

# Algoma Sanitary District #1 Consumer Confidence Report - 2007

We are pleased to present you with this required water report. As you will see from the tables inside, your Water Utility did not have a single contaminant violation. In order to maintain these excellent results, we continuously monitor for bacteria and other parameters throughout the year. All bacteria samples for the year came back with safe results.

## Getting ready for Town of Algoma Parade



## Website Algomasd.org

The District now has a website to inform & provide helpful information to you. We will be adding contents to the site continuously. Some of the information you will find includes:

- A map showing the water service area
- List of parcels with water service available by tax roll id & by address
- Well Abandonment/Well Permit procedures
- Minutes/Agendas from previous meetings
- Prior newsletters & CCR reports
- Contact information & hours of operation

## District Numbers/Addresses:

1220 Oakwood Circle  
Phone: (920) 426-0335 - Fax: (920) 426-1181  
Emergency Pager No. (920) 258-1030  
E-mail: district.office@algomasd.org

## Water Utility Info

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 and we have an operator on call when the office is closed in case of emergencies. Our pager number for after hour emergencies is (920) 258-1030.

We are financially on track as we have met the expectations of our financing plan for the Municipal Water System. Previously we were able to pay back the Sanitary Utility for the startup loan of the water system. To date, the District has 1,635 service valves installed throughout many areas in the Town of Algoma.

## Water Utility Stats:

Our Water Utility currently has 625 homes connected and using the Municipal Water, which is approximately 1,687 residents. For the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007, the average water usage per home was 13,400 gallons with an average water bill of \$71.77 per home per quarter.

## Water Protection Tabletop Exercise

The District recently held a tabletop exercise which included representatives from a number of State, County, City and Town agencies that will respond to emergencies. This exercise reviewed the District's emergency response plan and those present provided valuable information on how the agencies can work together in a time of need.



Our Water Utility attained a milestone of 625 households hooked up and using the Municipal Water System with this number increasing almost daily.



Algoma Sanitary District #1  
1220 Oakwood Circle  
Oshkosh, WI 54904

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## From your President



Greetings fellow Sanitary District customers. I say fellow, because like you the Commissioners that oversee this utility are required to be, and are elected from, residents of the District's service area. I think this is important as your Commissioners pay the same taxes and fees and have to follow the same policies and ordinances as those we serve; this relationship ensures that we are directly connected to the wants and needs of our community.

The District has gone through a great amount of growth, both in size and service provided, since we began the construction of the water system. We have constructed a Wisconsin state award winning water system on schedule and on budget, increased staff from part time only to a full time staff of six, upgraded our sewer service facilities and have kept the same fees and taxes for the District throughout this period. The success of all this activity goes to the many volunteers, staff and engineers that have helped the District through this period. I particularly thank our Utility Director Kevin Mraz for the leadership he has provided in developing both the policies and procedures for our water and sewer systems, but more importantly the training and development of a top quality staff that serves the District.

This report is full of important information on the water we provide and how we manage OUR system. Thank you for taking the time to read this information and I hope you will learn and benefit from the information we are providing in this report. Best Regards.

## From your Director



While reviewing the past year, I am proud to submit this report to all the residents I serve. Many items in this report show the standard yearly requirement for water service and keeps you informed of your staff's commitment and service which we provide to you. While safe water supply and water conservation are on the top of my list, I also strive to keep District expenses as low as possible.

Staff has been working toward this goal of keeping expenses low by eliminating sewage infiltration through jetting, televising and repairing 100% of our sewer mains. This is the 3rd year of a 5-year sewer utility project. Every leak repaired will reduce our sewerage treatment expenses.

The District water utility has completed the phase III water main installation and is underway with restoration. We have developed a preliminary punch list that should be completed by July 1. This restoration is important to resolve and if items remain to be addressed, please call our office to be placed on the final punch list.

Have a great summer and on behalf of the District's staff, we look forward to serving you this upcoming year.

## 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:

1. 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 water pipe for you.**
2. 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 and supply water calculations for your house prior to the water pipe being installed.
3. Your plumber will be responsible to verify no cross connections exist between your residential well and the Municipal Water System.
4. The District requires 24 hour notice to inspect both the exterior hookup and the interior connection. After inspection, the District will turn on the service 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 water meter.

## Sanitary Utility Info

The District provides sanitary service to over 2,400 households and has kept your sewer user fee constant since 1998 with a single residential house paying \$180.00 yearly. Over the next couple of months, the District's Commissioners, following recommendations received from our outside Auditing Firm, will be reviewing operational costs versus operational income. The District works hard to give you the best service at the lowest possible cost and will continue to do so.

During the upcoming year, we will also be working on renewing the 30-year Sewage Treatment Agreement we have with the City of Oshkosh for sanitary service as the contract is up for renewal this December. This agreement covers treatment costs charged by the City of Oshkosh for their operation and maintenance for the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The costs are directly based on sewerage flow rates emanating from our District. The Sanitary District owns 10.4% of the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

## Washburn Sanitary Project Update

The District completed the sewer installation for the newly constructed Washburn Street. Due to actions on the part of your District Director; a minimum of 90% of the costs for this project will be paid by the DOT which alleviates an increase to sewer rates due to the project.

## How to get Water Service to your neighborhood

The Sanitary District has completed three phases for the Municipal Water System and is not planning on sending out surveys for another phase. If you desire to have water service, the District's policy is that you, the homeowners, need to petition the Sanitary District for water service. The following briefly describes this procedure.

1. Design a petition for water service. Please stop in the District office and staff will be happy to assist you with the petition.
2. Once you have the petition, you need to obtain signatures from all the owners of the affected parcels.
3. Next, return the signed petition to the District. Your request will then be put on the agenda for the next District monthly meeting. At this meeting, the Commissioners will discuss your petition and if it is determined that interest is high enough, the District will then put together a preliminary design, financial plan and schedule a public hearing. After the hearing, each parcel owner would need to make a choice whether to participate (pay the assessment) or defer (not pay the assessment).

If the District receives the required 70% participation, your project for water service may go forward. The District would complete a final design for the project, and then advertise for bids. If the bids are too high, the project would be canceled. If the bids are favorable, the project could go forward.

## Fire Hydrants

The District gives a big thank you to all of you who helped us keep the fire hydrants clear of snow and visible to your Fire Department during the winter months. Your help has not gone unnoticed. This is no small feat as we have 281 fire hydrants. We also need your help keeping weeds down around the hydrants so they remain visible and easy to use as every second is critical when fighting a fire.

## Sump Pumps

We need your cooperation with sump pump discharge to help keep the District's sewage treatment costs down. All sump pumps must be pumped outside and not into the sanitary mains.

## Consumer Confidence Report

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.

### Inorganic Contaminants (Results for our District)

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.026	.026	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.5815 (average)	.2120-.6300	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.1 (average)	1.10-1.2	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	4.2 (average)	nd- 6.10	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	22.00	22.00	NO	N/A
NICKEL (ppb)	100		1.0000	1.0000	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy

### 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	10.2 (average)	4.0-34.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	5.4 (average)	2.2-17.7	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	2.0 (average)	.2-9.9	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

### Unregulated Contaminants (Results for our District)

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.73 (average)	nd-2.60	NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.14 (average)	nd-.70	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.59 (average)	nd-2.30	NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.70 (average)	nd-2.30	NO	n/a

### Volatile Organic Contaminants (Results for our District)

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	2.2 (average)	.3-7.9	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
XYLENES, TOTAL (ppm)	10	10	.0001 (average)	nd-.0005	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

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. 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

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

Water Hardness	
Water	Grains per gallon
Hardness	18

Term	Definition
<b>AL</b>	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>MCL</b>	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.
<b>MCLG</b>	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.
<b>MFL</b>	million fibers per liter
<b>mrem/year</b>	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
<b>pCi/l</b>	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>ppm</b>	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
<b>ppb</b>	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
<b>ppt</b>	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
<b>ppq</b>	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
<b>TCR</b>	Total Coliform Rule
<b>TT</b>	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.