

2019 Consumer Confidence Report Data

HARRISON UTILITIES, PWS ID: 40800760

Water System Information

Harrison Utilities is proud to present the Water Quality Report for 2019. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water delivered to you and the Utilities' (and its suppliers') efforts to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water is safe and meets all State and Federal requirements.

Harrison Utilities purchases its water from two suppliers since the Utilities does not own or operate its own wells. The primary water supplier for Harrison Utilities is the City of Appleton and the Village of Fox Crossing serves as the emergency backup supplier.

The primary supplier's water source is Lake Winnebago. Appleton's Water Treatment Facility treats Lake Winnebago water to protect the public health with a multiple-step process that deactivates and destroys illness-causing micro-organisms while removing other contaminants. The water is lime softened, and filtered through granular activated carbon for turbidity removal. Ultraviolet Light is used as a disinfection process for Cryptosporidium. Fluoride is added for dental health and chlorine disinfection provides safe, high quality drinking water throughout the distribution system.

The secondary source, required to ensure uninterrupted water service, is a combination of well water and surface water. Approximately 50% is supplied from the Fox Crossing's Deep Well #5, located at 1665 University Drive, and draws water from sandstone type formations. The water is then softened and chlorine is added for disinfecting purposes. At this point, water is purchased from the City of Menasha by the Village of Fox Crossing and is combined with the well water in a million gallon reservoir. The City of Menasha water plant draws and treats water from Lake Winnebago.

In addition to Harrison Utilities' required monitoring and testing procedures, Harrison Utilities' water suppliers routinely monitor for contaminants according to State and Federal laws. The 2019 testing result charts for Harrison Utilities and its suppliers' required testing results have been included in the 2019 Water Quality Report.

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Tom Van Zeeland at (920) 731-0002.

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).

Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
MFL	million fibers per liter
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.
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

HARRISON UTILITIES

2019 Laboratory Testing Results

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	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) 731-0002.

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	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	H-10	60	60	25	19 - 32		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	H-10	80	0	45.2	37.1 - 59.4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	T-1	60	60	20	16 - 25		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	T-1	80	0	36.3	25.7 - 42.3		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 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0686	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	7/19/2017	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.	7/19/2017	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 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 the APPLETON WATERWORKS as the primary supplier and the secondary supplier is the VILLAGE OF FOX CROSSING . In addition to Harrison Utilities' detected contaminants listed above, these are the results from APPLETON WATERWORKS and VILLAGE OF FOX CROSSING.

Appleton Water Treatment Facility - Safe Water on Tap

The table below identifies the regulated substances detected in the 2019 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 2019.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MC LG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.006	0.006	None	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2017)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.13	0 of 30 results were above the action level	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.6	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. SMCL = 4.0 ppm
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) multiple sites (ppb)	60	60	23 (average)	16-28	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead (ppb) (2017)	AL=15	0	5.9	1 of 30 results were above the action level	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.45	0.45	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (226 + 228) (pCi/l) (2014)	5	0	1.4	1.4	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	9.7	9.7	None	n/a
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	n/a	26	26	None	n/a
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHM) multiple sites (ppb)	80	0	40 (average)	23-52	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination Reported is the highest annual location average and largest range from the multiple sites.

2019 Consumer Confidence Report Data
FOX CROSSING VILLAGE - East, PWS ID: 47104530

If you would like to know more about the information contained within this report, or have any questions about the water, please contact David P. Tracey at (920) 720-7175. We also offer you the opportunity to provide input from business from the floor at our Village Board Meetings. The Village Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each Month at 6:00 p.m. at 2000 Municipal Dr., Neenah WI 54956.

Contaminant (units)	Site MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.006	0.006	4/11/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.8	4/11/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.21	0.21		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	180.00	180.00	4/11/2017	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.6500	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	6/29/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	4.70	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	6/29/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	2.2	0.0 - 2.2	4/12/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2019. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Other Compliance

Violation of the Terms of a Variance, Exemption, or Administrative or Judicial Order

None

Noncompliance with Recordkeeping and Compliance Data

None

Thank you for taking the time to read and learn about this precious resource and Harrison Utilities' and its suppliers' efforts to provide this quality product to you.

Copies of this publication are available by contacting Harrison Utilities at the phone number listed below. Complete 2019 Water Quality reports from the City of Appleton and the Village of Fox Crossing-East Side can also be obtained through Harrison Utilities.

Any questions regarding the 2019 Water Quality Report or concerning Harrison Utilities, please contact either Tom Van Zeeland or Catherine Girdley at the office -- (920) 731-0002.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

The Village of Harrison's regularly scheduled public monthly meetings are held on the last Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. The meeting location is the Village of Harrison Municipal Building – W5298 Hwy. 114, Menasha, WI.