

# **2022 Consumer Confidence Report Data HARRISON UTILITIES - FKA WAVERLY SD, PWS ID: 40800760**

**Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.**

**Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.**

## **Water System Information**

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Tom Van Zeeland, Systems Operator, at (920) 989-1062 Option 1.

## **Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality**

The Village Board meets the last Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm at the Village Municipal Building, which is located at W5298 State Rd 114, Menasha, WI 54952.

## **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 of Water: Purchased Water from Appleton**

PWS ID	PWS Name
44503338	APPLETON WATERWORKS

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Tom Van Zeeland at (920) 989-1062 Option 1.

## 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.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA.
HI	HI: Hazard Index: A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required to post a public notice.
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)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
PHGS	PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.

## 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.

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## Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	H-10	60	60	19	14 - 26	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	H-10	80	0	39.7	28.6 - 46.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	T-1	60	60	17	10 - 24	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	T-1	80	0	36.3	20.0 - 46.4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0771	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	8/14/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.00	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	8/12/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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. Harrison Utilities - Fka Waverly Sd 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from APPLETON WATERWORKS. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, these are the results from APPLETON WATERWORKS.

### Appleton Water Treatment Facility - *Safe Water on Tap*

The table below identifies the regulated substances detected in the 2022 Appleton water regulatory testing. Every regulated substance that is detected, even in trace amounts, is listed here. The levels detected for these contaminants were all below levels allowed by state and federal regulations in 2022.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Atrazine (ppb) (2020)	3	3	0.1	0.0-0.1	None	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.005	0.005	None	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.7	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. SMCL = 4.0 ppm
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb) (2020)	50	50	0.0	0.0-0.0	None	Discharge from chemical factories.
Metolachlor (Dual)(ppb) (2020)	n/a	n/a	0.03	0.03-0.03	None	n/a
Nitrate (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.13	0.13	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (226 + 228) (pCi/l) (2020)	5	0	0.71	0.33-0.38	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	13	13	None	n/a
Combined Uranium (ppb) (2020)	30	0	0.4	0.4	None	Erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminant (units)	SMCL	PHGS	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm) (2020)	250	n/a	36	36	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Aluminum (ppm) (2020)	0.05	0.2	0.04	0.04	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm) (2020)	250	n/a	21	21	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners

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### PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950's. The following table list PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk and are based on guidance provided by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Typical Source of Contaminant	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills				
Contaminant (units)	Water Plant Site	RPHGS or HAL (PPT)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)
PFBS (ppt)	EP-81	450000	0.62	0.62	NA
PFHXS (ppt)	EP-81	40	0.45	0.45	NA
PFHXA (ppt)	EP-81	150000	1.10	1.10	NA
PFOS (ppt)	EP-81	20	0.85	0.85	NA
PFOA (ppt)	EP-81	20	1.20	1.20	NA

### Monitoring Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period noted in the table below, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminant(s) noted, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
Chem M/R – Reg – No Regular Samples	Fluoride	Distribution System	5/1/2022	5/31/2022
Chem M/R – Reg – No Regular Samples	Fluoride	Distribution System	6/1/2022	6/30/2022

#### Actions Taken

Public Notice in the Appleton Post Crescent. DNR Number 90848765. Published 8/29/2022.

### Turbidity Monitoring

In accordance with NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month and never exceeds 1 NTU. In 2022, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.10 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.

### Unregulated Compound Monitoring Requirement

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The Appleton Water Utility participated in this monitoring. See the Water Utility website and follow the URL for more information:

<https://www.appleton.org/home/showdocument?id=22501>