

# 2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## VILLAGE OF LITTLE CHUTE WATERWORKS 2021

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 2021. 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.



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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 2021, State and Federal drinking water regulations did not require them to do so.

## 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.
HAL	Health Advisory Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
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)
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.

## REGULATED SUBSTANCE

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1	2021	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	7.3	7.3	2021	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1	2021	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	6.5	6.5	2021	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1	2021	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	0 - 1	2021	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.003	0.002 - 0.003	2020	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	2.0	1.5 - 2.0	2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100		1.4000	0.0 - 1.4	2020	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	270.00	140- 270	2020	NO	n/a
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	4.3	1.2 - 4.3	2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	2.1	0.8 - 2.1	2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	4.4	0.0 - 4.4	2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level	# of Results Above Action Level	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.058	0	2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0	4.9	0	2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## CONTAMINANTS WITH A HEALTH ADVISORY LEVEL OR A SECONDARY MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a 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, 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. Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	SMCL (ppm)	HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
ALUMINUM (ppm)	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.01 - 0.01	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CHLORIDE (ppm)	250		32.00	7.60 - 32.00	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
IRON (ppm)	0.3		0.09	0.05 - 0.09	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
MANGANESE (ppm)	0.05	0.3	0.0039	0.0 - 0.0039	2021	Leaching from natural deposits
SULFATE (ppm)	250		400.00	140.00 - 400.00	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
ZINC (ppm)	5		0.03	0.0 - 0.03	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
ALUMINUM (ppm)	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.01 - 0.01	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

### Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances/SMCL exceedances/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.

## UNREGULATED SUBSTANCE

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Year Sampled
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	.93	0 - .93	2019
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	.73	0 - .73	2019
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	.54	0 - .54	2019
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	.64	0 - .64	2019
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	.60	0 - .60	2019
HAA9 Group (ppb)	3.4	0 - 3.4	2019
Total Brominated HAAs (ppb)	2.8	0 - 2.8	2019

### 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>