



We are pleased to present this year's Consumer Confidence Report, also known as the Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. One such way this is accomplished is through regular testing. Efforts are made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. **Algoma Utilities is pleased to report that our drinking water is SAFE and meets federal and state requirements.**

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact the General Manager at (920) 487-5556.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

The Algoma Utility Commission meets monthly. Please call for meeting time. Meetings are held in the Utility conference room located at 1407 Flora Ave, Algoma.

Frequently Asked Questions

Listed below are a couple of the most commonly asked questions.



Q: Is there fluoride in our water?

A: Fluoride is a natural component and is not added. Please see the Inorganic Contaminants table for current test results.

Q: Does the water come from Lake Michigan?

A: No, Algoma's water comes from artesian wells.

Private Water Treatment

If you have, or are considering, the purchase of a home treatment device to enhance the water aesthetics, please remember that proper maintenance and service is required for continued effectiveness.

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 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).

Source(s) of Water



Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	589	Active
3	Groundwater	504	Active
5	Groundwater	472	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact the General Manager at (920) 487-5556.

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.

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.

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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)

Detected Contaminants

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 were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Level Found	Range	Sample Date
MANGANESE	5.6	1.3 to 5.6	2015 UCMR-3 Monitoring
STRONTIUM	393.5	222.4 to 393.5	2015 UCMR-3 Monitoring
1,4-DIOXANE	0.5	0.3 to 0.5	2015 UCMR-3 Monitoring

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-28	60	60	6	6		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-28	80	0	11.6	11.6		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-31	60	60	4	4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-31	80	0	20.0	20.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination



Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	0 - 1	4/15/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.043	0.024 - 0.043	4/15/2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)		100	100	0	0 - 0	4/15/2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.8	0.5 - 0.8	4/15/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		0.5700	0.0000 - 0.5700	4/15/2014	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)		10	10	0.93	0.03 - 0.93		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	120.00	110.00 - 120.00	4/15/2014	No	n/a

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.5	1.5	4/15/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits



Additional Health Information

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. Algoma Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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.



What does this mean?

As you can see by the tables, our system had **NO VIOLATIONS**. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. The Utility is continuously involved with system maintenance. Flushing mains through hydrants is one such activity. Flushing helps prevent corrosion products from forming on the wall of the pipe. Flushing is an important part of ensuring that fresh, quality water is delivered to the consumer. Please feel free to call our office at (920) 487-5556 if you have questions or would like additional information.

Water Watchers Program

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future! If you see any suspicious activity at any Algoma Utilities property, please immediately contact the Algoma Police Department at (920) 487-3311 or Algoma Utilities at (920)487-5556.



Living in Kewaunee County, we hear a lot about drinking water contamination. One way that Algoma Utilities protects its water supply is to conduct cross connection surveys. You may ask, "What is a cross connection?" Cross-connections are defined as actual or potential connections between a drinking water pipe and another source, where it is possible for a contaminant to enter the drinking water supply. This connection, if not properly protected, can lead to the contamination of the drinking water system through a backflow event. Cross-connections are a serious threat to the health and safety of all water users! **Algoma Utilities greatly appreciates your help in keeping our water supply safe.** In a continuing effort to provide safe water to our customers, and as required by the DNR, it is the duty of Algoma Utilities to inspect all properties serviced. Algoma Utilities has contracted with HydroCorp for the completion of Cross Connection Surveys. **If you receive an inspection notice from Algoma Utilities, please contact HydroCorp to schedule an appointment at the number shown on the letter.** For more information please contact Algoma Utilities at (920) 487-5556.



Water is our most precious natural resource. Even though about 70 percent of the Earth's surface is covered by water, less than 1 percent is available for human use. Therefore, it is important that we conserve. With populations continuing to rise, using water wisely helps save this vital resource for future generations.

Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.3800	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	7/12/2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	6.40	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	7/14/2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contacte por favor a Hispano Servicios en (920) 465-9491 si ayuda es necesitada a traducir esta carta.