2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

VILLAGE OF LITTLE CHUTE WATERWORKS 2024

PWS ID: 44503382

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Sam Schepp at (920) 788-7522

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

For information on the water system, contact the Water Utility by telephone at (920) 788-7522 or by emailing to: 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 5:00 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
3	Groundwater	805	Active
4	Groundwater	615	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Sam Schepp at (920) 788-7522.

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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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, 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.
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
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule

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.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant (units)	**Site**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant / Sample Date** (only noted if prior to 2024)
HAA5 (ppb)	B-3	60	60	1	1	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-3	80	0	7.4	7.4	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	B-7	60	60	1	1	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-7	80	0	7.3	7.3	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	**Site**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant / Sample Date** (only noted if prior to 2024)
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.005	0.002 - 0.005	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits / 5.8.2023
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	1.8	1.4 - 1.8	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories / 5.8.2023
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.5000	0.0000 - 1.5000	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products. / 5.9.2023
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	190.00	160.00 - 190.00	NO	n/a / 5.9.2023

Contaminant (units)	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Level**	**Range**	**# of Results**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant / Sample Date** (only noted if prior to 2024)
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0860	0.0072 - 0.1600	0 of 60 results were above the action level.	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	7.60	0.00 - 14.00	0 of 60 results were above the action level.	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant / Sample Date (only noted if prior to 2024)
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	3.9	2.0 - 3.9	NO	Erosion of natural deposits / 5.9.2023
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	2.0	1.1 - 2.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits / 5.9.2023
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	5.0	2.2 - 5.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits / 5.9.2023
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.4	0.3 - 0.4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits / 5.9.2023

CONTAMINANTS WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH GROUNDWATER STANDARD, HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL, OR A SECONDARY MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL

The following table lists contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Public Health Groundwater Standard (PHGS), Health Advisory Level (HAL), or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Public Health Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Public Health Groundwater Standards and Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	Site	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant / Sample Date (only noted if prior to 2024)
ALUMINUM (ppm)		0.05	0.2	0.03	0.00 - 0.03	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits / 10.30.2023
CHLORIDE (ppm)		250		16.00	12.00 - 16.00	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners / 10.30.2023
IRON (ppm)		0.3		0.11	0.00 - 0.11	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes / 11.7.2023
MANGANESE (ppm)		0.05	0.3	0.01	0.00 - 0.01	Leaching from natural deposits / 10.30.2023
SULFATE (ppm)		250		450.00	150.00 - 450.00	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes / 11.7.2023

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.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)
TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (ppb)	0.14	0.09 - 0.14	7.25.2023

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant / Sample Date (only noted if prior to 2024)
TOLUENE (ppm)		1	1	0.0003	0.0000 - 0.0013	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories

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Within the last 12 months we conducted Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring in accordance with US EPA rules. We are required to inform you of this sampling. We are only required to include results showing detections within this report; however, if you would like a copy of all results, please contact us at (920) 788-7522.

HEALTH EFFECTS

for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances/SMCL exceedances/PHGS or HAL exceedances

Contaminant Health Effects:

Sulfate: Waters containing sulfate in quantities above the SMCL are not hazardous to health but may be objectionable for taste, odor, or color.

Additional Health Information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Little Chute Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Little Chute Waterworks (Sam Schepp at (920) 788-7522. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We are required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024 and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory here/by: To view the current Lead and Copper Service Line Inventory, please see the following: https://www.littlechutewi.org/529/Water-Utility

OTHER COMPLIANCE

Other Drinking Water Regulations Violations

Description of Violation	Date of Violation	Date Violation Resolved
Failed to develop an initial inventory for service line materials that meets federal requirements	10/17/2024	

Actions Taken

The Inventory spreadsheet and other required material were submitted to the DNR on time for the October 16, 2024, deadline. Upon DNR's review, they identified clerical mistakes that the DNR felt did not conform to the requirements, and we received a violation notice on March 4, 2025.

Please see the following for required public notification for above violation:

March 7th, 2025, Public Notice of Violation Regarding Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) :

Failure to Submit an Adequate Inventory for Service Line Materials

Little Chute Waterworks (Water System ID #44503382)

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement, and we are required to provide Public Notice (PN) to all our residents and others using our water. **This is not an emergency**, but as our customers, you have a right to know: (1) What happened, (2) What we've done to correct this situation, and (3) What can be done to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

What Happened?

As required by EPA and DNR, during 2023 and 2024, the Village of Little Chute worked to develop an Inventory of materials for every one of our water service lines serving individual customers, with the specific intention of looking for lead. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. This effort included reviewing construction and maintenance records and performing in-house inspections. The Inventory spreadsheet and other required material were submitted to the DNR on time for the October 16, 2024, deadline. Upon DNR's review, they identified clerical mistakes that the DNR felt did not conform to the requirements, and we received a violation notice on March 4, 2025.

What has been done to correct the Violation?

The Village has been able to easily address all these clerical violations issued by the DNR. We have reviewed and corrected our Inventory, the Inventory is being resubmitted to DNR. The Inventory will also be made available on the Village's website.

What does this mean? This is not an emergency.
If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead pipes, brass faucets, plumbing with leaded solder, and other plumbing components containing lead. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead services lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986. Service lines made of galvanized iron or steel that are (or were previously) downstream of lead service lines are classified as galvanized requiring replacement (GRR). Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health. Among homes without lead service lines, the most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and plumbing with lead solder. In the coming months we will be developing a plan to resolve the uncertainties, which we are required to do in the next 10 years.

What are the health effects of lead in drinking water?
Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

What should I do to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water?

- If you have a water filter, be sure to use it properly. Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. Make sure you use a filter certified to remove lead. Read the directions to learn how to properly install and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.
- Clean your aerator. Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- Use cold water. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Run your water. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, and the length of the lead service line. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.
- Learn if you have a lead service line**. Find out if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead. Ask your water utility or if your utility doesn't have information a licensed plumber may be able to assist. "Protect Your Tap: A Quick Check for Lead" is EPA's step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home, which can be found at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking- water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead.
- Learn about construction in your neighborhood. If you have a lead service line, you should be aware of any nearby construction or maintenance work that could disturb the line. Ground tremors from construction may suddenly cause more lead to be released from lead service lines in the area.
- Have your water tested. Contact your water utility to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water.

Conclusion
This notice has been sent to all customers of the Village's water utility and to known apartment-dwellers who do not receive a water bill. Do you know anyone who you believe may not have received this notice? If so, please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, 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.

For more information about the Inventory, please contact the Water Department at (920) 788-7522.