Algoma Sanitary District
3477 Miller Drive
Oshkosh, WI 54904

Phone: (920) 426-0335
Fax: (920) 426-1181

Office Hours:
Monday - Friday
8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. &
12:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Email: district.office@algomasd.org
Website: www.algomasd.org

We hold monthly meetings that are open to the public on the second Thursday of the month at 12:00 p.m.

Our Park: Make sure to check out "OUR PARK" in the Town of Omro on Reighmoor Road, just north of Highway 21. We are continuously making improvements to this public site, including a walking trail, a soccer field, and most recently a small playground. We would like to thank everyone for the support we have received and for the donations of the soccer goal posts and nets. This park would not be possible without the public support and the volunteer time of our District staff. We plan to install some additional playground equipment at this site over the summer. Within the next 10-20 years, the site will transition to include our Well #4 Drinking Water Treatment Facility as we continue to expand our water and sewer customer base.

Algoma Sanitary District
3477 Miller Drive
Oshkosh, WI 54904

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For Municipal Water and Sanitary Sewer Questions or Emergencies, Please Call (920) 426-0335

Our Mission

To provide safe drinking water and sewer services to the residents served by the Sanitary District.

Our Vision

We strive to be the lowest cost, highest quality provider of municipal water and sanitary sewer services in the Fox Valley.

Water Valve Adjustment

Before

After

If you need the water service valve in your yard lowered, please let us know and we will be happy to adjust it for you at no charge.

Water Rates

Water rates for all District residents as of July 1, 2015:

Meter Size	Quarterly Meter Charge	Plus Usage Charge
5/8" - 3/4"	$52.26	$5.15 per 1,000 gallons
1"	$69.69	

Residents connected to the municipal water system with a 3/4" meter and average usage of 17,000 gallons results in a quarterly water bill of $139.81. Rates will not increase in 2018.

Sewer Rates

Sewer rates for all District residents as of January 1, 2018:

Residents	Treatment Facility	User Fee
Town of Algoma	City of Oshkosh	$297
Town of Omro	City of Omro	$511

The annual sewer user fee for a single family residential unit is charged on your property tax bill as shown in the table above.

Deferred Assessments

If you are interested in connecting to the municipal water system and have questions about how to connect or to determine your remaining balance please contact us. We can still offer to finance the remaining balance over a 20 year term.

Town of Algoma Sanitary District #1

Issue 14
June 2018

Total Water Connections: 1,171
Total Sewer Connections: 3,088

Your Commission Elected Officials

Jim Savinski
President
Elected Term:
2017 - 2023

Chad Hayes
Secretary
Elected Term:
2013 - 2019

Peter Cernohous
Treasurer
Elected Term:
2015 - 2021

Kevin Mraz
Utility Director
Since 2002

2017 ASD Facts

- **42** Water Permits Issued
  - Annual Goal: 30
  - ⇒ 2018 Year to Date: **12**
- **43** Sewer Permits Issued
  - Annual Goal:15
  - ⇒ 2018 Year to Date: **7**
- Average Daily Sewer Flow to the City of Omro:
  52,600 gallons per day
  ⇒ Annual Goal: 52,000 gpd
- Average Daily Sewer Flow to the City of Oshkosh:
  587,600 gallons per day
  ⇒ Annual Goal: 600,000 gpd
- Unaccounted Water: **5.71%**
- Sewermain Backups: **0**
- Frozen Water Services: **0**

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

From Your Utility Director

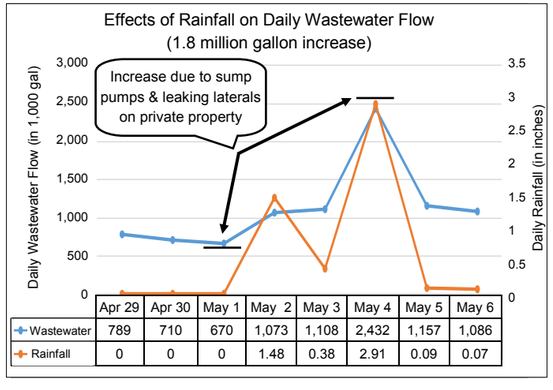
This annual drinking water quality report is an excellent opportunity for our District to deliver the latest information and provide a status update regarding your Water and Sewer Utilities. You can rest assured our municipal drinking water and filtration systems are designed to go above and beyond the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) requirements for safe municipal water quality. Your Water Utility continues to serve safe and fresh drinking water to your faucet 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. If you have any questions that are not addressed in this short report, please feel free to contact us and we will be happy to discuss them with you in further detail.

Water Utility Rates: Your Water Utility has maintained inexpensive quarterly water rates for three consecutive years without an increase. The practices keeping these water rates flat were: improving operational efficiencies, implementing cost savings practices such as electronic billing, and continuing to grow our customer base. Your water rates will remain the same at $5.15 per thousand gallons through late 2019.

Drinking Water Quality: The Water Utility has met every state and federal safe drinking water requirement, including all primary contaminants that have major health effects such as arsenic, lead, radium, nitrate, bacteria, and benzene. Our drinking water filtration includes the removal of secondary contaminants that impact the taste, color, and odor of drinking water, such as iron and manganese. Also, most important to note: our Water Utility has zero lead services.

Fluoride: The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) determined the optimal level of fluoride in drinking water is 0.7 milligrams per liter (mg/l). The WDNR states a community water system shall maintain a fluoride range of 0.6 to 0.8 mg/l. Our groundwater has a natural fluoride level of 0.6 mg/l; therefore, we have ceased adding fluoride to our drinking water.

Sewer Utility: One of the most expensive items for our Sewer Utility is the volume charge for wastewater treatment, which is based directly on actual flow entering either the City of Oshkosh or the City of Omro Wastewater Treatment Facilities. This flow-based billing method for our wastewater is why we take such an active role to prevent all clear water from entering the sewer system, either from broken mains, private sewer laterals, or illegal sump pumps discharging into the sanitary sewer system. Our operations team has been very successful at reducing wastewater flow entering the treatment facilities from a volume of 897,000 gallons per day in 2011 down to 640,000 gallons per day in 2017, which includes the additional flow from approximately 213 new home connections added during this same time period. This clear water removal calculates to a savings of more than $72,000 annually (we paid $367,000 in 2011 for wastewater treatment versus $295,000 in 2017). Based on those excellent cost savings, we have been able to maintain or reduce your sewer user fees over the past four years. In order to continue to keep these annual sanitary sewer rates as inexpensive as possible, we will inspect sump pumps and charge properties that discharge their sump pump into the sanitary sewer system.



	Apr 29	Apr 30	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 5	May 6
Wastewater	789	710	670	1,073	1,108	2,432	1,157	1,086
Rainfall	0	0	0	1.48	0.38	2.91	0.09	0.07

Sump Pumps: As a reminder, our Sanitary Sewer Ordinance states that sump pumps are not allowed to discharge clear water into the municipal sanitary sewer collection system. The chart above illustrates the impact of rainfall and sump pumps discharging into the sewer system. The additional clear water flow can triple during storms due to sump pumps which could exceed the capacity of the collection system and cause basement backups. To prevent this scenario, sump pump inspections throughout the District will begin this summer.

Any violation of pumping sump pits into the sewer system will be cited up to $500 per day. The removal of these sump pumps from the sewer system and properly discharging them outside helps to reduce the risk of basement backups and would decrease wastewater treatment costs. We appreciate your cooperation with this matter.

Flushing Debris: We would like to remind residents that plastics, disposable cleaning cloths, and personal hygiene products including diapers and wipes should never be flushed. Doing so can cause problems for the municipal sanitary sewer system and they can get caught in your personal sewer lateral and cause sewage to backup into your home.

Algoma Water Utility Proposal to Sell Wholesale Water to the City of Omro

The City of Omro has begun to plan numerous water utility projects to address their current source water deficiencies. The Algoma Water Utility recently sent the City of Omro a cost effective alternative proposal, inviting the City to collaborate with us and become our wholesale municipal drinking water customer.

The Algoma Water Utility proposed to sell the City of Omro a volume of 100,000 gallons per day of safe drinking water. We reviewed this proposal to verify it would be advantageous for both our existing and future water customers as well as the City and their customers. Both water utilities would experience cost savings that would come from increased efficiency through maximizing the use of existing treatment infrastructure rather than the City constructing multi-million dollars of duplicated facilities.

This proposal would increase the use of our current water supply pumping capacity from 47% up to 77%. Our water supply pumping capacity is easily expandable to meet and exceed serving all future growth. The improved economy of scale would result in our current Town of Algoma and Town of Omro water customers receiving cost savings of up to $57 annually.

By partnering with the adjacent water utility, our combined firm water capacity would still allow us to serve an additional 800 new connections. At our current growth rate of approximately 40 new connections per year, this would provide sufficient capacity to allow for anticipated growth over the next 20 years. When we near 800 new connections, we plan to add a fourth drinking water treatment facility at “Our Park” to serve future growth well beyond an additional 20 years.

The volume of groundwater drawn from the Great Lakes Basin water aquifer would be the same because every gallon we sell to the City is one less gallon the City would need to pump from their proposed new well within the same aquifer.

At this time, the City of Omro has not accepted our offer; however, the proposal will continue to stand as a viable, cost-effective alternative.

Well Permits

Only after a property owner decides to connect to the municipal water system, must they permit or abandon their private well within two months of connecting. This is your responsibility to protect the aquifer and to assure that unused wells do not contaminate other private wells that some residents still use for drinking.

When applying for a well permit, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), requires homeowners to complete the following :

1) Obtain one safe bacteriological test result taken within two months of permit application.
2) Schedule a cross-connection inspection performed by a Water Utility Operator (at no charge).
3) Hire a licensed well driller or pump installer to inspect the well upon initial permit application and also once every ten years to verify it is compliant with Chapter NR812 of the WI Administrative Code.
4) Pay the $40 permit fee.

The well permit is valid for five years and we will notify you by mail when it needs to be renewed.

Well Abandonments

If you choose to abandon your private well, it must be properly abandoned by a licensed well driller or pump installer. Upon completion, you will need to submit the WDNR abandonment form to our office.

Please contact the Winnebago County Land & Water Conservation Department and/or the WDNR for information on well abandonment cost share programs and grants.

We appreciate your help in protecting our groundwater source.

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 system 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).

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.

Educational Info.

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.

Effects of Lead

The Algoma Water Utility has **never** exceeded the maximum contaminate level of lead. There are zero lead services within our municipal water system on either the public or the private side. However, the DNR requires us to detail the following language: 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. The Town of Algoma Sanitary District #1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in your home’s plumbing components. If you have lead fixtures in your home, 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.

Utility Tours

We welcome classes of students who would like to learn more about municipal water systems and the water treatment process to tour our water utility and well facility. Please contact us at 920-446-0335 for more information or to schedule a tour for your student group today.

Safe Drinking Water Contaminant Test Results

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 are of local importance or were detected in your water.

	Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection Byproducts	HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	TTHM (ppb)	80	0	20	20	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants	ARSENIC (ppb)	10	0	0	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
	BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.094	0.042-0.094	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
	CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	0	0-0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
	FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.5-0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	NICKEL (ppb)	100	100	3.0	0.89-3.0	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel, and alloy products
	NITRATE (ppm)	10	10	0	0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks
	NITRITE (ppm)	1	1	0	0	No	
	SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	41.00	17.00-41.00	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	5.1	2.2-5.1	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
	GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	3.2	3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	3.9	3.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	3.2	3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Volatiles	BENZENE (ppb)	0.005	0	0	0	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
	TOLUENE (ppm)	1	1	0	0	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

	Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Level	# of Results Above (AL)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Metals	COPPER (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6000	0 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
	LEAD (ppb)	15	0	1.60	0 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Definitions

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)

Water Sources

Well ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Ground-water	673	Active
2	Ground-water	655	Active
3	Ground-water	670	Active

Selling Your Home?

If you are thinking of selling your home and your property is on a private well, you may be required to test for the following contaminants: arsenic, bacteria, and nitrates.

Arsenic

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), an arsenic level of 10 parts per billion (ppb) or higher is considered unsafe for consumption. No one should have contact with water that has a level over 100 ppb. **Our municipal water has no trace of arsenic.**

Bacteria

We also test drinking water for bacteria, such as coliform and E.coli, on a continual basis multiple times a month and **have never tested positive.**

Water Hardness

17 grains per gallon