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3477 Miller Drive
Oshkosh, WI 54904

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

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Your Commission Representatives

	Chad Hayes President Elected Term: 2019 - 2025
	Peter Cernohous Treasurer Elected Term: 2021 - 2027
	Sue Drexler Secretary Appointed Term: 2019 - 2023
	Kevin Mraz Utility Director Since 2002

From Your 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 call (920) 426-0335 to reach an on-call Operator 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for your water and wastewater emergencies. 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. We hold regular monthly meetings that are open to the public at our administrative office on the second Thursday of the month at 12:00 p.m. For more information, please visit our website at: www.algomasd.org.

Water Quality: 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 to provide fresh, safe, great tasting drinking water to your faucet. We have never had a trace of arsenic in our water, nor have we ever tested positive for bacteria, and we have zero lead services within our water system. While not required, we tested our water for PFAS chemicals, which are becoming a huge issue throughout the nation, and the test results show there is no detect in parts per trillion. Our Water Utility uses active filtration that is designed to remove all traces of iron and arsenic, should this contaminate ever develop in the raw water. Our filtration system also removes radionuclides, which is common in the groundwater of this area. Our water hardness is about 20 grains per gallon. See back page for additional water quality test results.

Omro Road: The District has several modifications required to accommodate the new Town of Algoma curb, gutter, and stormwater sewermain that is being installed this summer. The Water and Sewer Utilities are currently working to adjust the location and grade of existing hydrants and sanitary sewer manholes to match the proposed road elevations. We are also adjusting numerous manholes above the current flood stage of Honey Creek to prevent infiltration and inflows due to high stormwater conditions. This utility relocation is estimated to cost the District about \$875,000 and will impact the sewer user fee for Algoma residents by about \$35 annually over 10 years.

New Developments:

Sandhill Farms: We are beginning to design the water and sewer extension for the final phase of the Sandhill Farms subdivision in the Town of Omro that will add about 33 new residential lots.

LakeVista Estates: We completed our water and sewer extension to serve this new development and want to thank the neighbors at the end of Lake Breeze Road and Leonard Point Lane that worked with us to loop the water main to Addie Parkway.

Ormand Beach Heights: Water and sewer utility work is completed and homes are being constructed.

Fire Department: As part of the LakeVista development, we also added three new fire hydrants on Leonard Point Lane which, being a private, narrow road, allows the fire department easier access to hydrants for emergency firefighting operations.

Water Service Extensions: We have added several water services to properties with residential wells that had significant degradation of water quality. Please contact us if you notice changes in your private well or levels of contaminants become above the safe levels.

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.

Water Tower Painting 2022: We will work with all our water customers during this time to maintain an operational pressurized water system and plan to install a variable frequency drive to throttle the water pumping rate and use a hydropneumatic tank along with pressure relief valves. The elevated storage tank will be offline during the estimated 65 days to complete.

2020 ASD Facts

- 43 Water Permits Issued
- 2020 Annual Goal: 30
⇒ 2021 Year to Date: 35
- 28 Sewer Permits Issued
- 2020 Annual Goal: 15
⇒ 2021 Year to Date: 32
- Average Daily Sewer Flow to the City of Omro:
56,700 gallons per day
- 2020 Goal: < 59,000 gpd
- Average Daily Sewer Flow to the City of Oshkosh:
569,000 gallons per day
- 2020 Goal: < 575,000 gpd
- Unaccounted Water: 2.0%
- Sewermain Backups: 0
- Frozen Water Services: 0

Sewer Rates (Estimated)			Water Sources				Water Rates		
Resident Location		Well ID	Source	Depth	Status	Meter Size	Quarterly Meter Charge	Plus Usage Charge	
	Town of Algoma / City of Oshkosh	1	Ground-water	673 ft	Active	5/8" - 3/4"	\$52.26	\$5.15 per 1,000 gallons	
2022	\$380	2	Ground-water	655 ft	Active				
2023	\$395	3	Ground-water	670 ft	Active				
2024	\$406					1"	\$69.69		

Water Service Valves Before After



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

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 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.

Additional Health Information: 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.

	Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection Byproducts	HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	4	4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	TTHM (ppb)	80	0	11.0	11.0	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	0.100	0.034-0.100	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
	CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	1	1-1	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
	FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.4-0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	NICKEL (ppb)	100	100	0.8700	0.5700-0.8700	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	0.05	0-0.05	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
	NITRITE (ppm)	1	1	0	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	SELENIUM	50	50	0	0	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
	SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	37.00	17.00-37.00	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	5.1	2.2-5.1	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	5.8	2.4-5.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	RADIUM (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	4.9	0.0-4.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	6.1	0.0-6.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.8	0.4-0.8	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

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
ppb: parts per billion

	Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results Above the Action Level	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Metals	COPPER (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3600	0 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
	LEAD (ppb)	15	0	0.91	0 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits