

CITY UPDATE

June 2021



Two Rivers City Government 101

The City of Two Rivers is 1 of 10 cities in Wisconsin that operates under the council-manager form of government as provided in Chapter 64 of WI Statutes. Many other cities that operate under mayor-council form have an appointed city administrator, whose duties may be similar to a city manager but are based on local ordinance or resolution.

Council-manager government is the most common form of local government across the United States. It follows a corporate model, with the City Council serving as the elected board of directors and the appointed city manager serving at the Council's pleasure as the city's chief executive officer.

With all funds taken into account, Two Rivers City Government is a \$35 million annual operation. That total includes the General Fund operating budget, various utility budgets (Electric, Water, Wastewater, Storm Water, Solid Waste), capital projects funds and various special revenue funds.

Governing Body

Our nine Council members are elected "at-large" and represent the City as a whole (vs. election by district, as state law provides in mayor-council cities). Council members serve three-year terms; three council seats are up for election each year. The basic job of each elected official is to represent residents' best interests and apply their own best judgment in making policy decisions, creating or amending city ordinances, and adopting various budgets for city operations and capital improvements.

In addition to serving on the City Council, Council members serve on various City Boards, Committees, and Commissions that make recommendations to the City Council. Contact information for City Council members is provided below.

Curt Andrews (Council Pres.) 214.215.4642 candrews@two-rivers.org	Adam Wachowski (Council VP) 920.901.7165 awachowski@two-rivers.org	Mark Bittner 920.242.6724 mbittner@two-rivers.org
Jeff Dahlke 920.309.2101 jdahlke@two-rivers.org	Tracey Koach 920.657.1237 tkoach@two-rivers.org	Darla LeClair 920.645.4896 dleclair@two-rivers.org
William (Bill) LeClair 920.391.9827 bleclair@two-rivers.org	Jay Remiker 920.905.4164 jremiker@two-rivers.org	Bonnie Shimulunas 920.794.4479 bshimulunas@two-rivers.org

City Manager and Department Heads

The City Manager, Department Heads, and their respective departments are responsible for the implementation and administration of the policies adopted by Council. Contact information is listed below.

Greg Buckley-City Manager 920.793.5532 gbuckley@two-rivers.org	Jamie Jackson-City Clerk 920.793.5526 jjackson@two-rivers.org	Brian Kohlmeier-Police Chief 920.793.5501 bkohlmeier@two-rivers.org
Steve Denzien-Fire Chief 920.793.5519 sdenzien@two-rivers.org	Dave Buss-Finance Director 920.793.5525 dbuss@two-rivers.org	Jim McDonald-Public Works Director 920.793.5539 jmcdonald@two-rivers.org
Brian Dellemann-Electric Utility Director 920.793.5553 bdellemann@two-rivers.org	Ross Blaha-Water Utility Director 920.793.5558 rblaha@two-rivers.org	Terri Vosters-Parks & Recreation Director 920.793.5593 tvosters@two-rivers.org
Jeff Dawson, Library Director 920.793.7104 jdawson@two-rivers.org	Elizabeth Runge, Community Development Director 920.793.5564 erunge@two-rivers.org	Jane Drager, Building Inspector 920.793.5566 jdrager@two-rivers.org

FIND DETAILS ON UPCOMING EVENTS AT EXPLORETWORIVERS.COM



June 1	Jazz in the Park	July 6	Kids Night Chalk It Up
June 11	Movie at the Ballpark: A League of Their Own	July 8	Concert in the Park: The Del Rays
June 13	HFM Marathon	July 9	Bare Bones Band on the Beach
June 15	Optimist Cancer Walk	July 10	Bryan Lee Day
June 19	Gone Fishing	July 14	Concert in the Park: Manitowoc Marine Band
June 22	Bike Rodeo	July 16-18	Kiwanis Fish Derby & Festival
June 24	Sundae Thursday	July 17	Acoustic Concert: Shawn Kubak
June 25-27	Beach Bash	July 18	Concert in the Park: Two Rivers Community Band
June 25	Cool City Classic Car Cruise	July 20	Family Night
June 26	Cool City Car Show	July 22	Concert in the Park: Two Rivers Community Band
July 1	Elvis Tribute Artist Tony Rocker	July 23-25	Snowfest
July 3	Acoustic Concert: MC Smith & John Minard	July 24	Acoustic Concert: Sweet on Cue
July 3	Nettle Hill Band on the Beach	July 28	Concert in the Park: Two Rivers Community Band
July 4	July 4 Fireworks Celebration	July 29	Concert in the Park: Bella Musik



2020 Consumer Confidence Report Data

TWO RIVERS WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 43604363

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Ross Blaha at 920-793-5558.

If you need to have this report translated, contact us. Please call: 920-793-5558

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Two Rivers City Hall, 1st & 3rd Mondays, Monthly at 6 pm

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)	Waterbody Name	Status
1	Surface Water		LAKE MICHIGAN	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Ross Blaha at 920-793-5558.

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.
MFL	million fibers per liter
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: 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 contaminants.
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D21	60	60	29	22		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D21	80	0	55.0	35.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D3	60	60	24	17 - 29		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D3	80	0	56.5	24.5 - 70.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D34	60	60	18	15 - 37		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D34	80	0	34.2	26.2 - 78.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D37	60	60	17	22 - 24		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	D37	80	0	33.4	37.4 - 50.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D41	60	60	30	22		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D41	80	0	55.6	34.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D1/D5	60	60	26	19 - 32		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D1/D5	80	0	57.9	31.3 - 74.7		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.021	0.021		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.7	0.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		0.7500	0.7500		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	0.32	0.32		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	12.00	12.00		No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1800	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	9/17/2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	15.00	1 of 30 results were above the action level.	8/28/2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	0.8	0.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.3	0.3		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ATRAZINE (ppb)		3	3	0.0	0.0 - 0.0		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

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 2020)
SULFATE (ppm)	21.00	21.00	
METOLACHLOR (DUAL) (ppb)	0.00	0.00 - 0.01	

UCMR4 completed in 2020. No contaminants found. Information is available upon request.

Other Compliance

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
SD2 The overflow of the Northside ground storage reservoir does not terminate in a downward opening with a free air break 12 to 24-inches above a splash pad or rip rap as required in s. NR 811.64, Wis. Adm. Code. In addition, I'm concerned that the area surrounding the discharge pipe is above the outlet elevation of 608.25 and water could back up into the pipe if the storm sewer drain is clogged with debris.	10/9/2020	12/31/2021

Actions Taken

Working with WDNR on plans and specifications.

Violation of the Terms of a Variance, Exemption, or Administrative or Judicial Order

None.

Noncompliance with Recordkeeping and Compliance Data

None.

Turbidity Monitoring

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than 0.1 NTU/0.3NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the year, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.046 NTU.

Additional Health Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and you children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Two Rivers Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water; however, we cannot control the variety of materials used in the home owner's 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 .