

## 2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**PWSID #: 7220044**

**NAME: Harrisburg International Airport**

*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)*

### **WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:**

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Scott Snoke at 717-948-3900, X4608. This report is also available on our website at [www.flyhia.com](http://www.flyhia.com). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality.

### **SOURCE(S) OF WATER:**

The Airport water source consists of ten groundwater wells. Wells #1, #2, #3, #4 and #5 are located at the East End of the airport. Wells #6, #9, #11, #12 and #13 are located at the central part of the airport.

At one time or another, all of the wells were found to have volatile organic compounds (known as VOCs) in the water. To treat this condition, the Groundwater Remediation Facility was constructed in 1988 and went online in May of 1990. Water from all of the wells online flows through this building. There the water is softened and airstripped, to remove 99% of VOCs, and is chlorinated to ensure proper disinfection.

During the year we are required to test for a range of contaminants, including 21 regulated VOCs. We are happy to report that during the year 2014 none of our samples showed evidence of any VOCs. This is an indicator that our water treatment process for VOC removal is completely effective.

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 system 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 *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

### **MONITORING YOUR WATER:**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

**DEFINITIONS:**

*Action Level (AL)* - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - 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.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - 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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* - 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.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)* - 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.

*Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL)* - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UMCR3) Required monitoring of a select group of unregulated drinking water compounds during 2014.*

*ppm* = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

*ppb* = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL in CCR Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
21 regulated VOC's (EPA Method 502.2)	Various	Various	ND	Various	ppb	Various	N	Various sources including run off, leaching, and factory discharges
SOC-Dioxin-PCB	Various	Various	ND	Various	ppb	06/04/14	N	Various sources including run off, leaching, and factory discharges
Nitrate	10	10	2.8	2.8	ppm	1/28/15	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Nitrite	10	10	ND	ND	ppm	1/28/15	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use.
HaloAcetic Acids (Total HAA)	60	0	4.9	3.1 – 4.9	ppb	8/14/14	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (THM)	80	0	34.5	23.3 – 34.5	ppb	8/14/14	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	0.4	Provisional HAL 0.4	<0.02	<0.02	ppb	6/12/14	N	Firefighting foam and various other sources
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	0.2	Provisional HAL 0.2	1.1	0.052 - 1.1	ppb	6/12/14	Y	Firefighting foam and various other sources
1,4 Dioxane	3.2	0	<0.2	<0.2	ppb	7/17/15	N	Industrial degreasing agent and solvent

<b>Distribution System Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Free Chlorine Residual	0.2	0.41	0.41 – 0.70	ppm	Various	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	2	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of building plumbing.
Copper	1.3	0	0.042	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of building plumbing.

<b>Microbial</b>					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 1 positive monthly sample</li> </ul>	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

**HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Public Notice Tier 3 – Exceeded provisional Health Advisory Levels (HAL) of an EPA selected group of Perfluorinated compounds (PFC), specifically PFOS >0.2 ppb for drinking water samples collected during February and June 2014. Immediate Actions taken during June 2014 included Public Notification & PA DEP/EPA consultation, isolation of wells above HAL, flushed drinking water storage and distribution system to remove and lower PFC concentration and subsequent confirmatory sampling of below HAL. Follow-up w / PA DEP/EPA and reporting 'Drinking Water Problem Corrected' during August 2014.

**OTHER VIOLATIONS:**

Public Notice Tier 3 - Failure to collect a Nitrate and Nitrite sample at Entry Point location during the 2014 calendar year Sample was collected 1/28/15 to confirm <MCL. (See attached Public Notice)

## ***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 run-off, 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 and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

### ***Information about Lead***

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 International Airport 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

## Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Nitrate & Nitrite

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

*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 our drinking water meets health standards. During 2014 we failed to collect water system entry point sample and analyze for Nitrate and Nitrite and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Nitrate and Nitrite and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Nitrate	Annual	0 of 1	during 2014	1/28/2015
Nitrite	Annual	0 of 1	during 2014	1/28/2015

What happened? What was done?

*These two analysis were not completed during 2014. The samples were collected for analysis on 1/28/2015.*

*The levels reported were 2.8 mg/L Nitrate and Non Detect for Nitrite. The PA DEP was notified of the results and the Public Notice will be issued with the 2014 Water Quality Report.*

For more information, please contact Scott Snoke at 717-948-3900.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you Scott Snoke.

PWS ID#: 7220044

Date distributed: 06/29/2015