Algoma Sanitary District #1

We are pleased to present you with this report. As you will see from the charts on this page, your Water Utility did not have a single contaminate violation. In order to verify and provide safe drinking water, we need to constantly monitor for bacteria and all 130 samples for the year came back with safe results.

Consumer Confidence Report

We are constantly striving to be the best water provider for you while keeping rates as low as possible. Our staff is working for you 7 days a week. We also have an operator on call when the office is closed in case of emergencies.

2005 Information

Charts & information below are provided from the DNR

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).

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.

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.
MFL	million fibers per liter
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.

Unregulated Contaminants (Results for our District)

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLORO-METHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.51	.51	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.47	.47	NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLORO-METHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.77	.77	NO	n/a

Source of Water

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)
1	Groundwater	673
2	Groundwater	655

Volatile Organic Contaminants (Results for our District)

Contami-nant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2005)	Violation	Typical Source of Contami-nant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	1.8	1.8		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radioactive Contaminants (Results for our District)

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	13.5 (average)	11.0-16.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIV-ITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	7.0 (average)	6.6- 7.4	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. MCL units are in millirem/year. Calculation for compliance with MCL is not possible unless level found is greater than 50 pCi/l.
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	3.8 (average)	3.5- 4.1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants (Results for our District)

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.102	.102	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.668 (average)	.0380- .6830	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.2 (average)	1.1- 1.6	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.5 (average)	nd- 5.10	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	20.60	20.60	NO	N/A
ARSENIC ppb)	10	0	0	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
IRON	.3	n/a	0.00	0-0.03	NO	N/A

The table below displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminants Tested for:
Disinfection Byproducts	1
Inorganic Contaminants	16
Microbiological Contaminants	1
Radioactive Contaminants	1
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	21

Water Hardness

Water	Grains per gallon
Hardness	18

Other Information of Interest

Beyond 2006

The District continues to be busy with construction for the Municipal Water System which has undertaken two large phases and currently we are in the process of sub phase III. The District will have over 24 miles of water main and 1,674 service valves by mid November 2006. The District based sub phase III construction on requests & petitions from homeowners living in the affected areas.

The District's mission is to get water to residents that want or need the water. We are not able to service all areas due to the fact that we are a voluntary Municipal Water System, the choice is up to you. The District will use petitions from residents for future sub phases. These petitions have been successful in bringing water mains into localized areas as it shows the District upfront which properties desire to have the Municipal Water System available at their property line. If you are interested in receiving Municipal Water, please call us and we will discuss this process with you.

Sump Pump Discharge

The Sanitary District strives to keep water and sewer charges low. At the present time, we need your cooperation with sump pump discharge. All clear water must be pumped outside and not into the sewer mains. This helps keep sewer treatment costs down.

Department of Transportation Project

The Department of Transportation has planned an upcoming project to raise Highway 21 over Highway 41 to reconfigure the intersection. This project will require major infrastructure realignment of sewer pipes and flow metering stations. The District has secured an agreement with the DOT to fund 90% of this project for our District and for the City of Oshkosh.

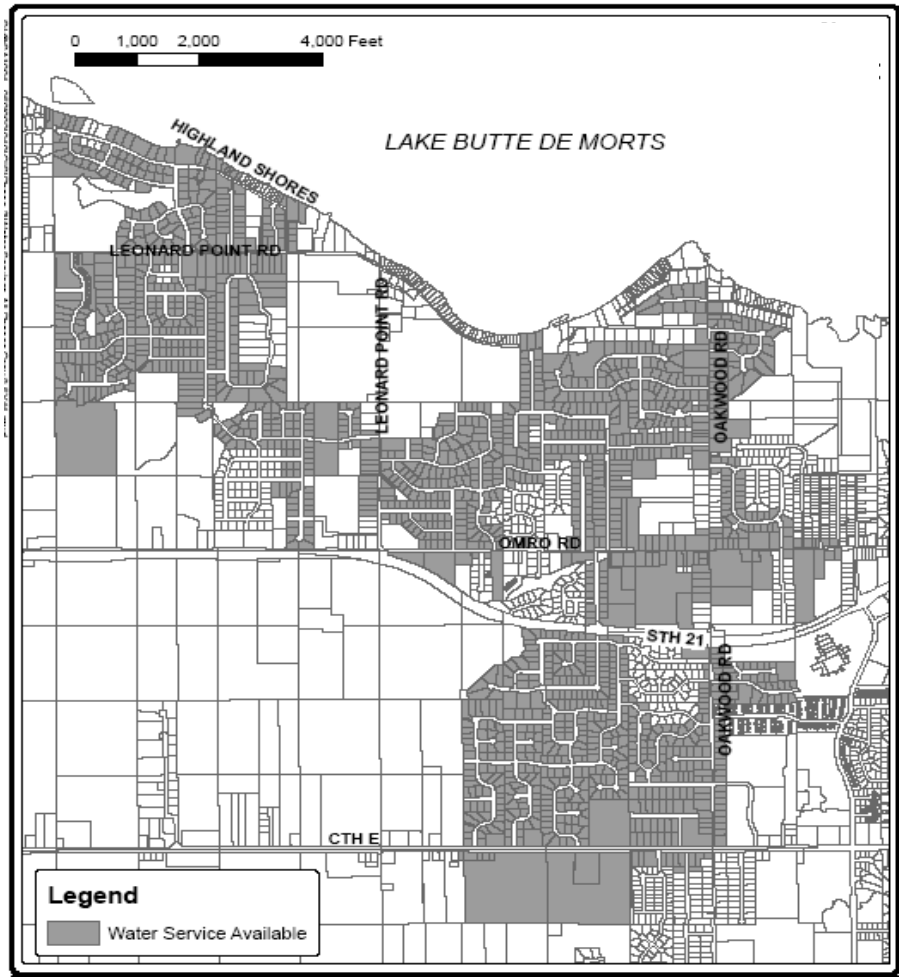
District Meetings

The Sanitary District holds regular meetings the 2nd Thursday of the month at 6:00 p.m. at the Sanitary District Office.
Phone: (920) 426-0335—Fax (920) 426-1181
E-mail: talgsd@charterinternet.com
Website: Algomasd.org

Construction—2006
Construction schedules for 2006 will be posted at:
Algoma Sanitary District, 1220 Oakwood Circle
Algoma Town Hall, 15 N. Oakwood Rd.
Kolb's Garage, 2652 Omro Rd.

Water Service Available

This map shows parcels where the District has water service available after the 2006 construction. We are proud of the growth over the last few years and that we have 271Fire Protection hydrants available throughout the Town.



How to hook up to Municipal Water

The steps necessary to hook up to the Municipal Water System after the service valve is installed to your property line are as follows:

- Hire a contractor for installing the water pipe from the service valve to your house and a plumber to install the water meter. **Be sure your contractor installs the correct size service pipe for you.**
- Obtain the water connection permit from the District for a $40.00—one time fee. The District requires your plumber to pick up your water meter.
- The District requires your plumber to supply water calculations for your house prior to water pipe installation. Your plumber will be responsible to verify no cross connections exist between your residential well and the Municipal Water System.
- The District requires 24 hour notice to inspect both the exterior hookup and the interior connection. After inspection, the District will turn on the water valve.

The meters are remotely read which requires nothing to be attached to the outside of your house. This means you will not have meter readers walking through your yard to read the meter.