

3477 Miller Drive  
Oshkosh, WI 54904

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

# 2023 Annual Newsletter & Consumer Confidence Report

## Your Commission Representatives



**Chad Hayes**  
President  
Elected Term:  
2019 - 2025



**Peter Cernohous**  
Treasurer  
Elected Term:  
2021 - 2027



**Sue Drexler**  
Secretary  
Elected Term:  
2023 - 2029



**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](http://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.

This year the EPA and WDNR require testing for PFAS (polyfluorinated chemicals). All three of our test results from May 2023 show no detect of these PFAS chemicals in our drinking water system.

**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.

### Quarterly Water Rates

Our water rates will remain the same through 2024 and have been consistent since July 1, 2015 with a fixed quarterly meter charge of \$52.26 plus \$5.15 per 1,000 gallons of usage. Town of Omro residents also pay a \$21.30 quarterly Public Fire Protection Fee while their non-water utility residents pay their bill annually. Town of Algoma collects this fee from residents through the general property tax levy.

### Sewer Utility Rates

We do our best to keep sewer fees as low as possible. We have been negotiating a long term sewer treatment agreement and rate study with the City of Oshkosh for the past several years. We estimate the rate study to be finalized this fall at which time we will be able to estimate 2024 annual sewer fees for Algoma and Oshkosh residents.

We will finalize your 2024 sewer user fees by December 1 and will post them on our website. For more information regarding the sewer user fee breakdown visit: [www.algomasd.org/sewer/](http://www.algomasd.org/sewer/) residents.

### Water Sources

Well ID	Source	Depth	Status
1	Ground-water	673 ft	Active
2	Ground-water	655 ft	Active
3	Ground-water	670 ft	Active

### Lowering Water Valves



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.

### 2022 ASD Facts

- Water Permits Issued: **51**
- Sewer Permits Issued: **47**
- ACH Customers: **46%**
- E-Bill Customers: **25%**
- Unaccounted Water: **8%**
- Frozen Water Services: **0**
- Watermain Breaks: **0**
- Sewermain Backups: **0**
- Water Hardness: **20 grains**

### Water System Maintenance

Each fall our Operators exercise every water valve in our municipal water system to ensure we are able to isolate a leak and minimize disruption.



We flush every watermain and fire hydrant annually to verify proper operation for the fire department emergency use.

### Water Tower Painting

We repainted the water tower last fall. This is recommended every 20 years. An interior inspection was performed also and found no defects.



### Fire Hydrant Painting

We repaint about 20% of our fire hydrants each summer. If you have a fire hydrant in your yard, please keep it free of brush and snow at least three feet around.



### Sewer Jetting

We clean out, or "jet", about 20% of our sewermain each year. Please drive slowly and with caution if you see our staff working in the road. Thank you.



**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 contaminant 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](http://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	15.1	15.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants	ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	0	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronic production wastes
	BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.1	0.034-0.1	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	0.87	0.57-0.87	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; Erosion of natural deposits
	NITRITE (ppm)	1	1	0	0	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
	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	17-37	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radioactive Contaminants	GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	RADIUM (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.3	0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.8	0.4-0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
							<b>Definitions</b> 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	# of Results Above the AL	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Metals	COPPER (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.36	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

The following table lists contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL), or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color.

Contaminant (units)	SMCL (ppm)	HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
IRON (ppm)	0.3		0.01	0-0.01	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
MANGANESE (ppm)	0.05	0.3	0.01	0-0.01	No	Leaching from natural deposits
ZINC (ppm)	5		0.02	0.01-0.02	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes