

# 2015 Consumer Confidence Report Data

## LITTLE CHUTE WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 44503382

The purpose of this report is to summarize the results of the water testing conducted on the Village of Little Chute water system during the calendar year of 2015. The report has been prepared to meet the requirements of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) adopted by Congress and to provide our customers with information about their municipal water system. We take pride in the quality of the drinking water supplied to our customers and continue to work diligently to assure the delivery of reliable and safe water. The Village of Little Chute Utility encourages public interest and participation in our Community's decisions affecting drinking water. For information on the water system, contact the Water Utility by telephone at (920) 788-7522 or by emailing to: [lcwater@littlechutewi.org](mailto:lcwater@littlechutewi.org). Regular Utility Commission public discussion meetings are held on the Third Tuesday of each month in the Council Chambers, located in the Village Hall at 108 W. Main Street, at 6:00 p.m. Please contact the Village Administrator Office at (920) 788-7380 to have an item placed on the agenda or to make arrangements for reasonable accommodation.

### Health Information

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 Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

### Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	734	Active
2	Groundwater	805	Active
3	Groundwater	615	Active

### Educational Information

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, 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

### **Detected Contaminants**

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

### **Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances**

#### **Contaminant Health Effects: Lead**

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

#### **Additional Health Information**

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. Little Chute Waterworks 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

The Village of Little Chute water system did not monitor for cryptosporidium or radon in 2015, State and Federal drinking water regulations did not require them to do so.

### Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Safe, clean drinking water is what we expect when we turn on our faucets. The DNR Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater manages activities that affect the safety, quality and availability of drinking water to protect public health and our water resources. For more information please see: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/drinkingwater/>

### Definitions

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AL:	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
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)

### 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. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

<b>Contaminant (units)</b>	<b>Level Found</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>
CHLORATE (ppb)	100	23 – 100	7/28/2014
CHROMIUM 6 (ppb)	.03	0 - .03	9/22/2015
MOLYBDENUM (ppb)	1.6	0 – 1.6	9/22/2015
STRONTIUM (ppm)	27	2.6 - 27	9/22/2015
SULFATE (ppm)	410	160 - 410	9/22/2015

## Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	1 – 1	7/28/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.003	.001 - .003	7/28/2014	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	2	1.4 – 2	7/28/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100	n/a	1	.64 – 1	7/28/2014	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	.04	.03 - .04	7/28/2014	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	290	160 – 290	7/28/2014	NO	n/a
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	5.6	3.8 – 5.6	7/28/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	5	0 – 5	7/28/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	5.6	3.8 – 5.6	7/28/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 (ppb) Site B-3	60	60	3	0 – 3		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) Site B-7	60	60	2	0 – 2		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM Site (ppb) B-3	80	n/a	7.8	0 – 7.8		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM Site (ppb) B-7	80	n/a	5.2	0 -5.2		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Found	# of Results Above Action Level	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.11	0	8/28/2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0	10	1	8/28/2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits