

Harrison Utilities N8722 Lake Park Rd Menasha, WI 54952

INTRODUCTION

Access to clean drinking water is a fundamental part of daily life, readily available in our homes, schools, restaurants, and throughout the community. Similarly, we often use water for bathing and sanitation without considering the complex systems that manage wastewater once it leaves our drains. Harrison Utilities ensures the reliable delivery of these essential services, supporting the health and well-being of our community.

Harrison Utilities supplies water purchased from the City of Appleton Water Treatment Plant. It travels through over 52 miles of mains, serving more than 2,850 connections in Harrison, Menasha, and Appleton.

Wastewater is collected through 52 miles of sewer mains and pumped via lift stations to the Neenah-Menasha Wastewater Treatment Plant in Menasha.

Harrison Utilities ensures reliable access to essential services while maintaining sustainable rates for long-term support.

Learn more about Harrison Utilities at www.harrison-wi.org/utilities.



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 2.

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. Immunocompromised 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							
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 2.

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 wa- ter system must follow.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects in- formation. 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 Wis- consin 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/I	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/I)
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 contami- nant 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 Depart- ment 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.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	H-10	60	60	18	15 - 18	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	H-10	80	0	33.0	21.0 - 33.1	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	T-1	60	60	15	11 - 19	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	T-1	80	0	27.0	14.9 - 26.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0792	0.0000 - 0.0934	0 of 20 results were above the action level	7/25/2023	No	 Corrosion of house- hold plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.00	0.00 - 2.00	0 of 20 results were above the action level	7/25/2023	No	 Corrosion of house- hold plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant 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.

Within the last 12 months we conducted Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring in accordance with US EPA rules. We are required to inform you of this sampling. We are only required to include results showing detections within this report; however, if you would like a copy of all results, please contact us at (920) 989-1062 Option 2.

Additional Health Information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Harrison Utilities - Fka Waverly Sd is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Harrison Utilities - Fka Waverly Sd (Tom Van Zeeland at (920) 989-1062 Option 2). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We are required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024 and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory by visiting the Utilities Office, emailing office@harrisonutilities.org, calling the office at 920-98-1062 Option 2 to request a copy be sent to you, or viewing it online at www.harrison-wi.org/utilities.

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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	N/A	0	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits Pupoff from orchards
						Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.003	0.003	No	Discharge of drilling wastes
						Discharge from metal refineries
						Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	1	1	No	 Discharge from steel and pulp mills
						Erosion of natural deposits
FLOURIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.6	No	 Erosion of natural deposits
						 Water additive which promotes strong teeth
						 Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100	N/A	0.3200	0.3200	No	 Occurs naturally in soils, groundwater and surface water and is often used in electroplating, and stainless steel alloy products
NITRATE (N03-N)	10	10	0.45	0.45	No	 Runoff from fertilizer use
(ppm)						 Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
						 Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	N/A	N/A	14.00	14.00	No	N/A

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 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.

Note: The recommended health-based levels in the table below were in effect in 2024. These levels were revised by WDHS in 2025. They can be found online at https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/gws.htm.

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)	RPHGS or HAL (PPT)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date
PFBA (ppt)	10000	5.9	5.9	9/10/2024
PFBS (ppt)	450000	0.82	0.82	1/4/2023
PFHXS (ppt)	40	0.59	0.59	1/4/2023
PFHXA (ppt)	150000	0.50	0.50	1/4/2023
PFOS (ppt)	20	1.00	1.00	1/4/2023
PFOA (ppt)	20	1.40	1.40	1/4/2023
PFOA and PFOS Total (ppt)	20	2.40	2.40	1/4/2023

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	CL MCLG Level Ra		Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Combined Uranium (ug/I)	30	0	0.4	0.4	4/13/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits	

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	0.0 - 0.1	4/18/2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminants with a Public Health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level, or a 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 a 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 2024)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	0.05	0.2	.04	.04	7/14/2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	250	N/A	21.00	21.00	9/7/2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
Sulfate (ppm)	250	N/A	36.00	36.00		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, indus- trial 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	Sample Date
Metolachlor (Dual) (ppb)	0.03	0.02 - 0.03	4/18/2023

Report continued on the next page

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 2024, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.16 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.



Triennial WDNR Sanitary Survey

A Sanitary Survey is conducted by the WDNR every three years. The WDNR performs a comprehensive inspection of a public water system as part of the survey to ensure it complies with state and federal drinking water regulations. The primary purpose is to identify any conditions that may present a risk to public health and to ensure the water system is properly maintained, operated, and managed. Both Harrison Utility and Appleton Waterworks completed a Sanitary Survey in 2024.

The 2024 Sanitary Survey did not identify any significant deficiencies to be addressed by Harrison Utilities.

The 2024 Sanitary Survey identified final findings and items to be addressed by the Appleton Water Utility. A plan and associated timeline for corrective action is to be submitted to the DNR by a scheduled corrective action date. The deficiencies identified in the table below are tasks that remain to be addressed in 2025. It should be noted that the corrective actions for some deficiencies (e.g. clarifier overflow screening) may require a request for extension to satisfactorily complete the work because of the level of engineering, construction, and costs involved.

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
Vents on elevated water storage facilities shall be constructed to exclude insects and dust to extent possible. The screen openings on the tower vents are larger than the required 4-mesh.	11/13/2024	9/30/2025
The overflows from the clarifiers combine with a storm sewer drain and then flow to an open outlet downslope from the treatment plant. Per s. NR 811.47(d)(8), the overflow shall have a downturned pipe elbow over a concrete splash pad and shall be covered with a 4-mesh corrosion resistant screen. Per s. NR 811.64(4)(a), discharges from overflows shall have a12 to 24-inch air break over a storm sewer and shall be visible.	11/13/2024	5/30/2025
The sides of all vents on storage structures shall totally cover any screens when viewing the vent from the side in order to prevent debris, dust and insects, carried by wind or rain, from entering the clearwell. The screening on the North elevated tower vent is visible from the side.	11/13/2024	5/30/2025
The overflow from the clearwells is not appropriately screened per s.NR 811.64(4), Wis.Adm. Code. There are also several non-conforming features associated with this overflow outlined in the NCF section.	11/13/2024	5/30/2025

End of the 2024 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.

Harrison Utilities provides services to over 2,850 customer connections within portions of the Village of Harrison, City of Appleton, and the City of Menasha.

CONTACT INFORMATION			
Chad Pelishek	Village Manager	(920) 989-1062 x 109	cpelishek@harrison-wi.org
Brandon Barlow	Utilities Office Manager	(920) 989-1062 x 202	bbarlow@harrisonutilities.org
Jessica Flohr	Utilities Billing Clerk	(920) 989-1062 x 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

For 24/7 Sanitary Sewer Emergencies: (920) 585-0667

Office: (920) 989-1062 Option 2

Email: office@harrisonutilities.org

Office Hours: M - F 7:30 AM - 3:30 PM