HARRISON UTILITIES

Harrison Utilities
N8722 Lake Park Rd
Menasha, WI 54952

INTRODUCTION

Harrison Utilities, your water and sanitary sewer provider, is proud to introduce our inaugural newsletter. Our aim is to communicate important information about our services as well as provide a handy reference of our contact information should any questions or concerns arise throughout the year.

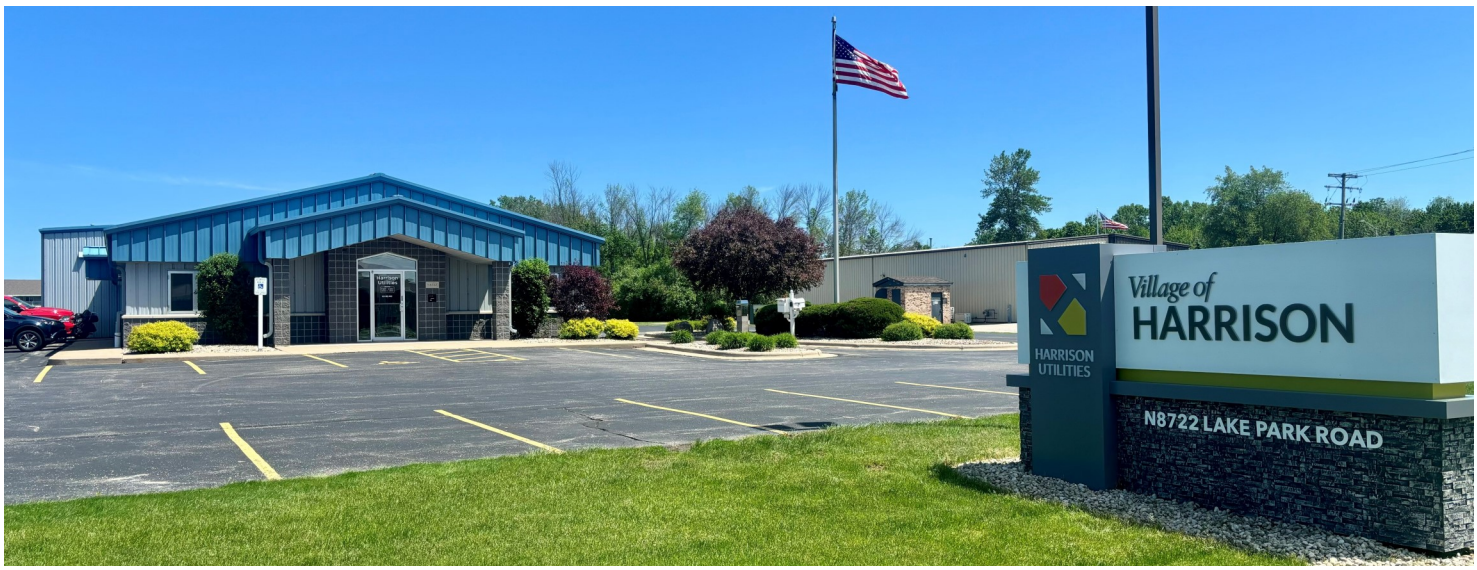
It can be easy to take for granted the reliable availability of clean drinking water at our homes, schools, restaurants, and throughout our community. Likewise, we likely flush the toilets and take showers without giving a thought to where all that wastewater goes once it goes down the drain. These essential services are provided by Harrison Utilities!

Harrison Utilities distributes water which is purchased from the City of Appleton Water Treatment Plant located on Manitowoc Rd. From there it travels through a network of over 52 miles of water mains all across the district, reaching over 2,750 customer connections throughout portions the Village of Harrison, City of Menasha, and City of Appleton. Enclosed you will find the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (aka Water Quality Report) containing detailed information about the monitoring and testing that is conducted throughout the year in order to help ensure quality drinking water for those in our community.

The wastewater within the district is collected through an extensive system of over 52 miles of sewer mains where it is pumped via a system of lift stations until it reaches the Neenah-Menasha Wastewater Treatment Plant located on Garfield Avenue in Menasha.

The staff from Harrison Utilities is responsible for helping to ensure that these essential services are available throughout our community at rates which will continue to support the provision of these services for years to come.

If you would like to learn more about Harrison Utilities you can visit our website, stop by our building located on Lake Park Rd, or call or email using the contact information provided on the back page.



2023 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 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(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Status
2	Purchased Surface Water	Active

Purchased Water

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 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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
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
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.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule

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.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	H-10	60	60	19	15 - 22	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	H-10	80	0	37.8	30.4 - 39.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	T-1	60	60	16	12 - 19	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	T-1	80	0	33.7	18.6 - 38.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0792	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	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.	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.

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.

Report Continued on the Next Page

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	N-10	60	60	18	13-23	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	N-10	80	0	35.0	23.0-40.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	N-11	60	60	18	14-25	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	N-11	80	0	34.8	21.6-41.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	N-13	60	60	18	14-23	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	N-13	80	0	35.5	22.9-42.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	N-2	60	60	16	12-22	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	N-2	80	0	33.3	19.5-42.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	N-4	60	60	17	13-23	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	N-4	80	0	36.3	20.8-43.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	N-9	60	60	17	13-23	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	N-9	80	0	34.3	19.9-44.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	S-4	60	60	16	13-20	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	S-4	80	0	33.6	19.5-34.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	S-6	60	60	16	13-20	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	S-6	80	0	33.6	20.8-41.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.004	0.004	None	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm	4	4	0.6	0.6	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories. SMCL = 4.0 ppm
Nitrate (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.59	0.59	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0530	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/13/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood pre-
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	11.00	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/20/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Appleton participated in UCMR5 testing, and the detects from those samples are reported in the PFAS Contaminants section.

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 lists PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Levels (HAL). There 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)	Site	RPHGS or HAL (PPT)	Level Found	Range
PFBS (ppt)	EP-81	450000	0.82	0.82
PFHXS (ppt)	EP-81	40	0.59	0.59
PFHXA (ppt)	EP-81	150000	0.50	0.50
PFOS (ppt)	EP-81	20	1.00	1.00
PFOA (ppt)	EP-81	20	1.40	1.40
PFOA and PFOS Total (ppt)	EP-81	20	2.40	2.40

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Combined Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	0.4	0.4	4/13/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	0.0-0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Report Continued on the Next Page

Contaminants with a Public Health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level, or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following table lists contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Public Health Groundwater Standard (PHGS), Health Advisory Level (HAL), or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Public Health Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Public Health Groundwater Standards and Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	0.05	0.2	.04	.04	7/14/20	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	250	N/A	21.00	21.00	9/7/22	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
Sulfate (ppm)	250	N/A	35.00	35.00	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range
Metolachlor (Dual) (ppb)	0.03	0.02-0.03

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 2023, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.08 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.

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 we did not have any monitoring violations.

End of the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Harrison Utilities
N8722 Lake Park Rd
Menasha, WI 54952

ABOUT US

Harrison Utilities is a municipally–owned water and sanitary sewer utility of the Village of Harrison which provides services to over 2,750 customer connections within portions of the Village of Harrison, City of Menasha, and City of Appleton.

CONTACT INFORMATION

In the case of a water or sanitary sewer service emergency (24/7) call: 920-585-0667

For general inquiries call: 920-989-1062 Option 1 or email: office@harrisonutilities.org

Office hours: Monday-Friday, 7:30 AM—3:30 PM

Name	Role	Phone	Email
Chad Pelishek	Assistant Village Manager	920-989-1062 Ext. 109	cpelishek@harrison-wi.org
Brandon Barlow	Utilities Office Manager	920-989-1062 Ext. 202	bbarlow@harrisonutilities.org
Jessica Flohr	Utilities Billing Clerk	920-989-1062 Ext. 201	jflohr@harrisonutilities.org
Tom Van Zeeland	Utilities Operator Foreman	920-850-6864	tvanzeeland@harrisonutilities.org
Dave Dornfeld	Utilities Operator	920-841-6864	ddornfeld@harrisonutilities.org
Grant Laue	Utilities Operator	920-585-6864	glaue@harrisonutilities.org