



## Important Information about your drinking water & our water system.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Por favor, haga que alguien traducirlo para usted, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

### Water System Information

The Village of Bellevue is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact the Village Water Utility (920) 468-5225, option #9 or attend a Village Board meeting at 3100 Eaton Road starting at 6:30pm on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

### 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).

### Sources of Water

Source Id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
2	Groundwater well	970	Emergency use only
4	Groundwater well	1,130	Emergency use only
5	Purchased Surface Water	Lake Michigan	Active

### Purchased Water

PWS ID	PWS Name
43602878	Central Brown County Water Authority
43603648	Manitowoc Waterworks

### 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.

### Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
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.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
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)

### 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 (unit)	Site	M CL	MC LG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-12	60	60	26	13-22		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-12	80	0	38.4	23.7-33.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-3	60	60	13	11-17		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-3	80	0	24.2	21.8-26.6		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-5	60	60	33	13-35		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-5	80	0	48.3	25.3-69.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	E-5	60	60	15	9-23		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	E-5	80	0	23.5	18.9-32.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Lead and Copper**

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MC LG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.6760	0 of 30 results was above the action level	7/28/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.00	0 of 30 results were above the action level	7/28/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**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. Bellevue 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).

**Detected Contaminants from Purchased Surface Water**

Our water system purchases water from Manitowoc Public Utilities through the Central Brown County Water Authority. In addition to the detected contaminants listed previously, following are the results from Manitowoc Water System.

**Detected Contaminants from Purchased Surface Water- Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Pesticides and Herbicides**

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.028	0.028	8/11/2020	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

**Detected Contaminants from Purchased Surface Water -**

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date if prior to	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	1.0	1.0		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.020	0.020		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.70	0.70		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	100	100	0.47	0.47		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface water and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
Nitrate (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.44	0.44	2/26/2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural
Nitrate-Nitrite (NO3+NO2) (ppm)	10	10	0.28	0.28		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural

**Detected Contaminants from Purchased Surface Water -**

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radium, (226+228) (pCi/L)	5	0	0.46	0.46	2/18/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	0.313	0.313	2/18/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

**Turbidity Monitoring**

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm the effectiveness of the Manitowoc Water filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. During the year, the highest single, entry point turbidity measurement was 0.08 NTU.

**Unregulated Contaminates**

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. Below is a chart we are required to monitor. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)
Metolachlor (Dual) (ppb)	0.01	0.01	8/11/2020
Sodium (ppm)	7.1	7.1	
Sulfate (ppm)	21.0	21.0	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	3.5	3.5	2/18/2020
Chloroform (ppb)	2.6	2.6	2/18/2020
Manganese (ppb)	0.7	0.7	2018 Manitowoc UCMR 4

**Monitoring Violations**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period noted in the above table, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminant(s) noted, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning—Ending
DBP Monitoring/Reporting	Dbp	Distribution	10/4/2021—10/14/2021
Fail to Collect Routine Samples—RTCR	Microbiological Contaminants	Distribution System	11/1/2021—11/30/2021

**Actions Taken**

Between October 4 and October 14, 2021, a Disinfection Byproduct Sample was taken from the incorrect location. While there was still a sample taken that was tested as safe, it was not taken from an approved DNR sampling location. The Village acted to be sure that it is clear internally which locations are approved for DNR monitoring.

Between November 1 and November 30, 2021, a Routine Chlorine Sample was not reported correctly to the DNR. The sample was taken correctly and was safe, however the violation is still required to be reported. The Village will be monitoring the paperwork submitted to the DNR closer to ensure everything is submitted correctly.