-NONE DETECTED  
 TURBIDITY – NOT REQUIRED

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED  
 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED  
 E.COLI – NONE DETECTED

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2022	Chloramine	0.5	2.11	4.4	4	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant added to control microbes

### LEAD AND COPPER

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 [HTTP://WWW.EPA.GOV/SAFEWATER/LEAD](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Lead/Copper	Year	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	MCLG	Action Level	Units	Was This a Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2021	0.225	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021	0	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE PROTECTS PUBLIC HEALTH BY MINIMIZING LEAD AND COPPER LEVELS IN DRINKING WATER, PRIMARILY BY REDUCING WATER CORROSION. LEAD AND COPPER ENTER DRINKING WATER MAINLY FROM CORROSION OF LEAD AND COPPER IN PLUMBING MATERIALS.

### 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.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Units
Chlorodibromomethane	2022	2.2	0	3.8	ppb
Bromoform	2022	0.2	0	1.1	ppb
Chloroform	2022	11.9	4.3	18.8	ppb
Bromodichloromethane	2022	6.5	4.1	8.2	ppb

### Violations

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	4/1/2022	6/30/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) *			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	4/1/2022	6/30/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

\*Please see the public notice language at the end of this document for additional information.

## AH (EP003) & EWPP3 (EP101)

### Monitored at Water Plants

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	EP003	EP101	MIN	AVG	MAX
ARSENIC (MG/L)	0.01	0	ND	0.0027	ND	0.0014	0.0027
ATRAZINE (UG/L)	3	3	0.27	0.2	0.2	0.235	0.27
BARIUM (MG/L)	2	2	0.0536	0.0628	0.0536	0.0582	0.0628
CYANIDE (MG/L)	0.2	0.2	0.02	ND	ND	0.01	0.02
FLUORIDE (MG/L)	4	4	0.21	0.3	0.21	0.255	0.3
NITRATE (MG/L)	10	10	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.225	0.23
SIMAZINE (UG/L)	4	4	ND	0.09	ND	0.045	0.09

### Secondary Standards

CONTAMINANT	SCL	EP003	EP101	MIN	AVG	MAX
ALUMINUM (MG/L)	0.2	0.0651	0.11	0.0651	0.0876	0.11
CHLORIDE (MG/L)	250	42	51	42	46.5	51
IRON (MG/L)	0.3	0.19	ND	ND	0.095	0.19
MANGANESE (MG/L)	0.05	0.0071	0.0044	0.0044	0.0058	0.0071
PH (SU)	8.5	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.75	7.9
SULFATE (MG/L)	250	32	42	32	37	42
TDS (MG/L)	500	250	284	250	267	284
TEXAS COPPER (MG/L)	1	0.0033	ND	ND	0.0016	0.0033
ZINC (MG/L)	5	0.0073	ND	ND	0.0036	0.0073

### EWPP3

**Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU: 99.40%**

**Yearly Maximum [NTU]: 0.51**

**Sep-22**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
# of Monthly Turbidity Samples	186	168	186	180	186	180	186	186	180	186	180	186
# of samples above 0.3 NTU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Average Turbidity [NTU]	0.18	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.1	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.13
Max Turbidity Reading [NTU]	0.32	0.46	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.38	0.51	0.32	0.34	0.42
% ≤ 0.3 NTU	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%

### Abbreviations and Definitions

**PPQ** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

**pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**PPM** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**PPB** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**PPT** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant level (MRDL)** –The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant in necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – 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.

**Treatment Technique** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**Action Level Goal (ALG)**- The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MREM/year**- millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**NA** - not applicable

**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.

If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, TCEQ recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). TCEQ considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. To learn more about your 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=>

**Mandatory Language for Monitoring and Reporting Violation**  
**Chemical Sampling**  
**CHEMICAL MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR**

The **Langham Creek Utility District** water system **PWS ID TX1011249** has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples of water provided to their customers, and report the results of those samples to the TCEQ on a regular basis.

We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituents: Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and TTHM. These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s) 4/1/2022 – 6/30/22

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

Samples were collected and analyzed however the invoice went to an old address and was therefore not paid in a timely manner resulting in this violation. The invoice has been paid and the sample results are now available online at <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Wendy Rambin at 281-807-9500.

Posted /Delivered on: 7/1/23

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