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# National Summary of Public Water Systems Compliance in 2004

## INTRODUCTION

The National Public Water Systems Compliance Report for 2004 describes how the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and its state and tribal partners are meeting the goal of ensuring that Americans receive safe drinking water from public water systems.

Some of the ways that EPA measures attaining this goal is to track the number of public water systems that may not be meeting health-based drinking water standards, or monitoring and reporting requirements.

**In 2004 94% of America's public water systems reported no violations of a health-based drinking water standard.**

### Public Water Systems

A Public Water System (PWS) is a system that provides water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system can be one of three types:

- **Community Systems (CWS)** serve at least 15 service connections (which may include factories, schools, or places of housing that are on the same distribution system as residences) used by year-round residences or regularly serve at least 25 year-round residents.
- **Non-transient Non-community Systems (NTNCWS)** serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year not at their residence (e.g., schools or factories that have their own water source).
- **Transient Non-community Systems (TNCWS)** serve at least 25 persons (but not the same 25) over six months per year not at their residence (e.g., campgrounds or highway rest stops that have their own water source).

EPA prepares a National Public Water Systems Compliance Report for every calendar year. This report uses calendar year, which is from January through December, while other reports or databases may use the fiscal year which is from October through September. The report is an annual summary of reported violations at the nation's public water systems. This report also discusses the data we use to measure our success and the progress we are making in our efforts to increase data reliability and completeness. The report also summarizes and evaluates annual reports prepared by the states.<sup>1</sup>

The first part of this report provides a national picture of the public water system compliance using data from the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS). SDWIS is the national database where states and tribes with primacy report annually to EPA violations of the maximum contaminant levels, treatment techniques, significant monitoring and reporting, significant consumer notification, variance and/or exemptions. EPA aggregates these reported violations at all public water systems in states, commonwealths, territories and in Indian country to present a national summary of violations, and then presents summaries of significant monitoring and reporting violations, significant public notification violations, and violations of health-based standards at the different kinds of public water systems.

The second part of this report presents information on public water systems in Indian country. A glossary of terms used in this report appears in Appendix A.

Summaries and evaluations of completeness of the states' annual public water systems reports for 2004 are presented in Appendix B.

<sup>1</sup> The term "state" includes 57 states, commonwealths, and territories that have been approved to implement the drinking water program within their jurisdiction. It also includes the Navajo Nation, which received EPA approval to implement its drinking water program on December 6, 2000. Federal approval to implement the drinking water program is called primary enforcement authority, or "primacy." During calendar year 2004, EPA directly implemented the drinking water program in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and throughout most of Indian country other than the Navajo Nation. EPA is responsible for reporting violations in areas where the Agency directly implements the program.

## How Does The Public Find Out If Its Drinking Water Is Safe?

### Information Sent to Customers:

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#### **Consumer Confidence Report —**

([http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/pdfs/quickrefguide\\_ccr.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/pdfs/quickrefguide_ccr.pdf)) Every community water system is required to produce a yearly report identifying the contaminants detected in its water and the risks of exposure to those contaminants. The annual water quality report or consumer confidence report (CCR) provides customers with a more complete picture of drinking water quality and systems operations. The annual CCR tells customers what is in their water, where it comes from, and where they can obtain additional information. Large systems are required to mail their customers the report. While medium systems and small systems are required to produce the report, these systems may obtain a waiver from the mailing requirement. Very small systems are only required to print the report in the local newspaper.

**Public Notification Rule —** (<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pws/pn/rulefact.html>) Public water systems must notify their customers if there has been a violation of drinking water standards. Public notification is intended to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. Public water systems must notify the people who drink their water if the level of a contaminant in the water exceeds EPA, State, or tribal drinking water regulations, if there is a waterborne disease outbreak or any other situation that may pose a risk to the public health, if the water system fails to test its water as required, or if the system has a variance or exemption from the regulations. Depending on the severity of the situation water suppliers

have 24 hours to one year to notify their customers. Public notification is provided in addition to the CCR.

### Information on the Internet:

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#### **Safewater Web Site (<http://www.epa.gov/safewater>)**

— Provides information on the Safe Drinking Water Act, individual water systems, contaminants that may be in drinking water, and what individuals can do to help protect sources of their drinking water.

### Additional Information:

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**Call the Community Water System —** Billing statements should provide a number to call with questions.

#### **State Public Water Systems Compliance Report —**

Each state's annual report discusses the violations at its public water systems. Most state reports include a list of violating facilities.

#### **National Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

(this report) — Summarizes all reported violations at America's public water systems.

#### **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) —**

Answers questions about drinking water, lets callers order documents from EPA, and can refer callers to EPA experts if they need more information.

#### **Envirofacts Web Site (<http://www.epa.gov/enviro>) —**

Allows the public to access EPA databases containing information on environmental activities that may affect air, water, and land anywhere in the United States.

## WHAT INFORMATION IS IN THIS REPORT?

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This report uses information from SDWIS/FED, the national database where EPA records information that the states are required to report about their public water systems. For the national public water system compliance reports, EPA examines SDWIS/FED records of violations of primary drinking water regulations that specify: 1) the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system (Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL); 2) techniques for treating water to make it safe; 3) monitoring and reporting requirements (how and when water must be

tested and the results reported); and 4) significant user notification violations.

- While SDWIS/FED collects information on monitoring and reporting violations, only significant<sup>2</sup> monitoring and reporting violations are counted in this report. A "significant" monitoring and reporting violation occurs, with rare exceptions, when no samples are taken or no results are reported during a compliance period. Table A-1 provides a more detailed description of significant monitoring violations for the different rules.

<sup>2</sup> This report tabulates only "significant" monitoring and reporting and notification (e.g., CCR) violations. Table A-1 presents descriptions of significant monitoring violations for the different drinking water regulations.



- A significant user notification violation occurs when a community water system completely failed to provide to its users a required report. Significant user notification violations include violations of the Consumer Confidence Report Regulation and violations of the Public Notification Regulations.
- The information provided in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) will supplement public notification that water systems must provide to their customers upon discovering any violation of a contaminant standard. The CCR should not be the primary notification of potential health risk posed by drinking water, but will provide customers with a snapshot of the quality of their drinking water supply.
- Public notification helps to ensure that consumers receive timely information about problems with their drinking water. These public notification requirements have always been a part of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

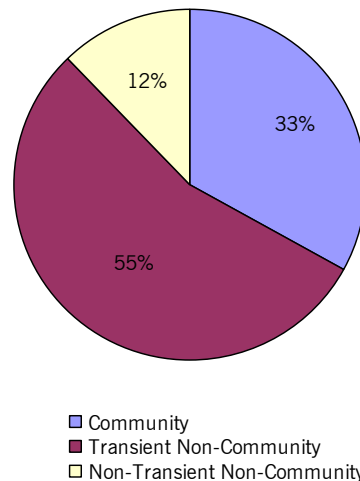
EPA routinely evaluates state programs by conducting data verification audits and triennial national summary evaluations. These triennial reviews revealed that only 65% of the apparent MCL violations and 23% of the apparent monitoring and reporting violations had been reported to SDWIS/FED (although what percent of the unreported monitoring and reporting violations are significant violations is unknown). Since the reviews, EPA and its state partners have worked towards the identification and resolution of any problems that may have produced data discrepancies in the past, and to prevent the occurrence of future problems. More discussions of data quality concerns, triennial reviews, and EPA's recommendations appear later in this report.

## FINDINGS

### Public Water System Sizes and Types

**In 2004, 158,802 public water systems together served over 296 million users. The actual number of individuals served was smaller, because millions of Americans drank water from, and were counted as users by, more than one public water system during the course of the year.**

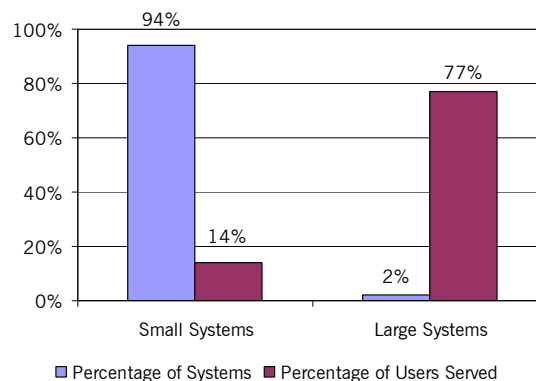
Percentage of Systems by Type



- 52,537 community water systems served more than 272 million people in their primary residences.
- 19,258 non-transient non-community systems (i.e., schools, factories) served almost 6 million people in places they frequented.
- 87,007 transient non-community systems (i.e., campgrounds, highway rest stops) served a constantly changing user base of over 18 million people.

**Most public water systems were small, but large systems served a majority of the people who drank water from a public water system.**

Size vs. Users Served<sup>3</sup>



- 94% of America's public water systems (including nearly all of the transient non-community systems) served 3,300 or fewer users. Together, these 149,946 small systems provided service to only 14% of all users.

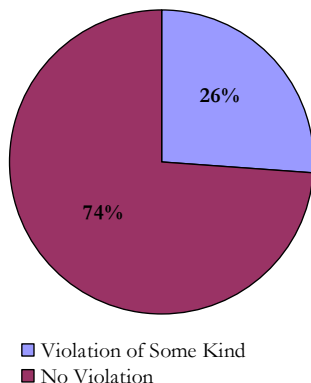
<sup>3</sup> Because approximately 3% of public water systems are "medium" in size, i.e., serve between 3,301 and 10,000 users, and because approximately 10% of the population is served by them, this report omits a separate discussion of "medium" systems.

- 2% of America's public water systems served more than 10,000 users. Together, these 3,956 large systems provided service to 77% of all users.

## Overall Compliance Picture

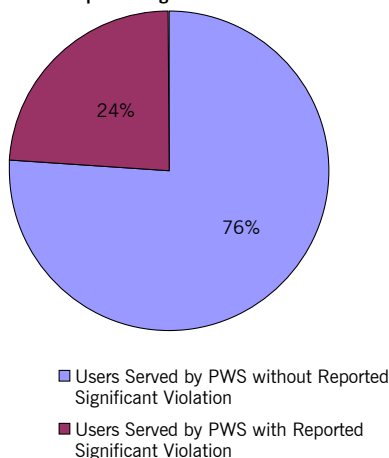
**Most Americans received drinking water from public water systems that recorded no significant violations in 2004.**

PWS with Reported Significant Violations



For 74% of the public water systems in America, there was no report of a health-based violation nor were there reports of significant monitoring and reporting violations. The primacy states reported either a health-based violation, a significant monitoring and reporting violation, or a significant CCR violation at 41,310 public water systems in 2004.

Users Served by PWS Without Reported Significant Violation



76% of the population served by *public water systems* received drinking water from a system that reported no violations of a health-based standard,

was not cited for a significant violation of a monitoring and reporting requirement, and issued a consumer confidence report, if required.

- There were 10,161 reported violations of the CCR Rule in 2004.

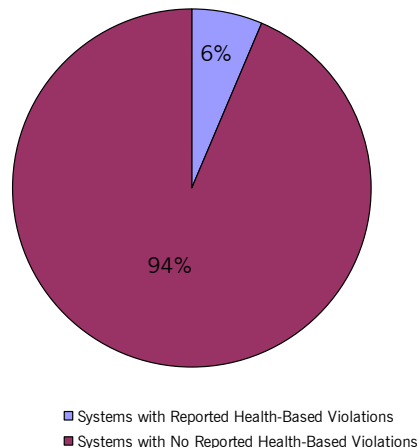
**One violation of a variance or exemption was reported to SDWIS/FED during 2004.**

- Under Federal law, states can grant variances or exemptions to public water systems in limited circumstances allowing them to install alternative technology or giving them more time to meet a standard if public health is adequately protected in the interim. For the few public water systems that were operating under a variance or exemption in 2004, only one state (New York) reported a violation of the variance or exemption.

## Health-Based Drinking Water Standards

**94% of America's public water systems, serving 92% of the users, did not report any violations of health-based drinking water standards in 2004.**

PWS with No Reported Health-Based Violations



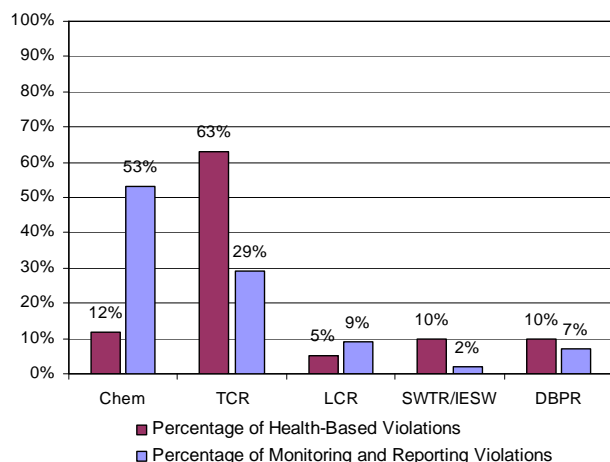
The Maximum Contaminant Level for the Total Coliform Rule (TCR) is the health-based standard most frequently violated. SDWIS/FED recorded 15,173 violations of health-based standards in 2004. Sixty-three percent (63%) of these violations were violations of the MCL for the Total Coliform Rule



(TCR), which must be met by all types and sizes of public water systems.<sup>4</sup>

The health-based standard that was reported with the least number of violations was the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) with just over a hundred violations. Only the largest public water systems are subject to the IESWTR.

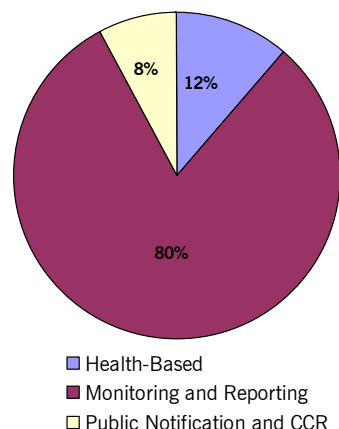
Percentage of Violations by Rule



## Monitoring and Reporting Drinking Water Standards

Approximately four-fifths of the 132,573 violations the states reported to SDWIS/FED in 2004 were for a public water system's significant failure to monitor and report, rather than a violation of a standard.

Type of Reported Significant Violation



- If a system did not monitor the quality of its water, it is impossible to know if it has violated a health-based requirement. For this reason, a system's significant failure to monitor and report is a major violation that must be addressed and corrected.
- 52% of the 106,412 significant monitoring and reporting violations reported by the states were violations of the requirements of the Chemical Contaminant Group. In 2004 the states reported more than twice as many Chemical Contaminant Group monitoring and reporting violations as in 2003.
- 29% of the 106,412 significant monitoring and reporting violations reported by the states were violations of the requirements of the TCR. The states reported 8% fewer TCR monitoring and reporting violations than the previous year.

<sup>4</sup> For the annual compliance reports, EPA tracks violations of the contaminant rules in five categories: 1) **chemical contaminants (Chem)** — violations of rules for organic, inorganic (except for lead and copper), and radioactive contaminants — compliance with many organic and inorganic standards is determined on the basis of shared samples, with one missed sample resulting in a monitoring and reporting violation of many standards; 2) **total coliform (TCR)**; 3) **lead and copper (LCR)**; 4) **surface water treatment (SWTR)** Interim Enhanced Surface Water (IESWTR), filter backwash recycling rule; Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule; and 5) **Disinfection By-Product Rule (DBPR)**. Coliform bacteria are usually not a threat to humans, but their presence in drinking water can indicate a lapse in treatment and the possible presence of other, more dangerous microbes.

## Does a Health-Based Violation Mean Drinking the Water Causes Illness?

It is important to note that a public water system's violation of a health-based standard does not mean that the people who drank the system's water got sick. A health-based violation means either that the system has exposed its users to what EPA has judged as an unreasonable risk of illness, or that the system has failed to treat its water to the extent EPA has judged necessary to protect its users from an unreasonable risk of illness in the event that the regulated contaminant is present in source water. Many variables affect the likelihood of illness resulting from health-based violations, among them the duration of the violation, whether or not the violation occurred in an isolated section of a complex public water system, and the extent to which contamination exceeds the allowable level.

While modern treatment systems have substantially reduced the incidence of waterborne disease, drinking water contamination remains a significant health risk management challenge. Studies by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) indicate that between 1980 and 1998 there were 419 outbreaks of illness linked to contamination in drinking water resulting in an estimated 511,000 cases of disease (Craun and Calderon, 1996; Levy et al., 1998; Barwick et al., 2000). The majority of outbreaks in the U.S. occurred at surface water systems. Nearly 80% of all reported cases of illness were associated with the 1993 *Cryptosporidium* outbreak in Milwaukee, WI, which resulted in an estimated 403,000 cases (MacKenzie et al. 1994; McDonald et al. 2001).

The number of waterborne disease outbreaks identified and reported in the CDC database is believed, however, to understate the actual incidence of outbreaks and cases of illness (Craun and Calderon, 1996; National Research Council, 1997). The most recent CDC report on outbreak data for 2001–2002 is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5308.pdf>.

Recognized and reported waterborne disease outbreaks are usually the result of exposure to waterborne pathogens that cause acute gastrointestinal illness with diarrhea, abdominal discomfort, nausea, and vomiting. Because such illnesses are generally of short duration in healthy people, many individuals experiencing these symptoms do not seek medical attention. Where medical attention is sought, the pathogenic agent may not be identified through routine testing. Consequently, outbreaks are often not recognized in a community or, if recognized, are not traced to a drinking water source. Moreover, an unknown but probably significant portion of waterborne disease is endemic (i.e., isolated cases not associated with an outbreak) and, thus, is even more difficult to recognize. Waterborne disease information does not include information on diseases that would be caused by contaminants with chronic effects.

EPA's health-based standards are intended to provide an adequate margin of safety not just for healthy people, but also for populations that are at greater risk from waterborne disease. These sensitive subpopulations include children (especially the very young), the elderly, the malnourished, pregnant women, the disease-impaired (e.g., those with diabetes, cystic fibrosis), and a broad category of those with compromised immune systems, such as AIDS patients, those with autoimmune disorders (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis), transplant recipients, and those on chemotherapy (Rose, 1997). Immunocompromised persons are more likely than healthy individuals to contract waterborne disease, the severity and duration of their illness is often greater, and they are at a greater risk of death.

## Community Water Systems

Although community water systems make up only one-third of the public water systems in America, they serve 92% of population served by public water systems.

- 75% of the population served by community water systems received drinking water from a system that reported no violations of a health-based standard, was not cited for a significant violation of a monitoring and reporting requirement, and issued a consumer confidence report as required.
- About 18,700 (36%) out of the over 52,000 community water systems had significant violations. Of the 272 million users served in their primary residence by community water systems, approximately 69 million (25%) received their water from one of the violating community water systems.
- Approximately 2,100 (25%) of the more than 8,600 larger community water systems serving more than 3,300 users had significant violations. These violating larger community systems served more than 61 million (22%) of the 272 million users served in their primary residence by community water systems.
- Of the approximately 44,000 small community water systems serving 3,300 users or less in their primary residence, over 16,600 (38%) had significant violations. Over 7.8 million (3%) users were served by these small community water systems.
- The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule requires all community water systems to provide an annual report to customers identifying the contaminants detected in their water and the health risks associated with those contaminants. **As reported to SDWIS/FED, 87% of community water systems complied with the CCR Rule.**

## Non-Community Water Systems

- Approximately 22,500 (21%) out of over 106,000 non-community water systems had significant violations. The vast majority of these were small non-community water systems serving 3,300 users or less. Together these small systems with significant violations served only 3.2 million (13%) users out of the approximately 24 million users served by non-community water systems.
- 52 (21%) out of 248 larger non-community water systems serving more than 3,300 users had significant violations. Together these 52 larger non-community systems served only about 464,000 (1.9%) users of the approximately 24 million users served by non-community water systems.

## HOW DOES EPA HELP PWS COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS?

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Primacy States and EPA engage in a variety of activities to help public water systems remain in and return to compliance, including formal enforcement actions, informal actions, and compliance and technical assistance. State and EPA compliance assistance efforts to help a source remain in or return to compliance may include:

- conducting on-site visits and sanitary surveys at public water systems (i.e., an on-site review of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operations, and maintenance to evaluate their adequacy in producing and distributing safe drinking water);
- helping systems invest in preventive measures;
- providing financial assistance for system improvements through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and other State funding programs;
- reviewing water system plans and specifications;
- conducting training sessions;
- holding public information meetings;
- lending specialized monitoring equipment; and
- publishing informational bulletins and newsletters on training events and other educational opportunities.

## What Happens to Systems in Violation of the Requirements?

When a drinking water violation is detected and it is determined that compliance assistance is not the best tool to return a source to compliance, EPA guidelines require a response from the primacy agency as a condition of funding. Acceptable responses include a variety of formal and informal actions as the state or EPA attempts to return a violating public water system to compliance as quickly as possible.

Generally, the primacy agency's first responses to violations are informal actions such as:

- compliance assistance as appropriate;
- reminder letters;
- warning letters;
- notices of violation;
- field visits; and
- telephone calls.

If the violation continues or recurs, the primacy agency must initiate a formal enforcement response that requires the violating public water system to return to compliance. Formal enforcement responses include:

- citations;
- administrative orders with or without penalties;
- civil referrals to state attorneys general or to the Department of Justice;
- other sanctions such as denying permission for system expansion; and
- filing criminal charges.

If a situation poses an imminent risk to public health, EPA and the state will issue an emergency order that requires the public water system to take the steps necessary to protect public health and return the system to compliance.

During 2004, EPA and its state partners initiated enforcement actions in response to drinking water violations at public water systems in their

jurisdictions. For new rules, EPA generally has primary enforcement authority until the States receive primacy for each new rule. EPA implemented the drinking water program in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and in Indian country, except for the Navajo Nation. The Agency initiated enforcement responses in these areas and occasionally in the states, often at a state's invitation. Together, EPA and the states initiated 4,478 formal enforcement actions, each action potentially addressing multiple violations.<sup>5</sup>

- In 2004 the states issued a total of 3,959 formal enforcement actions, including 1,351 administrative orders without penalty, 869 administrative orders with penalty, 45 civil referrals to the states' Attorneys General, 824 signed State Bilateral Compliance Agreements (BCA), 860 state intentional no-actions, and ten civil cases filed.
- During the same period, EPA issued a total of 519 formal enforcement actions, including 221 Federal administrative orders, 3 Federal Emergency Orders, 116 Federal No longer subject to rule, 177 Federal Intentional no actions, and two signed Federal BCA.

These totals do not take into account informal enforcement actions (i.e., warning letters, notices of violation), compliance assistance activities, or the public water systems that returned to compliance before EPA and state procedures would require initiation of a formal response.

EPA designates a public water system a significant noncomplier if the system has serious, frequent or persistent violations that may pose a threat to public health. States and EPA give significant noncompliers priority attention in their efforts to return violators to compliance and address violations with enforcement actions.

- In calendar year 2004, EPA designated 16,668 public water systems significant noncompliers, which was comparable to the number of public water systems designated as significant noncompliers in 2002 and 2003. Over 90% of these significant noncompliers in all these years served 3,300 or fewer users.

<sup>5</sup> There are several reasons why there will be a difference between the number of violations in a year and the number of formal enforcement responses. For example, a state may choose to address a system's violations informally in a manner that returns the system to compliance before the time interval has elapsed that by EPA guidance would necessitate initiation of a formal enforcement response. Also, it is not uncommon for the regulator to address all of a violating system's multiple violations in a single enforcement response. In addition, formal enforcement responses addressing violations discovered late in one reporting year are generally not initiated until early in the following year.

- In 2004 states and EPA addressed 4,392 significant noncompliers. Of the noncompliers addressed, 1,563 (36%) were new significant noncompliers identified in 2004. The other 2,829 were systems addressed as significant noncompliers in 2003 and earlier.
- The totals for significant noncompliers addressed do not take into account public water systems that are no longer significant noncompliers because of informal enforcement actions or compliance assistance, or public water systems that returned to compliance before EPA and state procedures would require initiation of a formal response.

## **WHAT IS THE QUALITY OF THE DATA EPA USES FOR THIS REPORT?**

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The data used in this report came from EPA's national SDWIS/FED database. SDWIS/FED is composed of data that primacy states are required to submit to SDWIS/FED each quarter. EPA uses information in SDWIS/FED to assess progress in the implementation of regulations, to develop national enforcement and compliance priorities, and to provide information to the public.

EPA periodically conducts data verifications (independent, on-site audits) of primacy state and tribal drinking water programs to ensure that the primacy state is determining compliance in accordance with Federal regulations. Data verifications help detect differences between data in a state's files (whether electronic or hard copy) and data in SDWIS/FED.

As part of the ongoing data reliability efforts described in past National Public Water Systems Compliance Reports, EPA examined the results of data verifications conducted from 1999 to 2001 and previously from 1996 through 1998. The most recent (1999–2001) audits, which covered 31 states, analyzed data from 1,890 public water systems. The data audits reviewed inventory information (identifying systems, their number, their size, and their type), apparent violations that either were reported or should have been reported, and any enforcement actions initiated.

EPA's review showed that the quality of the information the states reported to SDWIS/FED is improving, but the data are incomplete. This finding principally reflects differences between state and EPA regulatory interpretation rather than a preponderance of data management issues. Most of

the SDWIS/FED data quality problems EPA identified were instances where violations that should have been recorded and reported did not appear in SDWIS/FED. EPA found that only a small percentage of this incompleteness is because SDWIS/FED will accept only properly transferred data. EPA's analysis of the data verifications found:

- 95% of all inventory data in SDWIS/FED was accurate and complete.
- The overall quality of SDWIS/FED violations data improved from the first assessment to the second from 68% to 75% for the Total Coliform Rule standard, but other violations related to health-based standards and monitoring and reporting are not as high.
- Most of the discrepancies between apparent and reported violations are because of unrecorded and unreported violations. This accounts for 62% of all discrepancies related to maximum contaminant level/treatment technique violations and 86% of all discrepancies related to monitoring and reporting violations.
- Only 27% of apparent monitoring and reporting violations had been reported to SDWIS/FED.
- 65% of the apparent MCL/treatment technique violations had been reported to SDWIS/FED.
- SDWIS/FED contained accurate and complete information on 82% of the enforcement actions found in the states' records.

## **WHAT IS EPA DOING TO IMPROVE DATA QUALITY?**

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EPA continues to work with its state partners to identify and resolve any problems that may have produced data discrepancies in the past and to ensure that complete and accurate documentation is available to help assess the safety of the nations' drinking water.

- The drinking water violation data improved from the 1996-1998 timeframe to the 1999-2001 timeframe. EPA is drafting the current Data Reliability Report for the 2002-2004 timeframe. EPA has set a goal of 90% for data quality and is working closely with the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) to implement an action plan that will help the drinking water program achieve this goal.



- EPA has set up a workgroup with the ASDWA to implement its updated 2003 Data Reliability Analysis and Action Plan (DRAAP). Implementation of the plan will begin in 2005.
- EPA has negotiated grant conditions with several states based upon the 2003 DRAAP. Under these grant conditions, the states would follow quality assurance/quality control plans for drinking water violation data reported to EPA and address the differences in interpretation of the regulation.
- EPA will be working with all states to implement the EPA Order 5360.1 A2 dealing with requirements for quality management systems.
- Changes to modernize SDWIS database should reduce data quality problems in the future from data entry to transmission. SDWIS Modernization focused on changes to make the quality checking function available to states before they send data to EPA, to provide a data entry format consistent with contemporary commercial data transfer formats, and to reduce the complexity of data entry into SDWIS/FED by standardizing processing.

The introduction to this report mentioned data verification audits and triennial national summary evaluations that will be discussed in this section of the report. The results of EPA's second triennial review of data quality in SDWIS/FED, Drinking Water Data Reliability Analysis and Action Plan (2003) (EPA 816-R-03-021, March 2004), includes an evaluation of data collected from 1999 through 2001. The first triennial review, published in 2000, analyzed drinking water data from 1996 through 1998 to establish a data quality baseline. The second review indicates that data in SDWIS/FED are highly accurate, but still incomplete. The first triennial review of data quality for the period 1996 through 1998 resulted in a detailed data analysis report in 2000 and also produced an action plan for states and EPA to work together to improve data quality. The plan resulted in actions which included training state personnel, streamlining reporting to SDWIS/FED, making SDWIS error reporting and correction more user-friendly, reducing rule complexity, improving data verification audits (DVs), following-up with Regions after DVs, and encouraging states to notify water systems of sampling schedules annually. Like the first review, this second triennial review of data quality is largely based on DVs. The DVs, conducted between 1999 and 2001, reflect data for 1,890 randomly selected PWSs in 31 states. To support a comparative analysis, a similar set of analyses and

methods were used in the second review as in the first, where possible.

The data quality of core inventory data was high and essentially remained the same as that determined for the first assessment (95% in the first triennial review versus 96% in the second triennial review). Data quality for enforcement data improved from 72% to 80% and remained of moderate quality. Notably, there were 80% fewer enforcement actions from the first assessment. Violations were grouped by maximum contaminant level (MCL), treatment technique (TT), and monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations. MCL violations were further broken down into Total Coliform Rule (TCR) MCL violations and Chemical and Radionuclides MCL violations (i.e., Other MCL).

Violations for the lead and copper rule were not included in the analysis. While quality has improved considerably in several areas, the analysis of DV findings found that the violations data reported by states to EPA were very accurate but incomplete in several important aspects, as described below.

- The overall data quality for health-based violations (i.e., MCL and SWTR TT) improved from 40% in the first round to 65%. The overall data quality for M/R violations increased from 9% to 23%.
- The Total Coliform Rule had the highest data quality, improving from 68% in the first assessment to 75% in the second. Data quality is lower, but improving, for other health-based standards including Chemicals and Radionuclides and the Surface Water Treatment Rule. Data quality for M/R violations has improved, but is still low.
- Most violation errors are due to incorrect compliance determinations by states, that is, violations not correctly identified as such.
  - Compliance determination errors accounted for slightly more than 50% of all MCL errors, and more than 85% of SWTR TT and M/R errors.
  - Half of the M/R errors were due to a failure of the state to assign a violation where sample data was missing from state files.
  - Data flow errors (data in state databases but not in SDWIS/FED) accounted for 9% of all errors.
  - Over-reporting of violations found in SDWIS/FED accounted for fewer than 2% of all errors. This is comparable to findings from the first assessment.



- Data quality estimates are similar across water system types.
- More discussions of data quality concerns and EPA's recommendations appear later in this report.

## HOW DOES EPA EVALUATE STATE REPORTS?

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EPA reviewed each 2004 annual state report to determine if it met the requirements of the 1996 Amendments to SDWA. The contents of the state reports are summarized in Table B–1 in Appendix B. Table B–1 shows whether a state:

- submitted a report to EPA;
- included all required elements;
- satisfied its statutory requirement to publish and distribute summaries of the report that inform the public of the availability of the full report;
- identified the size and type of violating systems;
- discussed the compliance assistance and enforcement activities the state undertook in response to violations;
- included a list of PWSs with MCL or treatment technique violations, as EPA recommended in its guidance to states on preparing their reports;
- provided information to the public on availability of the reports; and
- included additional information of interest to the public, such as the number of public water systems in the state, their sizes and types, and background on the Safe Drinking Water Act and its implementation.

EPA provides a state-by-state summary of information reported in each state report in Appendix B. The standardized format includes an overall summary of the violations data the Safe Drinking Water Act requires states to report (i.e., violations with respect to MCLs, treatment technique violations, significant monitoring and reporting violations, and variances and exemptions). The summary for each state also tells how to obtain a copy of the state's full report. The annual summary is based on violations reported in the calendar year of 2003. In some instances, the data reported by a state in July of 2004 may not agree with data currently in SDWIS/FED. EPA's and the states' continual efforts to ensure that the information in the SDWIS/FED database is as accurate as possible may have resulted in updates

and corrections to the data since the state published its report.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Most Americans received water from systems which reported no violations of health-based standards, and for which the states reported no significant violations of monitoring and reporting requirements.

### Comparison of 2003 and 2004 Data

There are some differences in the numbers of violations reported in 2003 and 2004. The total number of violations increased by 27% from 2003. The number of significant violations of monitoring and reporting requirements increased by 36,290 — a notable 52% increase in violations between 2003 and 2004. Most of this increase was due to the cyclical pattern of the monitoring requirements of Chemical Contaminant Group. A smaller percentage of the increase is due to the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR), which in 2004 required many smaller systems and groundwater systems to comply with its monitoring requirements for the first time. The number of DBPR monitoring and reporting violations increased from less than 1,000 to over 7,000 violations. In 2004, America's public water systems detected and reported 734 more violations of health-based standards — a 5% increase from 2003. While the number of health-based violations for the TCR and the SWTR decreased slightly, 3% and 16% respectively, the increased number of violations of the DBPR more than offset the decreases. The total violations include health-based and significant monitoring and reporting violations, along with violations of the CCR.

### TCR and Chemical Violations

In 2004, states reported the largest number of violations for the Chemical Contaminant Rules. The Chemical Contaminant Rules represented the group with the largest significant violations for the monitoring and reporting requirements. The 55,838 significant violations of monitoring and reporting requirements of the Chemical Contaminant Rules represent 52% of all significant monitoring and reporting violations reported by the states in 2004. The Total Coliform Rule continues to be the most violated health-based standard. The 9,544 violations of the health-based standards for the Total Coliform Rule represent 63% of all reported violations of health-based standards in 2004. For Total Coliform Rule Health-based violations of the rule decreased

3%, while significant monitoring and reporting violations decreased 8%. The number of Total Coliform Rule violations at all public water systems decreased between 2003 and 2004.

## Trends Since 2000

The number of significant violations reported since 2000 has been trending upward. During the same period roughly 14% of the violations reported are violations of health-based standards, while the remaining approximately 87% of the violations are significant monitoring and reporting violations. Likewise the number of significant monitoring and reporting violations has increased steadily since 1999. Violations of the health-based standards fluctuated between small increases (5%) to small decreases (2–3%) during this period.

## Implementation of Prior Year Recommendations

EPA incorporated the following recommendations for fiscal years 2001, 2002, and 2003:

**States and EPA should continue working together to address significant violations of monitoring and reporting and notification requirements.**

**States and EPA should continue working together to address violations of MCL and treatment technique requirements.**

Recognizing the importance of consistent, long term efforts to protect the public from microbial contaminants of drinking water, EPA has made assuring compliance with the drinking water microbial rules part of its core drinking water enforcement and compliance program beginning in fiscal year 2005.

EPA Regions are working with states to evaluate how well public water systems, especially large systems, comply with the microbial rules and whether enforcement actions are being initiated when appropriate. Regions and states are also identifying and evaluating microbial risks to watersheds in an attempt to focus enforcement and compliance efforts on ensuring the safety of drinking water sources. Considerable effort will also be devoted to training and compliance assistance. EPA will work to build the capacity of small public water systems to maintain compliance both with established rules and with new microbial rules such as the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the

Ground Water Rule. In Indian country, where almost all public water systems are small, EPA will focus resources on ensuring compliance with the microbial rules and the standards for nitrates in drinking water through implementation of its new strategy for the FY05–07 Tribal National Compliance and Enforcement Priority.

With respect to the rest of the drinking water program, states and EPA are continuing their efforts to implement the recommendations of the national public water system reports:

- EPA provides funding to support eight technology assistance centers that help small systems with training, technical assistance, and technology demonstrations.
- States and EPA help promote compliance with existing drinking water requirements by conducting numerous assistance activities, such as on-site visits and the development and distribution of easy-to-read guides and checklists.
- EPA funding established and maintains the Local Government Environmental Assistance Network (LGEAN), a source of free information on current and developing SDWA requirements (as well as technical assistance, peer counseling, and financial guidance). LGEAN can be accessed on the Internet at [www.lgean.org](http://www.lgean.org) or by calling toll-free 1-877- TO-LGEAN (865-4326).
- EPA has developed sets of tools that will assist small systems with implementing drinking water regulations and managing their systems while still providing adequate public health protection.
- The states and EPA are pursuing enforcement actions against violating public water systems both to discourage violations and to ensure public health protection.

Since September 1998, the findings and recommendations of the national public water systems reports have been incorporated into EPA's ongoing efforts to ensure the reliability of data in SDWIS/FED. In its first national report, EPA noted that compliance data in many individual state reports differed from the data reported to SDWIS/FED. In 1998, EPA, states, and drinking water stakeholders agreed that our data quality goal should be "100% complete, accurate, and timely data submitted by public water systems and primacy agencies, consistent with SDWA reporting requirements." Further analysis and discussions among the stakeholders led to establishment of interim milestones for how soon that goal will be achieved.

EPA, states, and the drinking water stakeholders made significant progress on most of the data recommendations of the earlier national reports — in some instances achieving full implementation. Among the major accomplishments, EPA has:

- improved the display of drinking water data in Envirofacts;
- characterized and quantified the data quality problem;
- taken interim steps to improve data quality, including improvements to the data entry tools states use to put information in SDWIS/FED and provision of a mechanism that enables water systems to confirm the accuracy of data before it is accepted by SDWIS/FED; and
- made a long-term commitment to achieve and maintain data quality goals.

## 2004 Report Recommendations

EPA, states, and drinking water stakeholders should continue to work cooperatively to improve the quality of compliance data. More remains to be done to achieve the goal of 100% accurate, complete, and timely information. Some of the next steps EPA, states, and the drinking water stakeholders have agreed to undertake include:

- streamlining data reporting and reducing rule complexity;
- conducting more training to ensure regulatory staff

can accurately determine compliance with drinking water rules and data entry staff can upload complete and accurate data to SDWIS/FED;

- encouraging states to issue annual reminders to water systems of their compliance monitoring schedules;
- providing states with individual, prioritized recommendations for improving their data quality;
- performing more frequent data verification audits;
- calculating estimates for SDWIS/FED data quality every three years, or more frequently if data from a sufficient number of data verifications are available;
- working with the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) to implement its updated 2003 Data Reliability Analysis and Action Plan (DRAAP);
- negotiating grant conditions with several states to encourage them to follow quality assurance/quality control plans for drinking water violation data reported to EPA and address the differences in interpretation of the regulation; and
- working with all states to implement the EPA Order 5360.1 A2 dealing with requirements for quality management systems.

# National Summary of Compliance for Public Water Systems in Indian Country in 2004

## INTRODUCTION

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This section of the 2004 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report describes how the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and federally-recognized Indian tribes (tribes) are meeting the goal of ensuring that public water systems in Indian country provide safe drinking water.

## PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

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Tribes may apply for eligibility to receive primary enforcement authority (known as primacy) to administer the drinking water program provided they meet the requirements of Sections 1413 and 1451 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). As of 2004, only the Navajo Nation had received primacy for most public water systems on the Navajo Reservation. EPA administers the drinking water program in the rest of Indian country.

A glossary of terms used in this report appears in Appendix A. A map of the areas covered by this section appears in Appendix C.

## PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS IN ALASKA AND OKLAHOMA

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Compliance figures for Alaska Native Villages outside of Indian country are not included in this section of the report. Similarly, compliance figures for 18 public water systems in Indian country located in Oklahoma are not included in this section of the report. In both cases, this information is found in the state reports for Alaska and Oklahoma, respectively. The state reports do not, however, contain separate information on these public water systems.

## DATA QUALITY

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This report uses information from the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED). SDWIS/FED is the national database where EPA records information on public water systems in Indian country. Public water systems in Indian country are required to report laboratory data to EPA. EPA uses the information to determine compliance with the national primary drinking water regulations of SDWA.

This report also discusses the limitations in the data EPA uses to measure its success and the steps it is taking to increase data reliability and completeness. The report also discusses EPA's compliance assistance, enforcement, and financial assistance programs. EPA plans to continue its data quality efforts during 2005 to ensure that SDWIS/FED contains complete and accurate information. A complete discussion of data quality is in the National Summary of Public Water Systems Compliance in 2004 under the section entitled Data Quality.

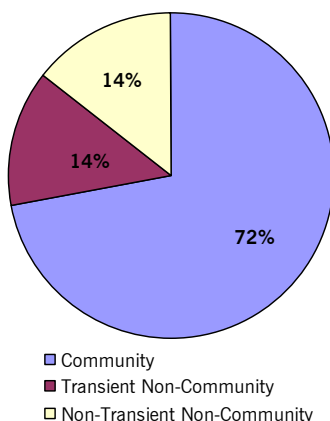
## FINDINGS

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**In 2004, 818 public water systems in Indian country served 681,541 users.**

- 589 community water systems served 536,184 people in their primary residences.
- 118 non-transient non-community systems (schools and factories) served 119,243 people in places they frequented.
- 111 transient non-community systems (campgrounds and highway rest stops) served 26,114 people who passed through.

Percentage of Systems by Type



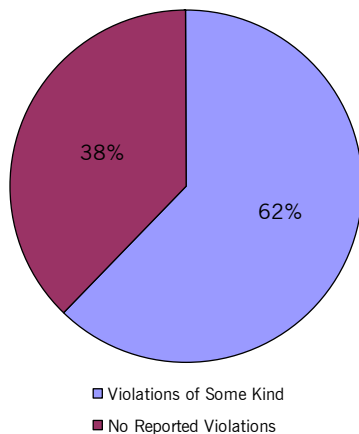
**Almost all public water systems in Indian country were small. These small systems provide drinking water to the majority of the public who drank water in Indian country.**

- 95% of public water systems in Indian country serve 3,300 or fewer people. These 776 small systems served 56% of the people who received water from public water systems in Indian country. Conversely, the other 42 public water systems in Indian country serve 44% of the people who received water from public water systems in Indian country.

**As reported to SDWIS/FED, most public water systems in Indian country had violations.**

- 508 of 818 water systems (62%) reported health-based or significant reporting violations.

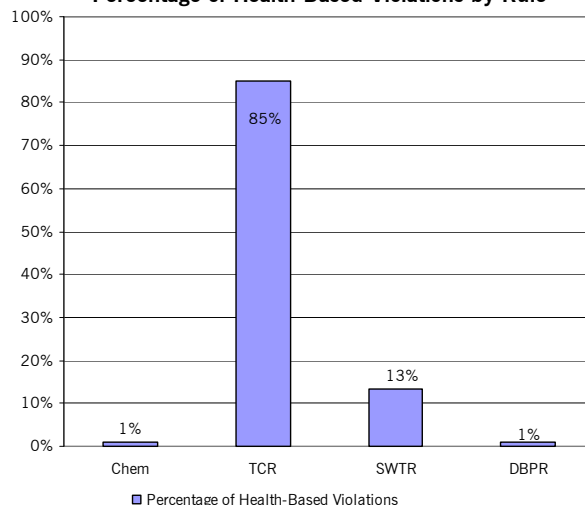
Systems with Reported Significant Violations



**89% of public water systems in Indian country reported no violations of a health-based drinking water standard in 2004.**

- 121 health-based violations in Indian country, including multiple violations by some systems, were reported to SDWIS/FED in 2004. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for the Total Coliform Rule (85%) was the health-based standard most frequently violated.

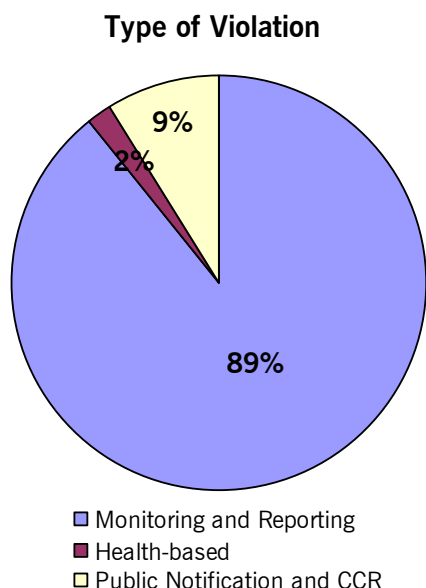
Percentage of Health-Based Violations by Rule



**The vast majority of violations reported to SDWIS/FED in 2004 were for a public water system's significant failure to monitor and report, rather than health-based MCL or a treatment technique violations detected and reported by a system.**

- Of the 6,173 violations reported to SDWIS/FED in 2004, 5,507 (89%) were significant violations of monitoring and reporting requirements. If a system did not monitor the quality of its water, it is impossible to know if it has violated health-based requirements. For this reason, a system's significant failure to monitor and report is a major violation that must be addressed and corrected.
- Public water systems in Indian country represent 0.5% of all public water systems in the United States and were responsible for 5.2% of all monitoring and reporting violations at public water systems reported to SDWIS/FED in 2004.





**As reported to SDWIS/FED, 59% of community water systems in Indian country complied with the Consumer Confidence Report Rule.**

- The Consumer Confidence Report Rule requires all community water systems to provide an annual report to customers identifying the contaminants detected in their water and the health risks associated with those contaminants.
- In calendar year 2004, 243 community water systems in Indian country were found to have a "significant" violation of the Consumer Confidence Report Rule, meaning that the community water system completely failed to provide the required report.

## **COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE AND ENFORCEMENT**

EPA uses multiple approaches to ensure public water systems in Indian country comply with SDWA regulations.

EPA's tribal compliance assistance program is designed to help maintain compliance with SDWA by building cooperative working relationships with utility managers, operators, other tribal environmental staff, and tribal elected officials. The program emphasizes information exchanges, operation assistance, and water quality monitoring.

Beginning in federal fiscal year 2005, EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance plans to focus increased attention on environmental issues in Indian country through implementation of its new Tribal National Compliance Priority. One of the goals is to improve compliance with drinking water standards by the end of fiscal year 2007. Between fiscal year 2005 and fiscal year 2008, EPA will work to improve the quality of public water system data, provide additional compliance assistance, and reduce the number of systems that are out of compliance with key microbial rules.

EPA gives information and assistance directly to tribal public water system operators, utility managers, and owners through training sessions, newsletters, telephone support, and system visits. On-site technical assistance is provided by engineers and qualified staff who work with tribes to assess current compliance status, develop monitoring schedules and compliance plans, and conduct sanitary surveys. EPA coordinates many of these activities with other federal agencies, including the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Reclamation. Coordination also occurs with non-governmental organizations and inter-tribal consortia, including the Native American Water Association, the Rural Water Association, and the Rural Community Assistance Corporation.

EPA is also responsible for initiating enforcement actions against owners or operators of public water systems in Indian country if a system is not in compliance with SDWA. In most cases, EPA relies on compliance assistance and informal enforcement actions to facilitate a tribally-owned or -managed public water system's return to compliance. When a formal enforcement action is appropriate, EPA can initiate administrative orders, including emergency administrative orders, and refer civil and criminal cases to the Department of Justice. The "EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental Programs on Indian Reservations" (EPA Indian Policy, 11/8/84) and the "Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlined in the 1984 Indian Policy" (EPA Tribal Enforcement Principles) guide the Agency's approach to bringing civil administrative or judicial enforcement actions against systems in Indian country.

Public water systems are required to monitor for 89 different contaminants and conduct analyses using a variety of EPA-approved analytical methods. Where a system fails to perform monitoring for some or all of the required contaminants, a separate monitoring and reporting violation is recorded for each missed contaminant. Each of these violations is enforceable.



## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

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EPA provides financial assistance to public water systems in Indian country to help build tribal capacity to operate and maintain systems in compliance with SDWA. Capacity building is a long-term solution which focuses on giving tribes grants, training, and technical assistance as they develop their environmental programs. EPA's Indian General Assistance Program builds tribal capacity by providing grants to plan, develop, and establish environmental protection programs, including drinking water programs.

EPA also distributes funds for specific drinking water program priorities. EPA set aside \$6,564,600 in FY2004 for activities to support Tribal Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Programs. This financial support allows EPA to operate PWSS programs in Indian Country and to provide grants to tribes and tribal organizations to address various aspects of the drinking water program such as:

- capacity development projects;
- source water and wellhead protection projects;
- development of a voluntary operator certification program for tribes; and
- provision of operator training and certification to tribal operators.

In the 1996 Amendments to SDWA, an infrastructure funding program was established to improve water supplies. Each year, 1.5% of the appropriation for the national Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program is set aside for American Indian communities and Alaska Native Villages. The initial set-aside from the 1997 appropriation amounted to \$19.25 million. Subsequent set-asides have been: \$10.87 million in fiscal year 1998; \$11.625 million in fiscal year 1999; \$12.3 million in fiscal year 2000; \$12.347 million in fiscal year 2001; \$12.75 million in fiscal year 2002; \$12.667 million in fiscal year 2003; and \$12.675 million in fiscal year 2004. These funds are used to improve the infrastructure of water systems serving Tribal populations to achieve compliance with drinking water standards. This includes projects such as:

- distribution system improvements;
- community water system extensions;
- replacement of water mains;
- adding new wells;

- treatment improvements;
- construction of new pumphouses; and
- consolidation of PWS.

Finally, technical assistance and training for small tribally-owned or -operated public water systems are also provided. Through the cooperative agreements, small tribal public water systems receive information on training and technical assistance, wellhead and ground water protection, and source water protection.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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In 2004, EPA Regions reported that 38% of the public water systems in Indian country did not report a violation of a health-based standard, a significant monitoring and reporting violation, or a significant consumer notification violation. This represents a slight decrease from 2003 when 39% of facilities did not report a violation of a health-based standard, a significant monitoring and reporting violation, or a significant consumer notification violation.

During 2004, there was a significant increase in the total number of significant violations of monitoring and reporting requirements in Indian country (from 945 in 2003 to 5,507 in 2004). The significant increase in the number of monitoring and reporting violations was attributed to the triennial monitoring requirements for the Chemical Contaminant Group.

EPA continues to implement two primary recommendations from previous reports: (1) improve collection and maintenance of compliance data for public water systems in Indian country; and (2) place a priority on decreasing the number of monitoring and reporting violations to gain a full understanding of whether health-based violations exist. EPA will accomplish these recommendations by:

- improving the inventory of public water systems in Indian country;
- improving the collection and entry into SDWIS/FED of compliance and enforcement;
- continuing to work with tribal governments, utility managers, and water system operators to improve compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements and with health-based standards, particularly the Total Coliform Rule and Surface Water Treatment Rule;
- increasing EPA's field presence, conducting more

frequent sanitary surveys, and engaging in targeted technical and compliance assistance and enforcement; and

- continuing to support and encourage capital improvements for public water systems to improve the infrastructure (and therefore compliance with SDWA requirements) of public water systems in Indian country, including grants provided under the Drinking Water Tribal Infrastructure Grant Tribal Set- Aside Program.

Ultimately, EPA continues to respond to compliance and enforcement issues at public water systems owned, operated, or managed by tribal governments in a manner consistent with SDWA, the EPA Indian Policy, and the EPA Tribal Enforcement Principles. Where compliance assistance is ineffective or where, among other things, there is a significant threat to human health or the environment, EPA takes appropriate steps to return systems to compliance, including formal enforcement actions.

## Appendix A

### Glossary of Terms



## **Administrative Order**

Formal enforcement actions issued by EPA or a State to address noncompliance at a public water system, usually by means of a compliance schedule with enforceable milestone dates.

## **Chemical Rules**

Refers collectively to regulations that protect the public from unsafe levels of organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals (including lead and copper), and radioactivity in drinking water.

## **Community Water System**

A public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents (e.g., homes, apartments and condominiums that are occupied year-round as primary residences).

## **Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR)**

Requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

## **Disinfection/Disinfectant By Product Rule (DBPR)**

Applies to community water systems and nontransient non-community systems, including those serving fewer than 10,000 people, that add a disinfectant to the drinking water during any part of the treatment process. The Stage 1 DBPR specifically addresses risks associated with disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts. This rule was published concurrently with the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), which addresses control of microbial pathogens.

## **Federally-recognized Indian Tribe**

An Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, community, or Alaska Native Village that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. Section 479a. Maintained by the Department of the Interior, the list of federally-recognized tribes is updated periodically and published in the Federal Register. The latest list of federally-recognized Indian tribes is available at 65 Federal Register 12398 (March 13, 2000).

## **Filter Backwash Recycle Rule (FBRR)**

Requires public water systems (PWSs) to review their backwash water recycling practices to ensure that they do not compromise microbial control. Under the FBRR, recycled filter backwash water, sludge thickener supernatant, and liquids from dewatering processes must be returned to a location such that all processes of a system's conventional or direct filtration including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation (conventional filtration only) and filtration, are employed. Systems may apply to the State for approval to recycle at an alternate location. The Filter Backwash Rule applies to all public water systems, regardless of size.

## **Health-based Violation**

A violation of either a Maximum Contaminant Level or a Treatment Technique requirement.

## **Inorganic Chemicals**

These non-carbon based compounds (such as metals, nitrates, and asbestos) can either occur naturally in some sources of drinking water or be introduced by human activity. EPA has established MCLs for 15 inorganic contaminants. Violations of standards for lead and copper are addressed separately.

## **Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR)**

Applies to systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water, that serve 10,000 or more persons. The rule also includes provisions for states to conduct sanitary surveys for surface water systems regardless of system size.

## **Large System**

A public water system that serves more than 10,000 people.

## **Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)**

Requires a public water system to take steps to minimize the risk of exposure to lead and copper in drinking water by monitoring for these contaminants, installing corrosion control where required, and, where necessary, educating the public about ways to reduce exposure. A system may also be required to treat its source water or replace lead service lines.

## **Maximum Contaminant Level**

The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water delivered to any user of a public water system.

## **Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level (MDRL)**

A level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effect.

## **Monitoring and Reporting Violation**

Refers to either a violation of a monitoring and reporting schedule or violation of contaminant-specific minimum testing schedules and operational reporting requirements. Those monitoring and reporting violations considered "significant" for the purposes of the state and national public water system compliance reports are described below in Table A-1.

## **Nitrate and Nitrite**

Inorganic compounds that can enter water supplies, primarily from fertilizer runoff, livestock farms, and sanitary wastewater discharges.

## **Non-transient Non-community Water System**

A non-community public water system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year. A typical example of a non-transient non-community water system is a school or an office building that has its own water source, such as a drinking water well.

## **Organic Chemicals**

These carbon-based compounds, such as solvents and pesticides, can enter drinking water through a variety of means, including factory discharges or runoff from crop lands. EPA has established MCLs for 56 organic contaminants.

## **Primacy**

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires EPA, States, and Tribes to work as partners to ensure delivery of safe drinking water to the public. Any State or Indian Tribe can request responsibility for operation and oversight of the drinking water program within its borders. In order to receive this responsibility (called "primary enforcement authority" or "primacy"), a State or Tribe must show, among other things, that it has adopted drinking water regulations that are at least as stringent as Federal regulations, and demonstrate its capacity both to enforce those regulations and to implement other activities necessary to ensure compliance.

In the absence of State or Tribal primacy, EPA assumes responsibility for administering the drinking water program for that area. Of the 56 eligible States (defined to include Commonwealths, Territories, and the District of Columbia), all but Wyoming and the District of Columbia have primacy. During calendar year 2001, the EPA Regional Offices administered the drinking water program within these two jurisdictions and on all Tribal lands, except for the Navajo Nation.

## **Primary Drinking Water Regulations**

These are regulations that apply to public water systems; specify contaminants which, in the judgment of the Administrator, may have an adverse effect on the health of persons; and specify for each such contaminant either a maximum contaminant level or a treatment technique.

## **Public Water System (PWS)**

A system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system can be either a community water system, a non-transient noncommunity water system, or a transient noncommunity water system.

## **Radionuclides**

Radioactive particles, such as radium-226, radium-228, gross alpha, and beta particle/photon radioactivity, can occur naturally in water or may result from human activity. EPA has established MCLs for beta/photon emitters, alpha emitters, and combined radium 226/228.

## **Regional Offices**

Responsible for implementing Environmental Protection Agency programs within their respective jurisdictions. Regional Offices cooperate with Federal, State, interstate, and local agencies, as well as with industry, academic institutions, and other private groups to ensure that Regional needs are addressed and that Federal environmental laws are upheld.

## **Small Systems**

Public water systems that serve no more than 3,300 people.



### **Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)**

The Surface Water Treatment Rule requires a public water system served by surface water or by ground water under the influence of surface water to take steps (such as disinfection, filtration followed by disinfection, or watershed control) to reduce potential exposure to microbiological contamination.

### **Total Coliform Rule (TCR)**

Establishes limits on coliform bacteria in water distribution systems. Although coliform bacteria, which are found in decaying organic material and in the intestinal tract of humans and animals, are usually not harmful to human health, their presence may indicate the presence of other, more dangerous microbial contamination.

### **SDWIS/FED**

EPA's database for collecting safe drinking water monitoring results from oversight agencies. SDWIS stands for Safe Drinking Water Information System. Public Water Systems are required to report all monitoring results to the primary enforcement authority. States with primacy, or EPA where it administers the program, analyze the monitoring results, determine compliance, and report violations to EPA on a quarterly basis. EPA maintains records of these violations in SDWIS/FED. SDWIS/FED records only violations, not results that demonstrate compliance with drinking water standards.

### **Total Trihalomethanes**

These chemicals can be by-products of chemical processes used to disinfect drinking water.

### **Transient Non-community Water System**

A non-community water system that regularly serves at least 25 people (but not the same 25) over six months per year. A typical example is a campground or a highway rest stop that has its own water source, such as a drinking water well.

### **Treatment Technique**

In cases where EPA has determined it is not technically or economically feasible to establish an MCL, the Agency can instead specify a treatment technique. These are treatment methods required by EPA to minimize the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### **Variances and Exemptions**

A public water system that cannot comply with a drinking water standard because of poor source water quality, or, in the case of small systems, inadequate financial resources, can be granted a variance to comply with less stringent, but still protective standards based on a specific EPA-approved technology available to the system. An exemption allows a PWS with compelling circumstances (including economic considerations) additional time to achieve compliance with applicable SDWA requirements, so long as public health is adequately protected.

**TABLE A-1: SIGNIFICANT MONITORING VIOLATIONS FOR  
ANNUAL STATE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM REPORTS**

Rule		Violation Type	Description	SDWIS Violation Code <sup>1</sup>	SDWIS Contaminant Code
<b>Total Coliform Rule</b>		Major routine	No samples collected during a compliance period	23	3100
		Major repeat	No follow-up samples collected after a positive total coliform sample or no speciation	25	3100
<b>Surface Water Treatment Rule</b>		Major (filtered)	Collected less than 90% of samples required during a compliance period	36	None
		Major (unfiltered)	Collected less than 90% of samples required during a compliance period	31	None
<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>		Initial lead and copper tap	Either failed to collect the initial tap samples, and then failed to correct that omission within a) 3 months for large systems, b) 6 months for medium systems, or c) 12 months for small systems; or failed to submit the associated report	51	
		Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap	Failed to collect 1 or more required samples	52	
C h e m	<b>Phase I, II, IIB, and V Rules</b>	Regular monitoring	Failed to collect any required samples <sup>2</sup>	03	By contaminant
	<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b>	Regular monitoring	Failed to collect any required samples	03	2950
	<b>Radionuclides</b>	Regular monitoring	Failed to collect any required samples	03	4000, 4100, 4010

1 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED) makes no distinction between the sampling violations and the reporting violations associated with a sample collection requirement. Both violations are reported under the same violation code.

Failure to collect "any required sample" means none of the required samples were collected.

2

**TABLE A-2: SUMMARY OF DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR  
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS DURING 2004**

<b>Applicability of Regulations</b>			
<b>Contaminant/Rule</b>	<b>Community Water Systems</b>	<b>Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems</b>	<b>Transient Non-Community Water Systems</b>
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>	All	Only treatment techniques for acrylamide and epichlorohydrin	All
<b>Total Trihalomethanes Contaminants (TTHM)</b>	All	PWS adding disinfectant during the treatment process	PWS using chlorine dioxide
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	All	All except arsenic and fluoride	None
<b>Nitrate and Nitrite Contaminants</b>	All	All	All
<b>Radionuclides Contaminants</b>	All	None	None
<b>Total Coliform Rule</b>	All	All	All
<b>Surface Water Treatment</b>	Some Only PWS using surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI)	Some Only PWS using surface water or GWUDI	Some Only PWS using surface water or GWUDI
<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>	All	None	All
<b>Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule</b>	For sanitary surveys all PWS using surface water or GWUDI; for other requirements those systems serving 10,000 or more people	For sanitary surveys all PWS using surface water or GWUDI; for other requirements those systems serving 10,000 or more people	For sanitary surveys all PWS using surface water or GWUDI; for other requirements those systems serving 10,000 or more people
<b>Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product Rule</b>	All	PWS adding disinfectant during the treatment process	PWS using chlorine dioxide
<b>Filter Backwash Recycling Rule</b>	Conventional or direct filtration PWS using surface water or GWUDI and recycle spent filter backwash, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes	Conventional or direct filtration PWS using surface water or GWUDI and recycle spent filter backwash, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes	Conventional or direct filtration PWS using surface water or GWUDI and recycle spent filter backwash, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes
<b>Public Notification</b>	All	All	All
<b>Consumer Confidence Rule</b>	All	None	None

## Appendix B

### Summaries of State Annual Compliance Reports

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This Appendix presents a summary of each state report in a standardized format. The format includes an overall summary of the violations data specified in Section 1414 of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments (i.e., violations with respect to maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), treatment technique violations, significant monitoring and reporting requirements, significant notification violations, and variances and exemptions).

This Appendix summarizes the data reported by the States, but does not interpret it. Therefore, other factors must be taken into account before drawing conclusions about a State program. For example, public water systems are required to report all violations to the State, but State drinking water programs vary in the regulations they choose to emphasize. A State that decided to focus attention and resources on one particular rule may have discovered and reported many more violations of that rule than a State that chose to focus on a different rule. A disproportionate number of violations in a State could also indicate that the State needs to work with its public water systems to improve their compliance. Readers are cautioned to view the violations data provided in the State summaries within the context of each State and its individual drinking water program.

In 2004, EPA received State Public Water System Compliance Reports from 43 of the 57 primacy states, Commonwealths, Territories, and tribes. As in past years, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands did not submit reports, and, with limited exceptions, did not supply information to SDWIS/FED. EPA did not receive a report from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Utah, the Virgin Islands, and the Navajo Nation. Appendix B supplies what information is available in SDWIS/FED to indicate violations at public water systems in the Pacific territories. Because the District of Columbia, Wyoming, and most Indian Tribes did not have primary enforcement responsibility for drinking water in calendar year 2004, EPA prepared reports for those jurisdictions.

<sup>1</sup> A comprehensive definition of significant monitoring and reporting violations including exceptions to the definition for the Total Coliform Rule and Lead and Copper Rule appears in Appendix A.

<sup>2</sup> MCL and significant monitoring violations for organic, inorganic, total trihalomethane (TTHM), nitrate and nitrite, and radionuclide contaminants.

## Violations for 2004

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EPA summarizes the number of MCL/MDRL, treatment technique, and significant monitoring and reporting violations<sup>1</sup> reported by each state in six categories:

- Violations of chemical contaminant requirements<sup>2</sup>
- Violations of the Total Coliform Rule
- Violations of the Surface Water Treatment Rule, Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule
- Violations of the Lead and Copper Rule
- Significant Notification or Consumer Confidence Rule Violation
- Violations of the Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts Rule

EPA summarizes the numbers of individual public water systems in violation in each of these five categories, as reported by the state. If a state's report did not include information in a category, EPA's summary notes the omission.

## 2004 Totals

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EPA also summarizes the total number of systems in each state, the total number of significant violations reported, and the total number of PWSs in violation, if the state reported this information. When states did not provide information on the total number of public water systems, EPA supplied that information from the SDWIS/FED.

## Systems in Violation

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Systems in Violation is defined as the number of different systems with a reported violation of this type. Some states counted a system with multiple violations or violations in more than one category as one violating system. Other states counted a violating



system each time it had a violation, or once for each of the regulatory categories in which it had a violation. If EPA's review of a state's report indicated some violating systems were counted more than once, an asterisk notes that the state's number possibly overcounts violating systems

### **Variances and Exemptions**

New York reported one violation of a variance or exemption in 2004. No other states reported a violation of a variance or exemption.

### **Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual Public Water Systems Report**

If a state's report includes information on how to obtain a copy of the report, that information is provided on the state summary page in this Appendix.

Table B–1: Summary of Elements Reported by States

State	Submitted Report	Reported on Violation Categories				Reported on V/E	Provided Inventory Information	Identified Size and Type of Violating Systems	Discussed Compliance and Enforcement Responses	Identified Each System with MCL and TT Violations	Provided Information to Public on Availability	Provided Additional Information <sup>1</sup>
		CCR	MCL	M/R	TT							
Alabama	Did not submit report.											
Alaska	Did not submit report.											
American Samoa	Did not submit report.											
Arizona	Did not submit report.											
Arkansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
California	x	x	x			x			x	x	x	x
Colorado	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Connecticut	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Delaware	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x
District of Columbia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Florida	Did not submit report.											
Georgia	Did not submit report.											
Guam	Did not submit report.											
Hawaii	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Idaho	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Illinois	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Indiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iowa	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Kansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Kentucky	Did not submit report.											
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x		x			x		x
Maine	x	x	x	x	x		x					x
Maryland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Massachusetts	Did not submit report.											
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x
Mississippi	Did not submit report.											
Missouri	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x
Montana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x
Nebraska	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Nevada	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x
New Hampshire	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Jersey	x	x	x	x	x							
New Mexico	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

1. An "x" in this column indicates the state submitted more information in its report than the minimum EPA recommends in guidance.

Table B–1: Summary of Elements Reported by States

State	Submitted Report	Reported on Violation Categories				Reported on V/E	Provided Inventory Information	Identified Size and Type of Violating Systems	Discussed Compliance and Enforcement Responses	Identified Each System with MCL and TT Violations	Provided Information to Public on Availability	Provided Additional Information <sup>1</sup>
		CCR	MCL	M/R	TT							
New York	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
North Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x
North Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Northern Mariana Islands	Did not submit report.											
Ohio	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x
Oregon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pennsylvania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Puerto Rico	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Rhode Island	x	x	x	x	x		x			x		x
South Carolina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
South Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x
Tennessee	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Texas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x
Utah	Did not submit report.											
Vermont	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Virgin Islands	Did not submit report.											
Virginia	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Washington	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
West Virginia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Wisconsin	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x
Wyoming	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x

1. An "x" in this column indicates the state submitted more information in its report than the minimum EPA recommends in guidance.

State of **Alabama** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	4	2			348	22
Total Coliform Rule	26	26			39	24
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	28	23
Consumer Confidence Report					16	16
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	12	4	NR	NR	2	1

Total Number of Regulated Systems	646
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	476

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Alabama did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of **Alaska** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	5	5			3,043	205
Total Coliform Rule	52	42			834	494
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			169	67	86	18
Lead and Copper Rule			3	3	239	178
Consumer Confidence Report					320	216
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	60	12	NR	NR	427	86

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,621
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	5,238

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Alaska did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of **American Samoa** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2003

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	19	8			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			14	14	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	22
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	33

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

American Samoa did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.



State of **Arizona** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	58	41			96	74
Total Coliform Rule	77	61			817	450
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			15	14	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	1,459	545
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,599
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,523

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Arizona did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of **Arkansas** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	16	6*			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	117	100			249	156
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			127	23	48	25
Lead and Copper Rule			8	8	9	9
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	31	21	22	12*	20	16

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,132
Total Number of Systems in Violation	294
Total Number of Violations	647

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Arkansas' State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Arkansas Department of Health  
Shared Services  
4815 West Markham Street  
Little Rock, AR 72205-2032

Web Site: <http://www.healthylarkansas.com/eng/viol.htm>

Attention: David Quattlebaum, Compliance/Enforcement Officer

Telephone: (501) 661-2623

Fax: (501) 661-2032

Email: [dquattlebaum@healthylarkansas.com](mailto:dquattlebaum@healthylarkansas.com)

Arkansas' State Report is also available at all local health units in Arkansas.

# State of **California** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	97	NR*			204	112*
Total Coliform Rule	563	452**			799	582
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			38	27	15	11
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Consumer Confidence Report					168	168
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	13	9	5	5	74	54

\* State combines the number of systems in violation for both MCL and monitoring violations.

\*\* Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,642†
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,976

† State did not submit the information, so the information was generated from SDWIS/FED.

## Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

California's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Department of Health Services

Web site: <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/publications/pubindex.htm>

Telephone: (916) 449-5577

State of **Colorado** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	7	7			3,500	360*
Total Coliform Rule	47	41			395	263
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			60	37**	18	14
Lead and Copper Rule			12	3	76	59
Consumer Confidence Report					58	56
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	5	3	4	4	NR	NR

\*Monitoring violations for SOC's are not included in these counts. 94 systems failed to monitor for one or more synthetic organic chemicals, however, final determination of the numbers of violations for each contaminant have not been made as of the date of this report.

\*\* Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,926
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	4,182

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Colorado's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment  
 Water Quality Control Division  
 Attention: Annual Compliance Report  
 CADM-B2  
 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South  
 Denver, CO 80246

Lori Gerzina  
 WQCD Compliance Assurance & Data Management Unit

Telephone: (303) 692-3587

Email: [lori.gerzina@state.co.us](mailto:lori.gerzina@state.co.us)

Web Site: [http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/Drinking\\_Water/Drinking\\_Water\\_Program\\_Home.htm](http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/Drinking_Water/Drinking_Water_Program_Home.htm)

## State of **Connecticut** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	49	31*			8,737	498**
Total Coliform Rule	357	239			1,472	833
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	75	71
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

\* The state report gives different counts in the text of the report and in attached tables. The count from the text of the report is shown here.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,956
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,466**
Total Number of Violations	10,691

\*\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Connecticut's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Drinking Water Section offices  
 Department of Public Health  
 450 Capitol Avenue  
 Hartford, CT 06106-1365

Web Site: <http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/Water/DWD.htm>

Telephone: (860) 509-7333

State of **Delaware** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	12	11*			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	60	49*			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	8	8
Consumer Confidence Report					18	13
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

\* The state report gives different counts in several tables in the report. Counts from the summary table are shown here.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	528
Total Number of Systems in Violation	60
Total Number of Violations	99

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Delaware's State Report is available by contacting:

Office of Drinking Water  
Division of Public Health  
Blue Hen Corporate Center  
655 Bay Road, Suite 203  
Dover, DE 19901

Telephone: (302) 741-8630

Fax: (302) 741-8631



## District of Columbia 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	1	1			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	1	1	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6
Total Number of Systems in Violation	2
Total Number of Violations	4

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

District of Columbia's State Report is available by contacting:

Karen D. Johnson, Chief  
 Safe Drinking Water Act Branch (3WP32)  
 U.S. EPA Region III  
 1650 Arch Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029  
 Phone: (215) 814-5445  
 Fax: (215) 814-2302  
 E-mail: johnson.karend@epa.gov

Website: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/drinkingwater/links.htm>

State of **Florida** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	9	8			1,976	297
Total Coliform Rule	247	225			685	534
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			21	21	102	92
Consumer Confidence Report					220	193
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,231
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,275

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Florida did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of **Georgia** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

<b>Violations Category</b>	<b>MCL</b>		<b>Treatment Technique</b>		<b>Significant Monitoring</b>	
	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			44	42
Total Coliform Rule	93	77			490	319
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			8	8	1,238	850
Consumer Confidence Report					660	612
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	1	1	NR	NR	1	1

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,483
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,536

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Georgia did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

## Guam 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	0	0			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	2	2
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	12
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Guam did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of **Hawaii** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2004

<b>Violations Category</b>	<b>MCL</b>		<b>Treatment Technique</b>		<b>Significant Monitoring</b>	
	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			30	30
Total Coliform Rule	1	1			4	3
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			24	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	8	3	0	0	4	1

Total Number of Regulated Systems	131
Total Number of Systems in Violation	35
Total Number of Violations	71

## Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Hawaii's State Report is available by contacting:

Hawaii Department of Health  
 Safe Drinking Water Branch  
 Environmental Management Division  
 919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 308  
 Honolulu, HI 96814-4920

Attention: William Wong, P.E., Chief

Telephone: (808) 586-4258

Fax: (808) 586-4351

E-mail: [bwong@eha.health.state.hi.us](mailto:bwong@eha.health.state.hi.us)

# State of Idaho 2004 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	16	12			1,464	272
Total Coliform Rule	171	134			349	292
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			15	9	30	6
Lead and Copper Rule			9	9	50	40
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,020
Total Number of Systems in Violation	638
Total Number of Violations	2,104

## Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Idaho's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's six regional offices or the state's seven district health departments

Web Site: [http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/data\\_reports/drinking\\_water/acr\\_04.pdf](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/data_reports/drinking_water/acr_04.pdf)

## DEQ Regional Offices and District Health Departments

### North Idaho

**Coeur d'Alene Regional Office**  
2110 Ironwood Parkway  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814  
(208) 769-1422

**Health District 1**  
Panhandle Health District Dept.  
322 Marion  
Sandpoint, ID 83864  
(208) 265-6384

**North Central Idaho**  
Lewiston Regional Office  
1118 F Street  
Lewiston, ID 83501  
(208) 799-4370

**Health District 2**  
North Central District Health Dept.  
215 10th Street  
Lewiston, ID 83501  
(208) 799-3100

### Southwest Idaho

**Boise Regional Office**  
1445 North Orchard  
Boise, ID 83706-2239  
(208) 373-0550

**Health District 3**  
Southwest District Health Dept.  
920 Main Street  
Caldwell, ID 83605  
(208) 455-5403

**Health District 4**  
Central District Health Dept.  
707 North Armstrong Place  
Boise, ID 83704  
(208) 327-8522

### South Central Idaho

**Twin Falls Regional Office**  
601 Pole Line Road, Suite 2  
Twin Falls, ID 83301  
(208) 736-2190

**Health District 5**  
South Central District Health Dept.  
1020 Washington Street North  
Twin Falls, ID 83301  
(208) 734-5900, Ext. 213

**Southeast Idaho**  
Pocatello Regional Office  
444 Hospital Way, #300  
Pocatello, ID 83201  
(208) 236-6160

**Health District 6**  
Southeastern District Health Dept.  
1901 Alvin Ricken Drive  
Pocatello, ID 83201-2727  
(208) 233-9080, Ext. 320

### Eastern Idaho

**Idaho Falls Regional Office**  
900 N. Skvline, Suite B  
Idaho Falls, ID 83402  
(208) 528-2650

**Health District 7**  
District Seven Health Dept.  
254 "E" Street  
Idaho Falls, ID 83402  
(208) 523-5382

## State of Illinois 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	543	116*			1,007	117*
Total Coliform Rule	166	148			174	117
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	12	6
Lead and Copper Rule			49	49	25	18
Consumer Confidence Report					115	92
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	34	18	12	11	216	108

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,880
Total Number of Systems in Violation	574
Total Number of Violations	2,354**

\*\*The total number of violations in the report summary tables (2,354) differs from the total number of violations calculated from the report's subtotal tables (2,353).

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Illinois' State Report is available by accessing the state's website or by contacting:

Illinois EPA  
Bureau of Water, Compliance Assurance Section  
1021 North Grand Ave  
PO Box 19276  
Springfield, IL 62794

Contact: Mike Crumly

Telephone: (217) 785-0561

Fax: (217) 557-1407

Web Site: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/compliance/drinking-water/compliance-report/index.html>



# State of **Indiana** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	43	34*			1,576	50*
Total Coliform Rule	441	392			2,032	1,320
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			19	18	77	42
Consumer Confidence Report					71	53
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	1	1	NR	NR	99	53

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,394
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,669
Total Number of Violations	4,361

## Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Indiana's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
Office of Water Management  
Drinking Water Branch

Web Site: <http://www.in.us/idem/owm/dwb/compliance.html>

Telephone: (317) 308-3280

# State of Iowa 2004 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	94	50			363	153
Total Coliform Rule	224	136			405	232
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	2	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			35	28	41	19
Consumer Confidence Report					21	21
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	52	48

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,060
Total Number of Systems in Violation	605*
Total Number of Violations	1,254**

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\* The total violations indicated in the report (1,254) differs from the calculated total (1,240).

## Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Iowa's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Iowa Department of Natural Resources - Water Supply  
401 SW 7th St., Suite M  
Des Moines, IA 50309-4611

Web Site: <http://www.iowadnr.com/water/drinking/files/report04.pdf>

Telephone: (515) 725-0348

# State of **Kansas** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	44*	44*†			149	15*
Total Coliform Rule	35	34			52*	40*
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			10	6	11	5
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	4	4
Consumer Confidence Report					76	76
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	165	92	22	19	4	4

\* The state report presents different counts in the summary and in data tables. Counts from the summary are shown here.

† Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,060
Total Number of Systems in Violation	195
Total Number of Violations	573

## Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Kansas' State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
Bureau of Water  
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 420  
Topeka, KS 66612-1367

Web Site: <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/pws/>

Attention: Patti J. Croy

Telephone: (785) 296-3016

Fax: (785) 296-5509

E-mail: [pcroy@kdhe.state.ks.us](mailto:pcroy@kdhe.state.ks.us)

State of **Kentucky** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	23	13			871	154
Total Coliform Rule	15	12			62	23
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	3*	18	4
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	116	95
Consumer Confidence Report					73	55
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	129	58	NR	NR	152	72

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	526
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,462

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Kentucky did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

## State of **Louisiana** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	172	134			47	36
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			24	17	3	2
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	54	54
Consumer Confidence Report					180*	180*
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	98*	61**	NR	NR	62	50*

\* The state report presents different counts in the summary and in data tables. Counts from the summary are shown here.

\*\* Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	~1,600
Total Number of Systems in Violation	400
Total Number of Violations	656†

† Total violations indicated in the report (656) is different than the calculated total (640).

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Louisiana's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site.  
The web site address was not provided in the report.

# State of **Maine** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	3	3*			581	NR
Total Coliform Rule	225**	264**			1,040	506
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	NR	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			63	56	73	51
Consumer Confidence Report					27	21
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	48	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

\* Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\* Reported number of violations is less than reported number of systems in violation.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,205
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,062

## Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Maine's State Report is available by contacting:

Maine Drinking Water Program

Attention: David E. Robbins, Compliance Section Manager

Telephone: (207) 287-8403

Fax: (207) 287-4172

State of **Maryland** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	18	18*			81	76*
Total Coliform Rule	316	294*			144	75
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	5	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			7	7	103	100*
Consumer Confidence Report					4	4
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	4	3	NR	NR	8	8

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,692
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	690

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Maryland's State Report did not provide information on where to obtain the report.

State of **Massachusetts** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	5	4			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	142	96			49	39
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			15	14	60	50
Consumer Confidence Report					22	20
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	6	4	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,711
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	301

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Massachusetts did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.



## State of **Michigan** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	17	15			7,947	944
Total Coliform Rule	415	379			1,490	1,204
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	175	163
Consumer Confidence Report					10	10
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	7	6	0	0	16	12

Total Number of Regulated Systems	11,873
Total Number of Systems in Violation	2,064**
Total Number of Violations	10,078*

\*The total number of violations in the report (10,078) differs from the calculated total (10,077) because public notification violations are included in the report total.

\*\*Includes systems with public notification violations.

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Michigan's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Mr. Dan Dettweiler  
 Telephone: (517) 241-1373  
 E-mail: [dettweid@michigan.gov](mailto:dettweid@michigan.gov)

Ms. Kris Philip  
 Telephone: (517) 241-1238  
 E-mail: [philipk@michigan.gov](mailto:philipk@michigan.gov)

Web Site: [http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3313\\_3675\\_3691---,00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3313_3675_3691---,00.html)

State of **Minnesota** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	23	16			2	2
Total Coliform Rule	196	194			79	66
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			10	10	5	3
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	38	35
Consumer Confidence Report					19	15
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	2	NR	NR	NR	NR

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,637
Total Number of Systems in Violation	326
Total Number of Violations	373

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Minnesota's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site:

Web Site: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/com/dwar/report04.html>

State of **Mississippi** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	61	55			73	54
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	26	23
Consumer Confidence Report					667	432
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,371
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	827

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Mississippi did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of **Missouri** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	39	24*			99	99*
Total Coliform Rule	526	336			846	460
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			14	13	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	171	169
Consumer Confidence Report					623	328
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	38	38	NR	NR	0	0

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,700
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,357

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Missouri's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
Public Drinking Branch  
Water Protection Program  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Web Site: <http://www.dnr.state.mo.us/wpscd/wpcp/dw-index.htm>

Telephone: (800) 361-4827 or (573) 751-5331

State of **Montana** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	24	16			1,373	544
Total Coliform Rule	178	149			947	433
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			22	8	22	12
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	712	299
Consumer Confidence Report					53	33
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	439	96

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,063
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	3,770

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Montana's State Report is available by contacting:

Montana Department of Environmental Quality  
P.O. Box 200901  
Helena, MT 59620-0901  
Telephone: (406) 444-4071

John Camden, Section Supervisor  
Public Water Supply Section

Jon Dilliard, Bureau Chief  
Public Water & Subdivisions Bureau  
Permitting & Compliance Division

State of **Nebraska** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	171	88*			9	9
Total Coliform Rule	230	182*			160	145
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	1	1	NR	NR	2	2

\* Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,350
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	574

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Nebraska's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services Regulation and Licensure  
 301 Centennial Mall South  
 PO Box 95007  
 Lincoln, NE 68509

Attention: Jo Ann Wagner

Web Site: <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/enh/pwsindex.htm>

Telephone: (402) 471-2541

Fax: (402) 471-6436

E-mail: [joann.wagner@hhs.ne.gov](mailto:joann.wagner@hhs.ne.gov)

Nebraska's State Report is also available through the Nebraska Library Commission.

# State of Nevada 2004 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	4*	3*			974	71
Total Coliform Rule	205*	132*			*	*
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			39*	34*	*	*
Consumer Confidence Report					70	70
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	220*	31*	*	*	*	*

\* The report indicates violations by rule but does not always break them down by MCL/TT and monitoring violations.

Violations are shown under the appropriate rule but may include both categories.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	606
Total Number of Systems in Violation	270
Total Number of Violations	1,627**

\*\* The total violations indicated in the report (1,627) differs from the calculated total (1,512).

## Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Nevada publishes its ACR and distributes it to the county libraries in the State.

State of **New Hampshire** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	90	30			212	45
Total Coliform Rule	238	183			197	163
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			11	9	20	19
Consumer Confidence Report					21	21
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	16	16	NR	NR	33	14

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,378
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	839

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

New Hampshire's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services  
 Water Division, Water Supply Engineering Bureau  
 29 Hazen Drive  
 P.O. Box 95  
 Concord, NH 03301

Web Site: <http://www.des.state.nh.us/wseb>

Attention: Laurie Cullerot

Telephone: (603) 271-2954

E-mail: [lcullerot@des.state.nh.us](mailto:lcullerot@des.state.nh.us)



State of **New Jersey** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	281	125			16,538	798
Total Coliform Rule	166	105			743	441
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	47	42
Consumer Confidence Report					1	1
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,095*
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	17,776

\*The state did not report the total number of regulated systems. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

New Jersey's State Report did not provide information on where to obtain the report.

State of **New Mexico** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	37	21*			NR	NR
Total Coliform Rule	125	96			202	126
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			23	7*	3	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	56	52
Consumer Confidence Report					737	394
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	14	7

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,330
Total Number of Systems in Violation	466
Total Number of Violations	1,197

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

New Mexico's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Darren Padilla  
 Drinking Water Bureau  
 New Mexico Environment Department  
 525 Camino de los Marquez  
 Santa Fe, NM 87505

Telephone: (505) 476-8631

Telephone (toll-free): (877) 654-8720

Web Site: <http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/dwb/dwbtop.html>

State of **New York** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category*	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	NR	NR			NR	NR
Total Coliform Rule	NR	NR			NR	NR
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

\*State submitted the information without a breakdown by rule.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	9,962
Total Number of Systems in Violation	2,941
Total Number of Violations	6,141

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

New York's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site:

Web Site: [http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/water/violations/2004/2004\\_compliance\\_report.htm](http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/water/violations/2004/2004_compliance_report.htm)

State of **North Carolina** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	120	79*			9,938	1,446*
Total Coliform Rule	487	393			3,573	1,907
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			18	5	11	2
Lead and Copper Rule			26	26	210	189
Consumer Confidence Report					5,821	2,909
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	81	63	0	0	1,398	515

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,087
Total Number of Systems in Violation	4,105
Total Number of Violations	13,819**

\*\* The total violations indicated in the report (13,819) differs from the calculated total (21,683).

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

North Carolina's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

Telephone: (800) 426-4791

North Carolina Public Water Supply Section

Telephone: (919) 715-3243

E-mail: Martha.Fillinger@ncmail.net

Web Site: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws>

State of **North Dakota** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	6	3			2	2
Total Coliform Rule	35	31			68	52
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	2	2
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	15	10	2	2	53	42

Total Number of Regulated Systems	525
Total Number of Systems in Violation	119
Total Number of Violations	260*

\* Includes 73 violations of the Public Notification Rule.

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

North Dakota's State Report is available by contacting:

North Dakota Department of Health  
 Division of Municipal Facilities  
 P.O. Box 5520  
 1200 Missouri Avenue  
 Bismarck, ND 58506-5520

Attention: LeeAnn Tillotson

Telephone: (701) 328-5293

Fax: (701) 328-5200

E-mail: ltillots@state.nd.us

## Northern Mariana Islands 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	0	0			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	109	109
Consumer Confidence Report					70	70
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	128
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	179

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Northern Mariana Islands did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

## State of **Ohio** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	87*	51*			3,027*	598*
Total Coliform Rule	703	477			1,562	1,031
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			156	28**	7	4*
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	92	89
Consumer Confidence Report					128	119
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	68	42**	13	3	147	135**

\* Also includes Disinfection Byproducts Rule violations, which are set out separately below.

\*\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,483
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,708
Total Number of Violations	5,793***

\*\*\* The total violations indicated in the report (5,793) differs from the calculated total (5,776).

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Ohio's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

PWS Annual Compliance Report  
 Ohio EPA — DDAGW  
 P.O. Box 1049  
 Columbus, OH 43216-1049

Web Site: <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/annualreports.html>

## State of **Oklahoma** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	48	22			217	85*
Total Coliform Rule	133	104			759	371
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			26	16*	53	14
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	30	30
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	255	141	92	58	4	1

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,629
Total Number of Systems in Violation	852
Total Number of Violations	1,617

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Oklahoma's State report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Department of Environmental Quality  
 Water Quality Division, 8th Floor  
 707 N. Robinson  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677

Department of Environmental Quality  
 Water Quality Division  
 P.O. Box 1677  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677

Web Site: <http://www.deq.state.ok.us/WQDnew/pws/index.html>



State of **Oregon** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	15	14			15,784	733
Total Coliform Rule	209	146			1,194	722
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			28	18	92	49
Lead and Copper Rule			43	42	83	66
Consumer Confidence Report					640	283
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	2	2	0	0	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,699
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,396
Total Number of Violations	18,095*

\* The total violations indicated in the report (18,095) differs from the calculated total (18,090).

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Oregon's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site:

Web Site: <http://www.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/dwp/>

Oregon's State report will also be published in the newsletter "The Pipeline."

## State of **Pennsylvania** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	113	64			6,061	798
Total Coliform Rule	366	278			2,125	1,465
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			104	28	939	182
Lead and Copper Rule			25	25	72	64
Consumer Confidence Report					1,086	770
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	48	24	NR	NR	4,548	1,136

Total Number of Regulated Systems	9,884
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3,192
Total Number of Violations	15,490*

\* Includes 3 violations of the Public Notification Rule.

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Pennsylvania's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Department of Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Water Standards and Facility Regulation  
P.O. Box 8467, 11th Floor RCSOB  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8467

Telephone: (717) 787-5017

Web Site: <http://www.dep.state.pa.us>

Keyword: drinking water

## Puerto Rico 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	7	5*			2,680	168*
Total Coliform Rule	369	151			2,195	261
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			409	83	1,385	134
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	10	9
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	20	8	NR	NR	143	77

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	509
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	7,219

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Puerto Rico's Report is available by contacting:

Department of Health  
Public Water Supply Supervision Program  
Ponce de León Avenue, #431 Nacional Plaza  
9th Floor, Suite 903  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00917

Website: <http://www.salud.gov.pr>

# State of **Rhode Island** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	40	32			13	12
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	3	3
Consumer Confidence Report					34	34
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	2	2	4	1	1	1

Total Number of Regulated Systems	482
Total Number of Systems in Violation	69
Total Number of Violations	96*

\* The total violations indicated in the report (96) differs from the calculated total (97).

## Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Rhode Island's State report is available by accessing the state's web site.

Web Site: <http://www.healthri.org/environment/dwg/index.php>

The report was also distributed to Rhode Island's public water systems, legislature, and Rhode Island's public libraries.

State of **South Carolina** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	65	23*			24	24
Total Coliform Rule	58	46			127	80
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	21	14
Lead and Copper Rule			5	5	38	38
Consumer Confidence Report					22	22
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	10	9*	NR	NR	0	0

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,466
Total Number of Systems in Violation	203
Total Number of Violations	371

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

South Carolina's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

SCDHEC's Bureau of Water  
2600 Bull Street  
Columbia, SC 29201

Attention: Bruce Bleau

Web Site: <http://www.scdhec.gov/water>

Telephone: (803) 898-4154

Fax: (803) 898-3795

E-mail: [bleaupb@dhec.sc.gov](mailto:bleaupb@dhec.sc.gov)

State of **South Dakota** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	25	13			463	27
Total Coliform Rule	34	28			85	60
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	11	11
Consumer Confidence Report					56	54
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	674
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	675

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

South Dakota's State Report does not provide information on where to obtain the report.

## State of Tennessee 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			288	22*
Total Coliform Rule	37	33			153	105
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			29	20*	37	10*
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	3	3
Consumer Confidence Report					4	4
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	16	9	0	0	111	56

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,129
Total Number of Systems in Violation	214
Total Number of Violations	680**

\*\* Includes 1 violation of the Public Notification Rule.

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Tennessee's State Report is available by accessing the Department's web site or by viewing it in most public libraries and these locations across the state:

Division of Water Supply - Central Office  
401 Church Street  
6th Floor, L&C Tower  
Nashville, TN 37243-1549  
615-532-0191

Regional Environmental Field Offices (EFO) - Division of Water Supply  
1-888-891-8332

Chattanooga EFO  
Division of Water Supply  
Suite 550 - State Office Bldg.  
540 McCallie Avenue  
Chattanooga, TN 37402-2013  
1-888-891-8332

Columbia EFO  
Division of Water Supply  
2484 Park Plus Dr.  
Columbia, TN 38401  
1-888-891-8332

Cookeville EFO  
Division of Water Supply  
121 South Willow  
Cookeville, TN 38502  
1-888-891-8332

Johnson City EFO  
Division of Water Supply  
2305 Silverdale Rd.  
Johnson City, TN 37601-2162  
1-888-891-8332

Knoxville EFO  
Division of Water Supply  
Suite 220 - State Plaza  
2700 Middlebrook Pike  
Knoxville, TN 37219  
1-888-891-8332

Nashville EFO  
Division of Water Supply  
711 R. S. Gass Blvd.  
Nashville, TN 37216  
1-888-891-8332

Jackson EFO  
Division of Water Supply  
362 Carriage House Dr.  
Jackson, TN 38305-2222  
1-888-891-8332

Web Site: <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/dws/Dwprogram.php#reports>

# State of **Texas** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	257	121*			92	55
Total Coliform Rule	171	155			774	512
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			58	30	49	23
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	16	16
Consumer Confidence Report					169	113
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	561	310*	NR	NR	0	0

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,694
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,368
Total Number of Violations	2,179**

\*\* Includes 32 violations for failure to submit monitoring plan.

## Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Texas' State Report is available by contacting:

Buck Henderson

Telephone: (513) 239-0990



State of **Utah** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	77	62			194	154
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			8	5	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	232	178
Consumer Confidence Report					44	36
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	1	1	NR	NR	129	70

Total Number of Regulated Systems	946
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	685

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Utah did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of **Vermont** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	4	4			193	183*
Total Coliform Rule	123	100			106	82
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	29	29
Consumer Confidence Report					39	39
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	10	7	NR	NR	27	11

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,365
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	532

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Vermont's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation  
Vermont Water Supply Division  
103 South Main Street  
Waterbury, VT 05671-0403

Telephone: (in state) (800) 823-6500

Telephone: (out of state) (802) 241-3400

Web Site: <http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/water1.htm>

## Virgin Islands 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	15	15			62	45
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	352
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	77

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Virgin Islands did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of **Virginia** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	152	51			724	86
Total Coliform Rule	380	271			821	506
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			6	6	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			41	39	201	172
Consumer Confidence Report					89	57*
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	43	22	18	18	156	76

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,158
Total Number of Systems in Violation	401*
Total Number of Violations	675*

\* Different counts are given in the text of the report and attached tables. Counts from the text of the report are shown here.

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Virginia's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting

Central Office of the Office of Drinking Water

Robert A. K. Payne, JD, Director of Regulatory Enforcement  
Telephone: (804) 864-7498

Web Site: <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/dw/acr.asp>

State of **Washington** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	168	62			489	418
Total Coliform Rule	522	371			840	548
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			32	22	16	5
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	436	411
Consumer Confidence Report					555	361
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,129
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,652
Total Number of Violations	3,058

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Washington's State report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Department of Health  
Office of Drinking Water  
P.O. Box 47822  
Olympia, WA 98504-7822

Telephone: (800) 521-0323

Web Site: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/enforcement/enflink2.htm>

State of **West Virginia** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

<b>Violations Category</b>	<b>MCL</b>		<b>Treatment Technique</b>		<b>Significant Monitoring</b>	
	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			3,716	268
Total Coliform Rule	12	12			668	321
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			34	20	159	51
Lead and Copper Rule			12	10	211	99
Consumer Confidence Report					219	142
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	30	22	20	14	408	185

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,373
Total Number of Systems in Violation	428
Total Number of Violations	5,490

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

West Virginia's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline  
1-800-426-4791

Web Site: <http://www.wvdhhr.org/oehs/eed/reports.html>

State of **Wisconsin** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	68	62			1,650	452
Total Coliform Rule	469	393			782	702
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			6	6	81	72
Consumer Confidence Report					31	30
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Total Number of Regulated Systems	11,400
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,237
Total Number of Violations	3,087

**Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Wisconsin's State report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Department of Natural Resources  
Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater

Telephone: (608) 266-0821

Website: <http://dnr.wi.gov/water/dwg/>

## State of **Wyoming** 2004 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2004

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			61	53
Total Coliform Rule	56	49*			113	93
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			7	5	2	2
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	12	10
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	5	4	NR	NR	41	24

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	767
Total Number of Systems in Violation	192
Total Number of Violations	297

### Where to Obtain the 2004 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Wyoming's State report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

EPA Region 8's Environmental Information Service Center

Telephone: (303) 312-6312 or (800) 227-8917

E-mail: [r8eisc@epa.gov](mailto:r8eisc@epa.gov)

Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/region8/water/dwhome/wycon/dwdrink.html>



## Appendix C

### Map of Indian Lands

