Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

(Informe contiene información importante y debe traducirse
Copias disponibles en el Ayuntamiento O en línea)

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is designed to inform you about the quality of 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. Our drinking water is sourced from deep wells (groundwater) This Drinking Water Quality Report is to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The City of Harrisburg currently violates the reporting requirements of the lead and copper rule due to some older homes with old plumbing fixtures. The new water treatment facilities currently under construction are designed to assist in lowering the possibility of lead and/or copper in these older homes from leaching into the water in their homes. In 2024 the city staff conducted an inspection of all water service lines connected to the system and of the 1257 lines, NO lead service lines were found. If you have any questions about this report or concerns with your water utility, or with your specific water service line please contact Chuck Scholz, Public Works Director, at City Hall, 120 Smith Street, and (541)995-6655. If you want to learn more, please contact the City or for all the system information, visit https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00366.

The City of Harrisburg routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The following report states the results of our last lead & copper monitoring (6/2024) and other testing required and completed in 2025.

To help you better understand terms and abbreviations in this report, we have provided the following definitions:

- ***Action Level:*** *T*he concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level:*** The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG's) as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- ***Minimum Detection Level*** *(MDL):* *The* minimum detection level that a contaminant is detected in drinking water.
- ***Parts per billion*** *(ppb) or Micrograms per liter*-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- ***Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):*** *O*ne part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- ***Non-Detect:*** *(ND)*
- ***Contaminant:*** *A*ny physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter present in water.
- ***Pesticide:*** *S*ynthetic or natural chemical substances that have entered water systems through agricultural runoff, spray drift, or improper disposal
- ***Herbicide:*** Aquatic chemical designed to control, inhibit, or kill unwanted plants, such as weeds or invasive species

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1(800)426-4791 or visit https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00366.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a million chance of having the described health effect. City tests water for lead at the school's and childcare facilities when requested contact the faculty for information.

Total Coliform: There was no detectable (ND) coliform found in the City's water during 2025. The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, social media television, radio and other means.

Lead and Copper*:* There is no detectable lead or copper in the City's water supply source or distribution mainlines. *However,* these metals can enter the drinking water supply though corrosion within the other small parts of the water distribution system or household plumbing. Therefore, supplemental testing is conducted at the individual taps of customers whose plumbing meets criteria for being at the risk for elevated lead and copper levels. Some homes in Harrisburg have elevated levels so the city does advise people to let the water run a short while before drinking it, if the faucet has not been used for more than six hours. Also, since hot water promotes the leaching of lead or copper, avoid using hot water for drinking or cooking. These are particularly important precautions to take when mixing formula or other beverages for infants or children. The 90th percentile is the highest result found in 90% of the samples when they are listed in order from the lowest to the highest results. EPA requires testing for lead and copper at customers' taps most likely to contain these

substances based on when the house was built. The EPA determined that if a sample result exceeded the Action Level, the city must take action in reducing the risk of leaching of lead/copper, which is under way with the new water plant.

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. Harrisburg 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 two 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 at 1(800)426-4791 or at the website at https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00366.

Results of the Disinfection Byproducts (DBP's) taken in the Distribution Systems in 8/2025

	Chemical Testing Average	
	TTHM	HHA5
Units	MG/L	MG/L
Reporting Limits	0.000500	0.00300
MCL	0.0800	0.0600
Results	**0.0041**	**0.037**
Complies	**Yes**	**Yes**

Results of the Nitrate samples taken in the Distribution System in 2025

	Contaminant
	Distribution Nitrate-N
MCL	10
Reporting Limit	.100
ppm	**ND**
Units	MG/L
*ND means not detected at the reporting limit	

Results of the 3-year lead and copper sampling at Residential Water Taps on 6/2024

	Substance	
	Copper	Lead
Units	ppm	ppb
Reporting Limits MG/L	0.100	0.00200
MCL	1.30	0.0150
90th Percentile	**ND**	**0.00402**
Homes Exceeding Action Level	0	2
Complies	Yes	No
Source of Contaminate	Corrosion of Household Plumbing	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Disinfection Byproducts (DBP's): When disinfectants are used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter present in water to form disinfection by products called Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HHA5). Exposure to high levels of DBP's can be associated with various long term health effects.

Nitrates: Nitrates in water can come from natural, industrial, agricultural or residential sources including septic systems and run off. The City is required to test annually for the presence of nitrates. No nitrates were detected in the City's water supply Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer or undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1(800)426-4791.

All states must conduct a Source Water Assessment; SWA; for public water systems within their boundaries to (1) identify the Drinking Water Protection Area; the area at the surface that is directly above aquifer that supplies groundwater to our wells, (2) identify potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and (3) determine the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from those sources. The respective Drinking Water Programs of the Departments of Human Resources and Environmental Quality have completed the assessment of our system. A copy of the report is on file at City Hall. The last SWA was completed in February of 2017. The City of Harrisburg's water system draws water from deeper confined aquifers with the alluvial sediments of the Willamette Lowland Aquifer. The presence of several high and moderate risk potential contaminant sources within the protection area was confirmed through a potential contaminant source inventory. Under a worst-case scenario, where it is assumed that nothing is being done to protect groundwater quality at the identified potential contaminant sources, the assessment results indicate that the water system would be highly susceptible to several of the identified potential contaminant sources. In addition, the assessment results indicate that, at the time, the water system is not considered susceptible to viral contamination.

Good Faith Delivery of this Report: Online posting on the City website for a minimum of three years; hyperlink in the March Utility Bill; notice placed in Newsletter; placed on community bulletin boards; posted on City social media page and displayed on City's electronic reader board. English and Spanish copies of this report are available at City Hall or can be mailed upon request. If you have any questions, please call City Hall at (541)995-6655.