



2023
Annual
Drinking Water Quality Report
For the
WATER SYSTEM
AT HARRISBURG INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

On behalf of the Susquehanna Area Regional Airport Authority, we are pleased to present this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services the airport provides. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We are also pleased to announce the water treatment plant and well upgrade project is now underway and is currently treating all drinking water produced through Granular Activated Carbon (GAC). This report demonstrates that our drinking water has met all federal and state Health Advisory Levels (HAL) during 2023 and will meet the new Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) requirements that were implemented during January 2023.

If you have any questions about this report or your water quality, please contact Scott Snoke, Utility Program Manager at (717) 948-3900 Monday through Friday between the hours of 7:30 AM and 4:00 PM. This report is also available on our website at www.flyhia.com, Airport Authority, Water Report. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. The Public Water Supply ID Number is 7220044 for Harrisburg International Airport.

The Water System at Harrisburg International Airport is routinely monitored for constituents in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The attached pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023.

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 7220044

NAME: Harrisburg International Airport

Este informe contiene 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:

The Susquehanna Area Regional Airport Authority (SARAA), which operates the Harrisburg International Airport (HIA), provides this report to show 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. 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.

During 2023, The Water Treatment Plant and Well upgrade (PA DEP approved) project commenced now treating all groundwater through Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) removing the Air Stripping Towers. Well pumping rates can now be optimized from each well entering the treatment plant passing through GAC for removal of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Per & Poly Fluoro-Alkyl Substances (PFAS) compounds, then the water is softened prior to disinfection and distribution to system users.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

Subsequent PFAS samples and laboratory analysis have been performed since this initial discovery took place. 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, 2023. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Lead and copper sampling was conducted during June 2022 at sample locations representative of the HIA water distribution system.

WHAT IS BEING DONE:

On January 14, 2023, the PA DEP established new MCL's for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA). With PA DEP approvals, PENNVEST Funding was secured to perform the water treatment plant upgrade during this time period. Project completion should occur during 2024. This included the removal of Air Stripping towers, plant piping changes, SCADA & pump upgrades, well head work, & installation of two trains (GAC) to remove VOC and PFAS contaminants meeting the current and future PFAS limits now in place.

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.

Not Detected (ND) – Indicated that the analyte result was not detected at the reporting detection limit.

PFAS - Per & Polyfluoro-Alkyl Substances are widely used, long lasting chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time.

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

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Entry Point 101 Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
21 regulated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (EPA Method 524.2)	Various	Various	ND	ND	ppb	6/28/2023	N	Various sources including run off, leaching, and factory discharges
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC)	Various	Various	ND	ND	ppb	4/25/2023	N	Various sources including run off, leaching, and factory discharges
Free Chlorine Residual	MRDL 4.0	Min RDL 0.40	> 0.58	0.58 – 3.2	ppm	Daily	N	Disinfection residual
Nitrate Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	10	10	2.1	2.1	ppm	8/14/2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Nitrite	10	10	ND	ND	ppm	8/14/2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	0.018	0.014	0.014	ND – 0.014	ppb	Quarterly	N	Firefighting foam and various other sources
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	0.014	0.008	0.0033	ND - 0.0033	ppb	Quarterly	N	Firefighting foam and various other sources

Distribution System Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	MCDL	MRDLG	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Free Chlorine Residual	4	4	0.31 – 1.57	ppm	Various	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Range of Results	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Trihalomethanes (Total THM)	80	0	12.6	ppb	8/14/2023	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HaloAcetic Acids (Total HAA)	60	0	ND	ppb	8/14/2023	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2022)	15	0	2.2	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of building plumbing.
Copper (2022)	1.3	0	0.20	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of building plumbing.

Microbial						
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: • More than 1 positive monthly sample	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.	

VIOLATION EXPLANATION: There were no PFAS or drinking water exceedances reported from any samples collected from January – December 2023.

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 storm water runoff, and commercial or 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 fueling activities, gas stations, urban storm water 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 prescribe 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).

HEALTH EFFECTS:

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. The virus that causes COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water. Conventional water treatment methods, such as those in most municipal drinking water systems, should remove or inactivate the virus that causes COVID-19. 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).

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 building plumbing. Harrisburg International Airport is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in all building plumbing components.

To reduce exposure 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>.

The federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires public water systems to complete a service line inventory to identify all service lines connected to the water system on or before October 16, 2024.

Information about PFAS (see EPA, PA DEP, & PA Dept. of Health Fact Sheet links below)

EPA Fact Sheet PFOA and PFOS Drinking Water Health Advisory

[FACT SHEET \(epa.gov\)](#)

PA DEP Information Sheet

https://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/BSDW/DrinkingWaterManagement/Regulations/PFAS_MCL_Rule_FAQs_for_website.pdf

PA DOH Information Sheet

<https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/Documents/Environmental%20Health/PFAS%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>