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## APPENDIX A

Glossary of Terms

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## **Executive Summary**

EPA is directed by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to annually report on Public Water System (PWS) compliance in the United States. To meet this requirement, EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) publishes the National Public Water Systems Compliance Report (Report). The Report for 2009 documents that, while the majority of the U.S. population served by PWSs receives safe drinking water, many systems incurred significant violations of Federal drinking water quality standards. Additionally, EPA and primacy agencies need to work together to improve data quality, which affects EPA's ability to accurately calculate the extent of noncompliance. EPA's new Enforcement Response Policy (ERP) issued on December 8, 2009, establishes a water system-based approach to defining, prioritizing, and addressing noncompliance with Federal requirements. The ERP is expected to be instrumental in improving compliance trends.

In 2009, there were 153,399 public water systems in the U.S., serving over 300 million users. Small systems comprise the vast majority of all systems. Noncompliance occurs more frequently at smaller systems often because they may have fewer resources to operate and maintain compliance. For this reason, EPA, states, and other organizations provide significant resources to small water systems to build their capacity to properly finance, operate, and maintain their drinking water systems. Among other mechanisms to support small systems, EPA funds third-party technical assistance providers and eight university-based technology assistance centers, conducts on-site visits and maintains multiple, free online financial and technical websites.

### **Overall Compliance Is Improving**

EPA has tracked the number of PWSs reported to be in significant noncompliance – a category of noncompliance EPA has historically used to identify the most serious violations – with at least one rule at the same point in time on annual bases. From a high of 12,596 systems in July 2006, the number of systems in the U.S. in significant noncompliance, including those in Indian country, decreased to 6,626 systems in 2009. The number of systems in significant noncompliance in Indian country alone also decreased slightly.

However, the incidence of significant violations -- that is, any health-based violation or certain monitoring and reporting violations where the facility fails to report -- reported to EPA remained relatively stable between 2006 and 2009. The most frequently reported violations continue to be monitoring and reporting violations. This is important because if a system fails to monitor and/or report on the quality of its water, it is impossible to know whether drinking water standards have been exceeded. EPA believes that noncompliance is too high, and that more needs to be done to improve compliance. One tool EPA is utilizing is public access to data about drinking water compliance and enforcement performance through this report and the Agency's ECHO public website at <http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/>.

### **Compliance and Enforcement at PWSs in U.S., Including Indian Country**

Approximately 28 percent of all systems in the U.S. had at least one significant violation reported in 2009. This rate is comparable to those reported in previous years.

The data submitted by primacy agencies indicate that 7 percent of all public water systems in the U.S., serving approximately 17,693,000 users, had violations of health-based standards in 2009.

In 2009, about 18 percent of all public water systems had significant monitoring and reporting violations.

## **Compliance and Enforcement in Indian Country**

Approximately 52 percent of all systems in Indian country had at least one significant violation reported in 2009. This rate is lower than in 2008 and represents a slight downward trend since 2006. However, this compares with 28 percent of systems in the U.S. as a whole.

EPA regions reported that 14 percent of public water systems in Indian country had health-based violations in 2009 (119 systems). These systems served 177,900 customers.

EPA regions reported that 41 percent of systems in Indian country had significant monitoring and reporting violations in 2009.

## **Source and Quality of Data Used for this Report**

The data summarized in this report are housed in the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED). Public water systems are required to sample and test their water and report the results to the agency with primacy for implementing SDWA—usually the state in which the system is located, or to EPA if the system is in Indian country. The primacy agency reviews the test results and other required reports and determines whether a violation has occurred. The primacy agency is required by EPA to report all violation and enforcement data into SDWIS/FED; a finding of compliance is not required to be reported to EPA.

Over the past decade, EPA has evaluated state programs' data quality by conducting data verification audits and triennial national data quality assessments, comparing primacy agencies' files and records with information in SDWIS/FED to verify accuracy, completeness and whether compliance determinations are made in accordance with Federal regulations. The most recent review of 38 states, published in 2006, found that data in SDWIS/FED were incomplete; however, the health-based violation data that were present in the database were 94% accurate.

EPA recognizes that the findings in this report likely underestimate the actual level of noncompliance at PWSs in 2009. EPA continues to work with its state partners to identify and resolve 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 nation's drinking water.

## **Recommendations**

In December 2009, EPA issued a new policy for prioritizing systems needing state or EPA action to address noncompliance. The prioritization takes into account a system's compliance with all drinking water rules combined rather than rule by rule, as was historically done. The policy also establishes a six-month time period within which formal enforcement is to be initiated if assistance or informal enforcement does not quickly return a system to compliance with all rules.

An important component of implementing this new policy is ensuring that compliance and enforcement data are entered accurately, completely, and in a timely manner by all primacy agencies. EPA is confident that these efforts will better target enforcement resources to systems that pose the greatest risk to public health, and will help improve the quality and quantity of data available to the public, and for monitoring and implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

This new enforcement approach is expected to continue to yield benefits for EPA, primacy agencies and the public. EPA expects that compliance rates and data quality will improve as the approach becomes well established. The approach will improve EPA's ability to ensure primacy agencies' performance in

returning systems to compliance in a timely manner, including initiating formal enforcement when necessary.

EPA recognizes that enforcement may not be effective in all cases, and devotes considerable resources to small system capacity development in the form of compliance, managerial, financial, and technical assistance.

# 2009 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

## Introduction

### Purpose of Report

The *National Public Water Systems Compliance Report* summarizes and evaluates annual reports submitted by primacy agencies<sup>1</sup> regarding compliance at public water systems (PWSs) of all types and sizes in the U.S. in calendar year 2009. The information in this report summarizes PWS noncompliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) at the national and state levels, and does not provide information about specific water systems. This report is compiled annually as required by Section 1414(c)(3)(B) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The report includes the following:

- Part 1: Summary of compliance and enforcement at PWSs throughout the U.S (including those in Indian country)
- Part 2: Summary of compliance, enforcement, and financial assistance at public water systems in Indian country
- Part 3: Conclusions and recommendations
- Appendices: Evaluation of reports submitted by primacy agencies

### Scope of Report

This report summarizes significant violations at all public water systems of all types and sizes throughout the U.S. and in Indian country for 2009.

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. EPA does not have the authority to regulate private drinking water wells that do not meet the above criteria.

Public water systems can be categorized by type:

- Community – A water system that serves the same population throughout the year. Eighty-two percent (82%) of these systems are small.
- Non-Transient/Non-Community – A public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals which have their own water systems. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of these systems are small.
- Transient/Non-Community - A public water system that provides water in a place such as a gas station or campground where people do not remain for a long period of time. Almost one hundred percent (99.9%) of these systems are small.

System size is determined by the size of the population served by the system:

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<sup>1</sup> Federal approval to implement the drinking water program is called primary enforcement authority, or “primacy.” The term “primacy agency” includes 55 states, commonwealths, and territories that have been approved to implement the drinking water program within their jurisdictions. It also includes the Navajo Nation. During calendar year 2009, EPA directly implemented the drinking water program in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and throughout all of Indian country, other than the Navajo Nation. EPA is responsible for reporting violations in areas where the Agency directly implements the program.

- Very small – serving 500 or fewer users
- Small – serving 501 to 3,300 users
- Medium – serving 3,301 to 10,000 users
- Large – serving 10,001-100,000 users
- Very large – serving more than 100,000 users

Because of the relationship between system size and the ability to achieve and maintain compliance, the findings in this report are discussed in terms of system size. In addition, data on very small and small systems are grouped together for discussion purposes in this report, as are data on large and very large systems. System size can be linked to a system's ability to maintain or return to compliance following a violation of a drinking water standard. In general, larger public water systems have the capacity to maintain compliance more easily than small systems and can return to compliance more quickly than small systems. This disparity is often the result of differences in financial, administrative, and technical capacity between large and small systems. Small systems have fewer customers from whom to collect the funds to purchase and install needed infrastructure and to operate and maintain the system. Similarly, small systems may be unable or unwilling to charge users rates that are lower than the true cost of collecting, treating, and distributing the water. Lack of funding may cause small systems to delay needed capital improvements. Small systems (particularly noncommunity water systems) are often overseen by part-time administrators who are not environmental professionals, and the pay for the system operators may not be adequate to attract and keep someone with the necessary training and skills. If there are violations, small systems may not have the financial or technical capabilities to correct the underlying problems.

However, EPA believes that noncompliance at any system, irrespective of size, is an issue that should be addressed as expeditiously as possible. EPA's goal is to ensure that all citizens, including those in Indian country, are provided safe drinking water. The SDWA PWSS Enforcement Response Policy reiterates that formal enforcement action should be taken when assistance or informal enforcement action does not effectively return a system to compliance in a timely manner, regardless of the size, type, owner, operator or location of the system.

This report discusses the incidence of significant violations as defined by the Safe Drinking Water Act, including:

- all violations of health-based standards, including exceedances of Maximum Contaminant Limits (MCLs) and violations of treatment technique requirements;
- significant notification violations (i.e., complete failure to provide required notification); and
- significant monitoring and reporting violations (usually meaning a system took no sample or reported no results during a compliance period. See Table A-1).

EPA guidance establishes a framework for prioritizing systems for formal enforcement in order to ensure that those with the most severe violations are addressed. For each drinking water rule, the most serious violations or combination of frequent or persistent violations are considered significant noncompliance (SNC).

### Source and Quality of Data

The data summarized in this report are housed in the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED). Public water systems are required to take samples and test their water and report the results to the agency with primacy for implementing SDWA—usually the state in which the system is located, or to EPA if the system is in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, or Indian country. The primacy agency reviews the test results and other required reports and determines whether a violation has

occurred. The primacy agency is required by EPA to enter all violation and enforcement data into SDWIS; a finding of compliance is not required to be entered into SDWIS.

EPA has evaluated state programs' data quality by conducting data verification audits and triennial national data quality assessments, comparing primacy agencies' files and records with information in SDWIS/FED to verify accuracy, completeness and whether compliance determinations are made in accordance with Federal regulations. The most recent review of 38 states, published in 2006, reported the following findings:

- Approximately 81 percent of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) and surface water treatment technology (SWTR TT) violations were reported to SDWIS/FED.
- Including lead and copper treatment technique (LCR TT) violations, about 62 of health-based (MCL and TT) violations were reported to SDWIS/FED, where only 8 percent of lead and copper rule TT violations were reported.
- Only approximately 30 percent of the monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations were reported to SDWIS/FED.
- The primary reason for non-reporting was compliance determination error.
- Ninety-four percent (94%) of health-based violation data reported in SDWIS/FED were accurate.
- Sixty percent of health-based violations, excluding lead and copper TT violations, and 30 percent of monitoring and reporting violations were reported on time to SDWIS/FED in 2004.

While data completeness is clearly a serious issue, a detailed discussion of the data quality findings is beyond the scope of this document. The full report, 2006 Drinking Water Data Reliability Analysis and Action Plan, is available online at

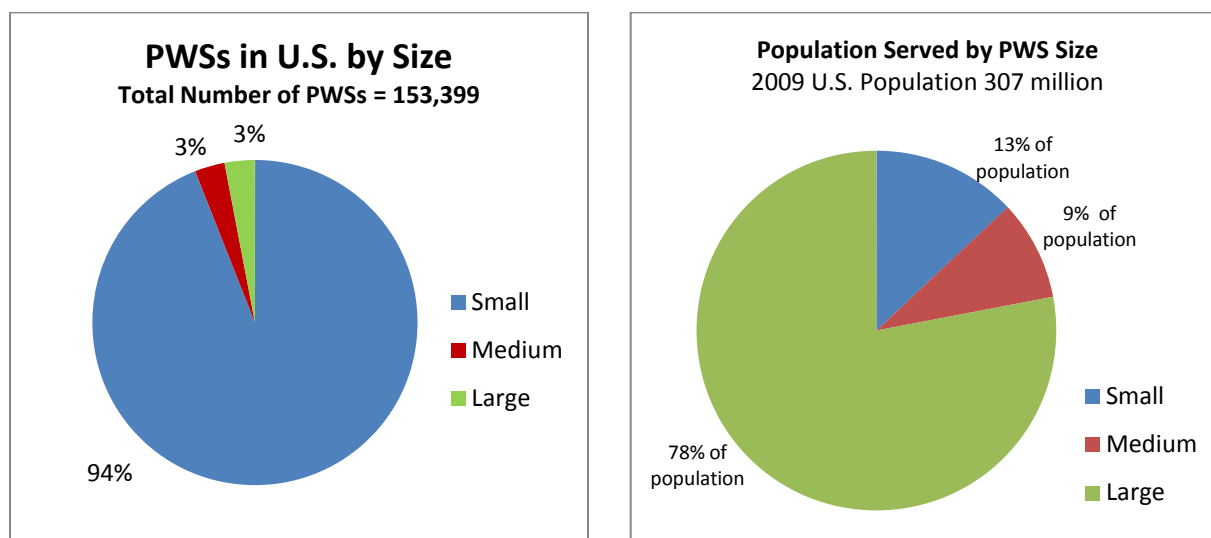
[http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/databases/pdfs/report\\_data\\_datareliability\\_2006.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/databases/pdfs/report_data_datareliability_2006.pdf)

Based on the incompleteness of the violation data reported by states, EPA recognizes the findings in this report may underestimate the actual level of noncompliance at PWSs in 2009. EPA is making information about these violations more transparent to the public as one way to improve data completeness. EPA continues to work with its state partners to identify and resolve 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 nation's drinking water.

## Part 1. Summary of Compliance and Enforcement at PWSs throughout the U.S. (Including Those in Indian Country)

### Inventory of Public Water Systems by Size

The number of systems operating in 2009 was 153,399. The proportion of small systems to the total number of systems remained consistent with previous years at 94%.

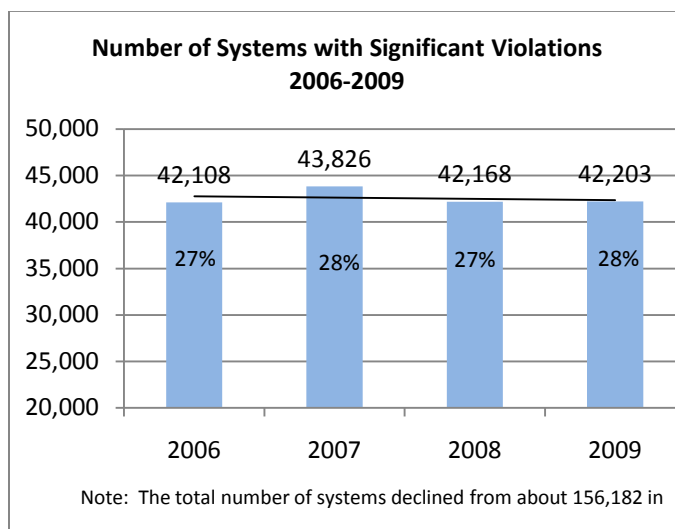


Small systems comprise the vast majority of all systems, but they serve just 13% of all customers. Small systems include those serving communities with populations of 3,300 or fewer, as well as offices, schools, hospitals, gas stations and parks with their own water systems. Large systems serve communities with populations of 10,001 or greater. These comprise 3 percent of all systems but serve 78 percent of all customers. Because 3 percent of systems are medium-sized and because they serve just 9 percent of customers, they are not discussed separately in this report. Data on medium-sized systems are included in the discussion of large systems.

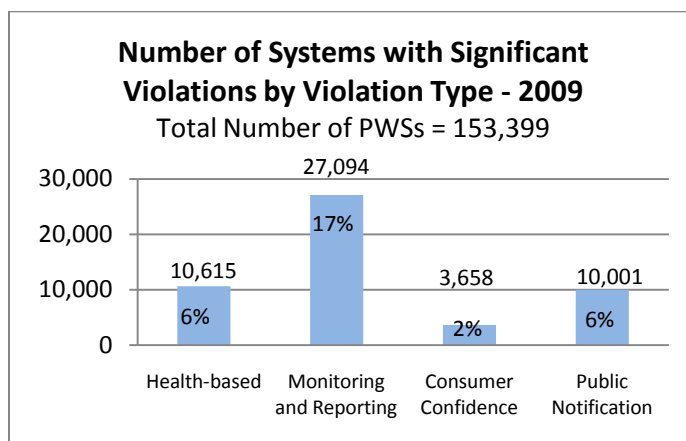
### Systems with Significant Violations of Any Type

In 2009, about 73 percent (111,196) of public water systems in the U.S., serving approximately 81 of the population, had no significant violation of any type, as reported by primacy agencies. Please note that all references to populations served throughout this report are approximate, because most consumers receive drinking water from more than one system (e.g., at home, at work, at parks or commercial establishments, etc.). Therefore, adding the number of users of all system types would result in a number greater than the entire U.S. population.

Significant violations were reported for 42,203 systems in 2009, representing about 28 percent of all active systems. This rate remained stable between 2006 and 2009.



The types of violations that were reported by these 42,203 systems are shown below. Note that the total of the numbers in the graph is greater than the 42,203 systems that violated at least one rule, because some systems have violated multiple types of rules.



### Systems with Health-Based Violations

EPA's health-based standards are designed to reduce or eliminate contaminants that can negatively impact human health even with limited exposure. Health-based standards include MCLs and Treatment Techniques (TTs). An MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. A TT is a required treatment process (such as filtration or disinfection) intended to prevent the occurrence of or deactivate a contaminant in drinking water. Treatment Techniques are adopted where it is not economically or technologically feasible to monitor the level of a contaminant, such as microbes, where even single organisms that occur unpredictably or episodically can cause adverse health effects.

It is important to note that when a public water system violates a health-based standard, the consumers of that system may be at an increased risk of illness depending upon several factors, including the type and concentration of the contaminant, and the duration and the magnitude of the exceedance. Systems that exceed MCLs are required to notify their consumers about the possibility of these increased health risks.

This report categorizes violations of the health-based standards in five categories:

- Chemical Contaminants—This category includes rules for organic, volatile organic, inorganic (except for lead and copper), and radioactive contaminants. Compliance with many organic and inorganic standards is determined on the basis of a sample being analyzed for multiple contaminants, with one missed sample resulting in monitoring and reporting violations for each of those contaminant standards.
- Total Coliform Rule (TCR)—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.
- Microbial Contaminants—These contaminants are addressed by the long-term interim enhanced surface water treatment rule (LTIESWTR), surface water treatment rule (SWTR), interim enhanced surface water rule (IESWTR), and filter backwash recycling rule (FBRR). This report groups these rules under SWTR.
- Lead and Copper Rule (LCR).
- Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule).

Based on data reported by primacy agencies, 93 percent of systems (142,784) had no reported violations of health-based standards. Conversely, 7 percent of systems (10,615) had reported health-based violations. These systems served approximately 17.7 million customers in 2009.

### Systems with Monitoring and Reporting Violations

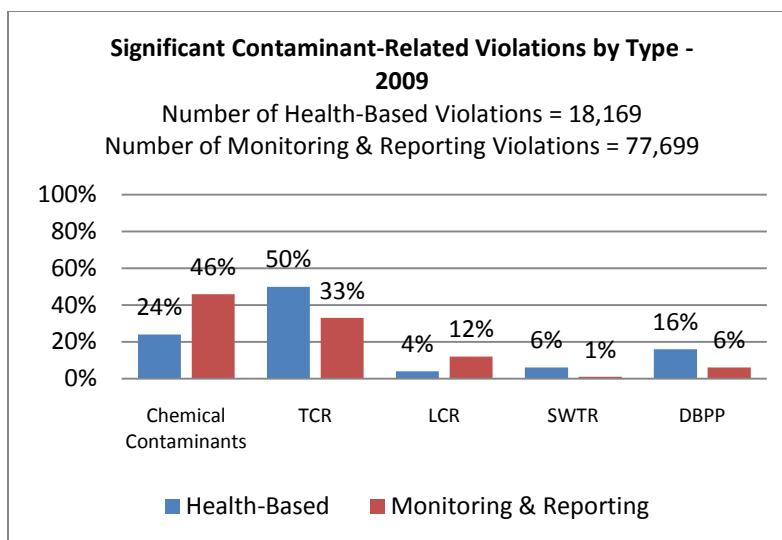
If a system does not monitor the quality of its water, it is impossible for primacy agencies to know whether the system has violated a health-based requirement. For this reason, a system's failure to monitor and report is a significant violation that must be addressed and corrected.

In 2009, about 18 percent of all public water systems had significant monitoring and reporting violations (27,094 systems). Approximately 30 percent of these systems had at least one violation of monitoring and reporting requirements of the Total Coliform Rule.

### Contaminant-Related Violations Reported Most Frequently

In 2009, primacy agencies reported 18,169 health-based violations. In 2009, 50% of reported health-based violations were for the Total Coliform Rule (TCR), making it the most frequently reported health-based violation in 2009.

In 2009, primacy agencies reported 77,699 significant monitoring and reporting violations. Monitoring and reporting violations for the Chemical Contaminant Group were the most frequent monitoring and reporting violations in 2009, at 46%.



As context for the total number of violations occurring in a year, it is important to note that public water systems are subject to numerous rules and standards, depending on their size, type, and source of water. A large system may be required to sample as many as 480 times in one month under TCR, with the potential for 5,760 health-based violations in a year for that rule at that one system. A small system may be required to sample just once a month under the same rule. Similarly, failure to take one required sample that is used to test for multiple contaminants results in separate monitoring and reporting violations for each contaminant tested for in the sample.

#### Systems with Violations of Variances or Exemptions

Under Federal law, states and EPA 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. No violations of variances or exemptions were reported by the primacy agencies during 2009.

#### State and EPA Response to Violations

##### Assistance

Primacy agencies and EPA engage in a variety of compliance, financial and technical assistance activities to help public water systems either remain in and return to compliance. Examples include:

- Conducting on-site visits and sanitary surveys at public water systems (e.g., 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 identify and implement 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 information and providing training events and other educational opportunities.

## Enforcement

When a drinking water violation is identified and a system does not resolve their violation on their own, or compliance assistance or other non-enforcement actions such as those listed above do not return the violating system to compliance, EPA program implementation guidelines direct the primacy agency to initiate an enforcement response. Acceptable enforcement responses are defined in part by the Safe Drinking Water Act and in part by EPA guidance. Acceptable actions include a variety of escalating informal and formal 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 reminder letters, warning letters, notices of violation, field visits, and telephone calls. In 2009, primacy agencies initiated 169,015 informal actions.

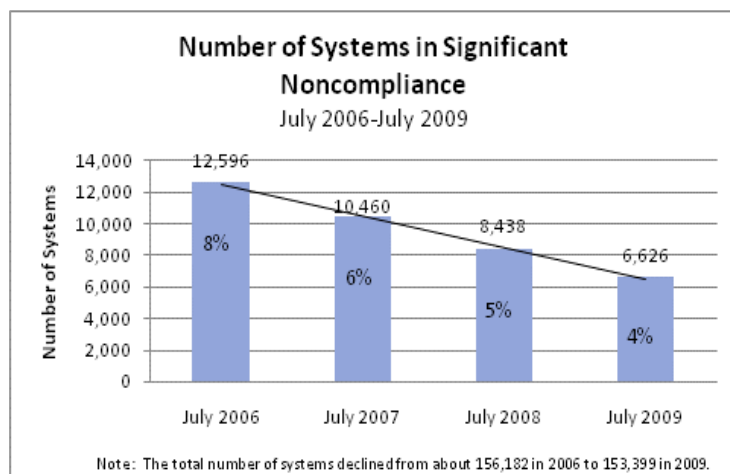
If a violation continues or recurs, the primacy agency must initiate a formal enforcement response that requires the violating public water system to return to compliance under an enforceable timetable. Formal enforcement responses include citations, administrative orders with or without penalties, civil referrals to state attorneys general or to the Department of Justice, filing criminal charges, and other sanctions. If there is risk to public health, EPA and the state can issue emergency orders that require the public water system to immediately take action to protect public health and return the system to compliance.

### Prioritization of Systems for Formal Enforcement

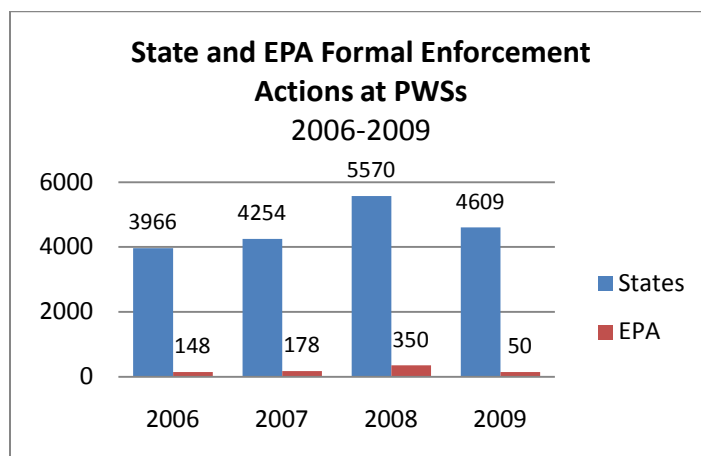
EPA guidance establishes a framework for prioritizing systems for formal enforcement to ensure that those with the most severe violations are addressed quickly. Most drinking water rules contain a specific definition of *significant noncompliance* (SNC) specific to that rule, i.e., the violations or combination of frequent or persistent violations that are considered the most serious. A system may be in significant noncompliance with more than one rule at the same time. Once a system is determined to be in significant noncompliance, the system must return to compliance within six months or the primacy agency or EPA will take formal enforcement action.

- As indicated earlier in this report, data reported by primacy agencies indicated that about 28 percent of systems had significant violations in 2009.
- EPA prioritized those systems to identify those in significant noncompliance and the highest priority for action by the primacy agency. EPA determined that 13,547 systems (approximately 9 percent of all systems) were in SNC at some time during calendar year 2009.
  - Of the 9 percent of systems in SNC in 2009, over 91 percent were small systems.

EPA monitors the number of systems in SNC in each state and in Indian country. To assist states and other primacy agencies in reducing the number of systems in SNC, EPA, in 2006, requested that states address all violations at systems in significant noncompliance, not just the violations that caused them to become significant non-compliers. In the past some states only addressed significant noncompliance on a rule-by-rule basis and did not address other minor violations. The result was that a system could return to compliance with one rule but still remain in significant noncompliance for other rules or otherwise have violations for other rules. This "whole system" approach led to the number of systems in SNC decreasing from 12,596 systems in July 2006 to 6,626 in July 2009 (a 47% reduction). EPA fully expects the number of systems in significant noncompliance to continue this downward trend as this approach continues.



In 2009, primacy agencies initiated 4,609 formal enforcement actions in response to drinking water violations at public water systems in their jurisdictions. The vast majority of these actions were taken by primacy states. EPA has primacy in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and in Indian country, except for the Navajo Nation. EPA's actions were primarily in these areas where it has primacy. EPA has also initiated enforcement action in primacy states, often at a state's invitation.



Not all significant noncompliance requires formal enforcement action. Some systems return to compliance on their own without the need for enforcement. Further, EPA guidance allows primacy agencies to address a system's violations with informal actions before proceeding to formal enforcement if the violation remains uncorrected. Enforcement actions often address multiple violations at the same system. Finally, enforcement actions initiated in one year may address violations that first occurred in the previous year.

## Part 2. Summary of Compliance, Enforcement, and Financial Assistance at PWSs in Indian Country

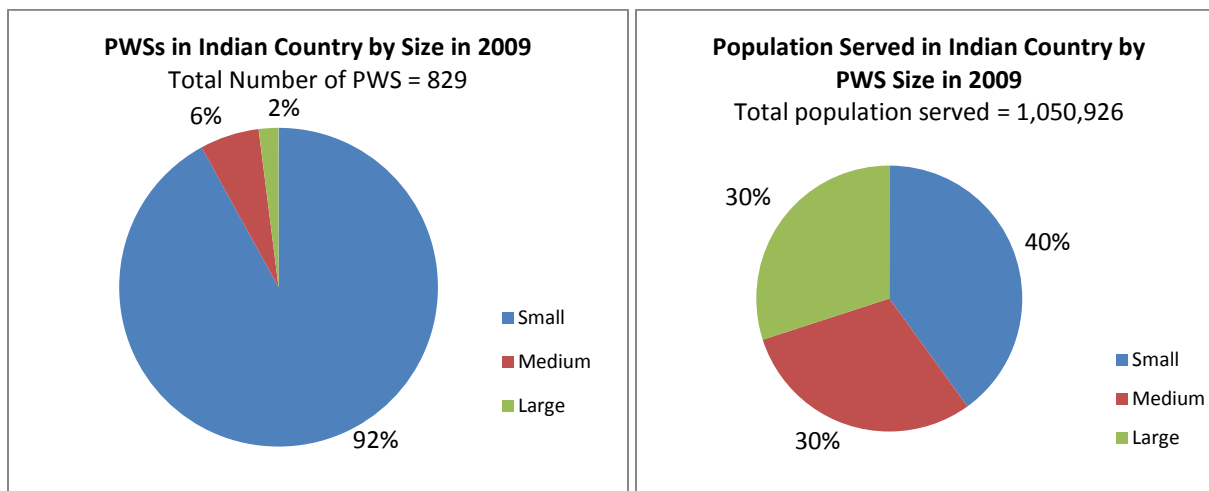
### Implementation of SDWA in Indian Country

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 2009, 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.

Compliance figures for Alaska Native Villages outside of Indian country are not included in this section of the report. The Alaska Native Villages are not Federally-recognized tribes; therefore, the state of Alaska is the primacy agency with oversight of these water systems. Similarly, compliance figures for 18 public water systems in Indian country located in Oklahoma are not included in this section of the report. Oklahoma is the primacy agency for these 18 Federally-recognized systems in Indian country. Most of the Indian population in Oklahoma is served by public water systems not located on tribal trust land. For those systems located on trust land that request to be regulated by EPA, Region 6 is the primacy agency for reporting purposes. In cases where the state retains primacy, this information is found in the state reports for Alaska and Oklahoma, respectively. However, the state reports do not contain separate information on these public water systems.

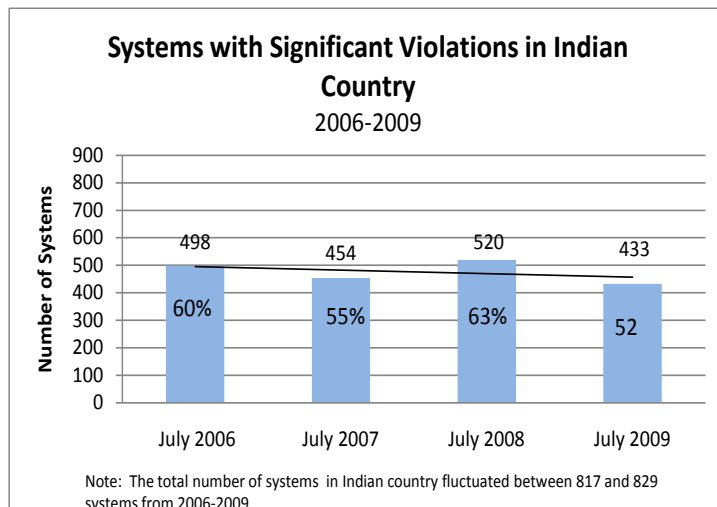
### Inventory of Public Water Systems by Size

In 2009, 829 systems served just over 1 million users in Indian country. Small systems comprise 92 percent of all systems in Indian country. These small systems served approximately 40 percent of the people who received water from public water systems. This is in contrast to the U.S. as a whole including Indian country, where small systems comprise 94 percent of all systems and serve approximately 13 percent of all customers. The percentage of small PWSs in Indian country with violations is greater than the percentage of small PWSs outside of Indian country with violations. Thus, customers of PWSs in Indian country are disproportionately affected by noncompliance challenges shared by small systems.



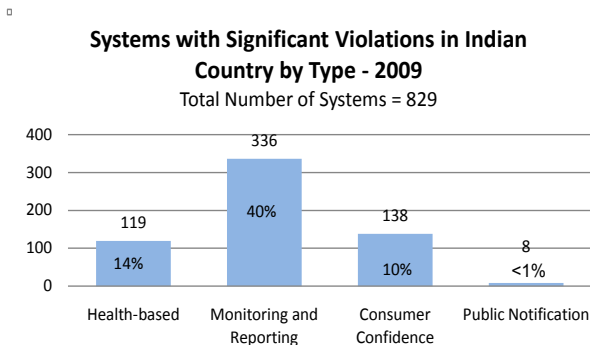
## Systems with Significant Violations of Any Type

In 2009, primacy agencies reported that 48 percent or 396 of the 829 public water systems in Indian country, serving approximately 557,000 customers, had no significant violation of any type. Conversely, 52 percent of systems had at least one significant violation reported, almost twice the rate outside of Indian country (28%). This rate has been comparable from 2006-2009, the period for which trends were calculated. EPA considers this percent of significant violations to be too high, and that further actions are necessary to improve noncompliance.



The types of violations reported by the 433 systems (52%) are shown below. Monitoring and reporting violations comprise the most frequently reported violations of all types across the U.S. and in Indian country alone.

Note that the total of the numbers in the graph is greater than the 433 systems that violated at least one rule because one system may have violated multiple types of rules.



## Systems with Health-Based Violations

Fourteen percent of systems (119 systems) in Indian country had health-based violations in 2009. These systems served 177,900 or 17 percent of customers in 2009.

## Systems with Significant Monitoring and Reporting Violations

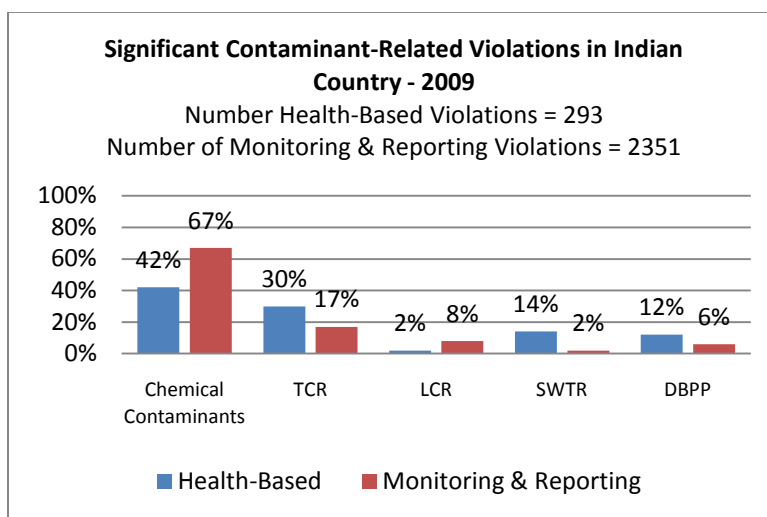
If a system did not monitor the quality of its water, it is impossible to know if it has violated health-based requirements. For this reason, a system's significant failure to monitor and report is a major violation that must be addressed and corrected.

Overall the most frequently reported violations are monitoring and reporting violations, both inside Indian country and outside. In 2009, 336 systems (41%) had significant monitoring and reporting violations.

## Contaminant-Related Violations Reported Most Frequently

The most frequently reported contaminant-related violation (67%) among all systems in Indian country in 2009 was monitoring and reporting under the Chemical Contaminant Group.

In 2009, exceedances of the MCL for the Chemical Contaminant Group were the most frequently violated health-based standards, making up 42% of all health-based violations.



## Systems with Violations of Variances or Exemptions

No violations of variances or exemptions were reported by the primacy agencies for Indian country during 2009.

## EPA Response to Violations

EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance identified public water system compliance in Indian country as a national priority in fiscal year (FY) 2005. In 2009, EPA continued to devote significant financial and staff resources to improve compliance in Indian country with the SDWA and its implementing regulations.

## Compliance Assistance

EPA's tribal compliance assistance program is designed to help maintain compliance with the SDWA. EPA works in partnership with utility managers, operators, other tribal environmental staff, and tribal elected officials to provide safe, clean drinking water to tribe members.

EPA provides compliance assistance to tribal officials through training sessions, newsletters, telephone support, and system visits. EPA and/or its agents provide on-site assistance 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, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, non-governmental organizations and inter-tribal consortia, including the Native American Water Association, the National Rural Water Association, and the Rural Community Assistance Partnership, work with EPA and the tribal water system officials to meet the SDWA requirements.

## Enforcement

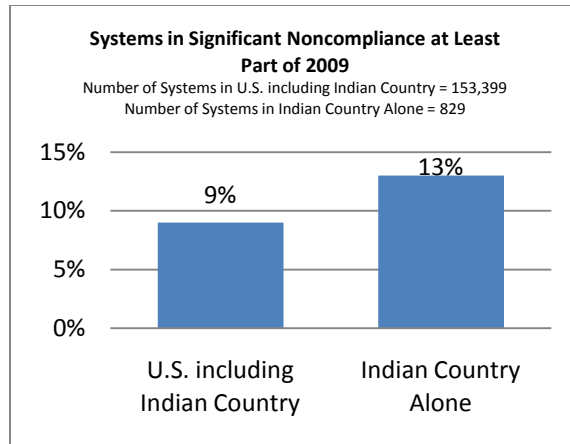
When a public water system in Indian country fails to meet the requirements of the SDWA and implementing regulations, EPA tries to return the system to compliance using compliance assistance. Enforcement actions are taken only if compliance assistance does not remedy the violation or an emergency action is required to immediately protect public health.

If an 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 Enforcement Principles) guide the Agency's approach to bringing civil administrative or judicial enforcement actions in Indian country.

## Prioritization of Systems for Formal Enforcement

EPA generally designates a public water system to be in significant noncompliance (SNC) if the system has serious, frequent or persistent violations for a specific regulation that may pose a threat to public health. This enables the states and EPA to prioritize enforcement resources to ensure that the most severe violations are addressed first. A system can be designated in SNC if it has a poor monitoring and reporting history, even if there are no reported health-based violations.

- Of the 829 public water systems in Indian country, EPA determined that 107 systems (approximately 13%) were in significant noncompliance with one or more drinking water standards at some time during calendar year 2009. This compares with 9% of systems in the U.S. as a whole. EPA believes that this rate of noncompliance is too high and that more needs to be done to improve compliance.



- Of the 107 systems in significant noncompliance, 95 percent of these systems were small.
  - In 2009, EPA took 15 formal enforcement actions at tribal systems.

#### Financial Assistance to PWSs in Indian Country

EPA provides financial assistance to public water systems in Indian country to help build water system infrastructure for compliance with the SDWA. In addition, EPA's Indian General Assistance Program provides grants to plan, develop, and establish environmental protection programs, including drinking water programs. Capacity building is a long-term solution that includes providing financial, administrative, and technical assistance as they develop their environmental programs.

EPA also uses funds for specific drinking water program priorities. EPA set aside \$6,378,300 in FY 2009 for activities to support Tribal Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Programs. EPA uses these funds to operate the PWSS program in Indian country. The Navajo Nation, as a program with primacy, also received financial support from PWSS funds. These funds are used to implement the PWSS program, including activities such as:

- Conducting sanitary surveys;
- Engineering support and on-site technical services to assist tribes with drinking water operations and maintenance.
- Providing training to tribal operators;
- Compiling and analyzing compliance information; and
- Responding to violations.

EPA also distributes funds to improve the infrastructure of water systems to achieve compliance. 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 FY 2009 set-aside amounted to \$12,435,000. These funds are used for:

- Distribution system improvements;
- Community water system extensions;
- Replacement of water mains;
- Adding new wells;
- Treatment improvements;
- Construction of new pumphouses; and
- Consolidation of systems to leverage resources and achieve economies of scale.

Finally, through cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies, small public water systems in Indian country receive training and technical assistance, wellhead and groundwater protection, and source water protection.

## Part 3. Conclusions and Recommendations

### Compliance and Enforcement at PWSs in U.S.

The data submitted by primacy agencies indicate that 73 percent of public water systems in the U.S. had no significant violation of any type. Conversely, 27 percent of systems did have at least one significant violation. That rate remained fairly constant between 2006 and 2009, the period for which trends were calculated.

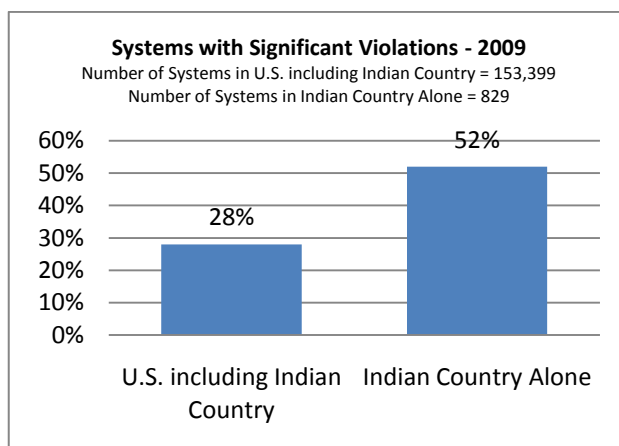
The data submitted by primacy agencies indicate that 7 percent of public water systems, serving about 17.7 million customers, had violations of health-based standards in 2009. EPA believes that these rates are too high and that additional efforts are necessary to improve compliance.

In 2009, about 27,094, or 18 percent, of all public water systems had significant monitoring and reporting violations.

In 2006, EPA and states began addressing noncompliance at violating systems all at once rather than addressing violations of one rule at multiple systems. This change in approach has resulted in a steady decrease in the number of systems in significant noncompliance at the same point in time (July) from one year to the next. The number of such systems has dropped from over 12,000 in 2006 to about 6,700 in 2009. This represents a decrease of about 47 percent from 2006. EPA expects this trend to continue as the SDWA Enforcement Response Policy, issued in December 2009, is implemented.

### Compliance and Enforcement at PWSs in Indian Country

In 2009, primacy agencies reported that 48 percent of systems (396) in Indian country had a significant violation of some type. This rate has fluctuated somewhat since 2006, ranging from 48-61 percent of all systems in Indian country. These rates are consistently and significantly higher in Indian country than outside of Indian country.



EPA regions reported that 14 percent of the public water systems in Indian country had health-based violations in 2009.

EPA regions reported that 41 percent of systems in Indian country had significant monitoring and reporting violations in 2009. This is of concern because if a system does not monitor and report on the quality of its water, it is impossible to know if there are health-based violations.

As with systems outside of Indian country, the number of Indian country systems in significant noncompliance at the same point in time (July) from one year to the next. The decrease has been less dramatic than in the U.S. as a whole, but EPA expects the trend to continue as the 2009 SDWA Enforcement Response Policy is implemented.

## **Conclusions**

The rates at which violations occur, according to data provided by primacy agencies, was substantially unchanged from 2008 and in fact over four years for which trends were calculated.

However, the number of systems in significant noncompliance at the same point in time from one year to the next has decreased steadily. This reflects efforts on the part of EPA and states to provide assistance and other informal means to prevent noncompliance, address violations in a timely manner, and return violating systems to compliance as expeditiously as possible. EPA believes that these rates are too high and that additional efforts are necessary to improve compliance.

EPA recognizes that drinking water systems in Indian country are much more likely than those outside of Indian country to be in significant noncompliance. EPA is redoubling its efforts to prevent and address noncompliance in Indian country in an effort to reduce the disparity.

Compliance statistics are based on violations reported by states to the Safe Drinking Water Information System. EPA is aware of inaccuracies and underreporting of some data in this system. EPA is working with the states to improve the quality of the data.

## **Recommendations**

### **1. Improve Compliance Rates**

States, territories, Navajo Nation, and EPA should continue working together to return violating systems to compliance, as efficiently and effectively as possible. Pursuing the more holistic, systems-based approach to addressing noncompliance in all regions and states is an important element of improving performance among public water systems.

### **2. Improve Data Quality**

Without accurate and complete data from primacy agencies, EPA cannot fulfill its oversight responsibility to fully assess the state of compliance at the nation's public water systems. At the same time, complete and accurate information is not available to the public. For these reasons, data quality improvement should remain a high priority for EPA and the states.

Some of the next steps EPA, states, and the drinking water stakeholders have agreed to undertake include:

- Improving transparency to the public about compliance at PWSs via EPA's ECHO (Enforcement and Compliance History Online, <http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/>) website and providing online error reporting;
- Streamlining data reporting;
- 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;
- Working with the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators to implement its updated 2006 Data Reliability Analysis and Action Plan (DRAAP)  
[http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/databases/pdfs/report\\_data\\_datareliability\\_2006.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/databases/pdfs/report_data_datareliability_2006.pdf);
- 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 CIO 2105.0 dealing with requirements for quality management systems.

### 3. Maintain Oversight of State and EPA Enforcement Programs

EPA regions continue to work with states to evaluate how well public water systems comply with the rules and whether enforcement actions are protecting public health.

In December 2009, EPA issued a revised SDWA Enforcement Response Policy to regions and states. The revised policy includes a formula for prioritizing systems in significant noncompliance for formal enforcement action to ensure that the most important problems are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner and systems are returned to compliance. The policy establishes a timeframe within which regions and states are asked to address all significant noncompliance at a system, rather than on a rule-by-rule basis. This approach, developed in partnership with regions and states, has been implemented on an ad hoc basis for several years, and has been successful in reducing the number of systems with unaddressed significant noncompliance. Given the potential lag time between identification of noncompliance and the subsequent return to compliance, compliance data may not reflect results of implementing this new policy for one or two years.

### 4. Capacity Development for Small Systems

EPA recognizes the challenges facing small drinking water systems serving 3,300 or fewer customers, and provides tools and assistance for capacity development, which refers to the technical, financial and managerial capacity of a system to provide safe drinking water. The SDWA Capacity Development program also provides information about treatment technology options for small systems. Examples of EPA's capacity development include:

- States and EPA promoting compliance with existing drinking water requirements by conducting numerous assistance activities, such as on-site visits and the distribution of easy-to-read guides and checklists.
- EPA funding, establishing, and maintaining the Local Government Environmental Assistance Network (LGEAN) website, 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 establishing and maintaining the Financing for Environmental Compliance website to provide financial and technical assistance resources to help communities create a plan to finance environmental capital assets. The website can be accessed at:  
<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/financing/steps>.
- EPA developing tools and resources that can assist small systems with implementing drinking water regulations and managing their systems while still providing adequate public health protection. These tools and resources can be accessed at <http://water.epa.gov/type/drink/pws/smallsystems/index.cfm>.

### 5. Enforcement

- The states and EPA are pursuing enforcement actions against violating public water systems both to deter violations and to ensure public health protection.
- The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance made compliance at public water systems in Indian country a national priority between 2005 and 2009. As a part of this effort, EPA worked closely with tribal governments, utility managers and water system operators with particular emphasis on compliance with microbial rules and standards for nitrates. EPA also enhanced the availability of SDWA compliance assistance available to tribes via the Tribal Portal at <http://www.epa.gov/tribalcompliance/drinkwater/index.html>
- Until 2006, states and regions addressed noncompliance in their jurisdictions focusing on one rule at a time. A system could be returned to compliance with one rule but still be out of compliance with other rules. In 2006, EPA began asking states and regions to address all noncompliance at a system at one time, rather than addressing noncompliance one rule at a time. This change in practice represented a more efficient use of resources, and has resulted in a steady decline in the number of systems in significant noncompliance at the same time each year. Between 2006 and 2009, the number of systems in significant noncompliance in July of each year decreased from 12,596 to 6,466, a decrease of 47 percent.
- EPA, in December 2009, issued a revised enforcement response policy that clarifies state and Federal roles and responsibilities, timeframes, and mechanisms for returning violating systems to compliance (described above under “3. Maintain Oversight of State and EPA Programs”). Simultaneously, EPA began using a process to prioritize violating systems for formal enforcement based on weighted factors, such as type of violation, duration of noncompliance, and repeat offenses. This tool is expected to ensure that enforcement resources are directed to noncompliant systems where they will have greatest impact on protecting public health.
- An important component of implementing this new policy is ensuring that compliance and enforcement data are entered accurately, completely, and in a timely manner by EPA, states and tribes with primacy. EPA is confident that these efforts will better target enforcement resources to systems that pose the greatest risk to public health, and will help improve the quality and quantity of data available to the public, and for monitoring and implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

# Appendix A - Glossary of Terms

## Administrative Order

Formal enforcement actions issued by EPA or a state requiring action 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 74 Federal Register (FR) 40218 (August 11, 2009).

## Health-based Violation

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

## Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR)

Applies to systems using surface water, or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, that serve more than 10,000 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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 that, among other things, 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 2009, the EPA Regional Offices administered the drinking water program within these two jurisdictions and on all Tribal lands, except for the Navajo Nation.

## 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 non-community water system, or a transient non-community 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 uranium, beta/photon emitters, alpha emitters, and combined radium 226/228.

## Significant Violations

Significant violations include all violations of health-based standards, including exceedances of Maximum Contaminant Limits (MCLs) and violations of treatment technique rules; certain notification violations (i.e., complete failure to provide required notification); and major monitoring and reporting violations (failure to sample or to report results during a compliance period).

## 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 groundwater 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)

The Total Coliform Rule 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.

#### 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 AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS FOR  
ANNUAL STATE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM REPORTS

Rule	Violation Type	Description	SDWIS Violation Code <sup>1</sup>	SDWIS Contaminant Code
Total Coliform Rule	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
Surface Water Treatment Rule	Major (filtered)	Collected less than 90% of samples required during a compliance period.	36	200
	Major (unfiltered)	Collected less than 90% of samples required during a compliance period.	31	200
Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule/ Long Term 1	Major	Failure to produce and/or report to state individual filter profile within 7 days of exceedance (>0.5 NTU in 2 consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart).	29	300
	Major	Failure to produce and/or report to state individual filter profile within 7 days of exceedance (>1.0 NTU in 2 consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart).		
	Major	Failure to conduct and/or report to state a self-assessment of an individual filter within 14 days of exceedance (>1.0 NTU in 2 consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart in each of 3 consecutive months).		
	Major	Failure to have a CPE conducted by state or third party no later than 30 days after exceedance (>2.0 NTU in 2 consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart in 2 consecutive months) and have the CPE completed and submitted to the state no later than 90 days following the exceedance.		
	Major	Failure to collect and report at least 90% of required samples.	38	
	Major	Failure to report that the system has conducted all individual filter monitoring to the state within 10 days after the end of each month.		
	Major	Failure to report that the system has exceeded 1.0 NTU (or maximum set by state) in representative samples by end of next business day.		
	N/A	Failure to maintain the results of individual filter monitoring for at least 3 years.	9	
Lead and Copper Rule	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	5000
	Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap	Failure to collect 1 or more required samples.	52	5000

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

Rule		Violation Type	Description	SDWIS Violation Code <sup>1</sup>	SDWIS Contaminant Code
Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts		Regular monitoring	Failure to collect any required samples <sup>2</sup> .	27	By contaminant
Chem	Phase I, II, IIB and V Rules	Regular monitoring	Failure to collect any required samples <sup>2</sup> .	03, 04	By contaminant
	Radionuclides	Regular monitoring	Failure to collect any required samples <sup>2</sup> .	03, 04	4000, 4100, 4010, 4006, 4101, 4102, 4174

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

**TABLE A-2: SUMMARY OF DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR  
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS DURING 2009**

Applicability of Regulations			
Contaminant/Rule	Community Water Systems	Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems	Transient Non-Community Water Systems
Organic Contaminants	All	All (Note: acrylamide and epichlorohydrin do not have MCLs and only have treatment techniques)	None
Total Trihalomethanes Contaminants (TTHM)	All PWSs, using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI), which disinfect their water (a.k.a. Subpart H systems)	All PWSs, using surface water or GWUDI, which disinfect their water (a.k.a. Subpart H systems)	All PWSs, using surface water or GWUDI, which disinfect their water (a.k.a. Subpart H systems)
Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs)	All	Prior to the 2001 Arsenic Rule, all IOCs except for arsenic. After the 2001 Arsenic Rule all IOCs.	None
Nitrate and Nitrite Contaminants	All	All	All
Radionuclide Contaminants	All	None	None
Total Coliform Rule	All	All	All
Surface Water Treatment	Some Only PWSs using surface water or GWUDI	Some Only PWSs using surface water or GWUDI	Some Only PWSs using surface water or GWUDI
Lead and Copper Rule	All	All	None
Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule	For sanitary surveys all PWSs using surface water or GWUDI; for other requirements those systems serving 10,000 or more people	For sanitary surveys all PWSs using surface water or GWUDI; for other requirements those systems serving 10,000 or more people	For sanitary surveys all PWSs using surface water or GWUDI; for other requirements those systems serving 10,000 or more people
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product Rule	All PWSs adding a disinfectant to the drinking water	All PWSs adding disinfectant to the drinking water	Those PWSs using chlorine dioxide
Filter Backwash Recycling Rule	Conventional or direct filtration PWSs using surface water or GWUDI and recycle spent filter backwash, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes	Conventional or direct filtration PWSs using surface water or GWUDI and recycle spent filter backwash, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes	Conventional or direct filtration PWSs using surface water or GWUDI and recycle spent filter backwash, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes
Public Notification	All	All	All
Consumer Confidence Rule	All	None	None

# Appendix B Summaries of State Annual Compliance Reports

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Guam .....	B-18	Oregon .....	B-47
Hawaii .....	B-19	Pennsylvania .....	B-48
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Kansas .....	B-24	Tennessee .....	B-53
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Montana .....	B-34		

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

In 2009, EPA received Public Water System Compliance Reports from 33 of the 55 primacy states, Commonwealths, Territories and tribes. As in past years, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and Navajo Nation did not submit reports and, with limited exceptions, did not supply information to SDWIS/FED. EPA did not receive reports from 22 primacy agencies as indicated in Table B-1. Appendix B supplies what information is available in SDWIS/FED to indicate violations at public water systems in the states, Commonwealths, Territories and tribes that did not submit compliance reports in 2009.

EPA prepared reports for the District of Columbia and Wyoming, which did not have primary enforcement responsibility for drinking water in calendar year 2009.

#### Violations for 2009

EPA summarizes the number of MCL/Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level (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, 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

<sup>1</sup> A comprehensive definition of significant monitoring and reporting violations appears in Appendix A.

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

- Significant Notification or Consumer Confidence Rule Violations
- Violations of the Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts Rule.

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

#### 2009 Totals

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

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

No states reported a violation of a variance or exemption in 2009.

#### Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual Public Water Systems Report

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

**Table B-1: Summary of Elements Reported in the 2009 State Reports**

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	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
American Samoa	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Arizona	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
California	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
Georgia	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Guam	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Idaho	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
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	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Louisiana	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Maine	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Massachusetts	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Missouri	X		X	X	X		X			X		X
Montana	X	X	X	X	X						X	
Navajo Nation	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
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											
New Jersey	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
New York	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
North Carolina	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Northern Mariana Islands	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Ohio	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Oregon	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
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

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 in the 2009 State Reports**

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							
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
South Carolina	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Texas	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Utah	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virgin Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Virginia	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED.											
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
Wyoming	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-2: Summary of the Total Number of Regulated Systems, Systems with Significant Violations and Significant Violations Reported in the 2009 State Reports or SDWIS/FED**

State	Total Number of Regulated Systems	Total Number of Systems with Significant Violations	Total Number of Significant Violations
Alabama	620	NR	361
Alaska	1,573	665	2,202
American Samoa	16	NR	65
Arizona	1,590	NR	3,254
Arkansas	1,119	332	606
California	7,223	NR	2,577
Colorado	2,035	717*	2,560
Connecticut	2,692	NR	2,849
Delaware	486	72	105
District of Columbia	7	1	1
Florida	5,592	914	1,193
Georgia	2,467	NR	1,481
Guam	9	NR	1
Hawaii	129	18	18
Idaho	1,973	NR	1,701
Illinois	5,686	1,119	4,954
Indiana	4,240	1,647	4,396
Iowa	1,984	546**	1,114
Kansas	1,033	272	526
Kentucky	479	NR	494
Louisiana	1,436	NR	715
Maine	1,910	NR	1,515
Maryland	3,488	NR	1,260
Massachusetts	1,780	NR	469
Michigan	11,450	1,347**	2,163
Minnesota	7,224	NR	419
Mississippi	1,273	NR	423
Missouri	2,788	NR	NR
Montana	695	NR	1,902

State	Total Number of Regulated Systems	Total Number of Systems with Significant Violations	Total Number of Significant Violations
Navajo Nation	163	NR	151
Nebraska	1,328	294	532
Nevada	552	204	606†
New Hampshire	2,413	NR	1,202
New Jersey	3,864	NR	1,741
New Mexico	1,221	451**	843†
New York	9,147	4,145	7,484
North Carolina	6,268	NR	4,173
North Dakota	499	98	164
Northern Mariana Islands	88	NR	117
Ohio	4,985	NR	2,363
Oklahoma	1,568	999***	3,646†
Oregon	2,630	NR	5,727
Pennsylvania	9,380	2,779**	9,284†
Puerto Rico	493	NR	2,419
Rhode Island	484	151	219
South Carolina	1,493	NR	233
South Dakota	655	188**	606
Tennessee	868	159	253
Texas	6,859	NR	3,073
Utah	1,015	NR	2,156
Vermont	1,365	507	1,167
Virgin Islands	301	NR	522
Virginia	2,879	885	2,395
Washington	4,341	NR	7,439
West Virginia	1,106	NR	2,521
Wisconsin	11,422	NR	2,609
Wyoming	778	124	193

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*Possible overcounting of violating systems. Includes systems violating public notification requirements.

\*\*\*The total number of violating systems in the report does not include systems violating Stage 2 DBPR.

†The total number of violations in the report differs from the calculated total.

# State of Alabama 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			193	34*
Total Coliform Rule	25	23			19	17
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	73	61
Consumer Confidence Report					21	21
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	25**	15**	NR**	NR**	3	3

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	620
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	361

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Alabama did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Alaska 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	12	7			337	76
Total Coliform Rule	21	17			657	387
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			125	48	236	70
Lead and Copper Rule			15	13	425	236
Consumer Confidence Report					93	43
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	73	20	7	5	201	101

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,573
Total Number of Systems in Violation	665
Total Number of Violations	2,202

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Web Site: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/dwmain/violations.html>

Alaska DEC  
Drinking Water Program  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Contact: Jeanine Oakland

Email: [jeanine.oakland@alaska.gov](mailto:jeanine.oakland@alaska.gov)

State of American Samoa 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

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	60	6			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	5	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	16
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	65

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

American Samoa did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Arizona 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	204	81			568	144*
Total Coliform Rule	79	62			919	481
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	499	306
Consumer Confidence Report					500	295
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	485	241

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,590
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	3,254

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

Arizona did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Arkansas 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	21	5*			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	121	100			215	151
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			24	12	26	13
Lead and Copper Rule			13	11	44	32
Consumer Confidence Report					27	27
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	92	45	2	1	21	12

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,119
Total Number of Systems in Violation	332
Total Number of Violations	606

**Where to Obtain 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Arkansas' State Report is available at all local health units in Arkansas or by accessing the state's website.

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

State of California 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	548	224			79	72*
Total Coliform Rule	476	346			459	358
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			149	59	17	8
Lead and Copper Rule			8	7	369	341
Consumer Confidence Report					260	191
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	192**	61**	NR**	NR**	34	22

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,223
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,577

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

California did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Colorado 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	86	60			1,525	186
Total Coliform Rule	68	49			363	260
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			32	17	109	60
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	170	138
Consumer Confidence Report					12	12
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	35	13	2	2	157	123

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,035
Total Number of Systems in Violation	717*
Total Number of Violations	2,560

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Colorado's State Report is available by contacting:

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

Rick Koplitz  
 WQCD Drinking Water Compliance Assurance Unit  
 Telephone: (303) 692-3664

Email: [rick.koplitz@state.co.us](mailto:rick.koplitz@state.co.us)

# State of Connecticut 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	206	40*			1,685	137*
Total Coliform Rule	239	163			467	342
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	45	45
Consumer Confidence Report					150	112
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	1	1	0	0	55	29

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,692
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,849

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Telephone: (860) 509-7333

Website: <http://www.ct.gov/dph>

State of Delaware 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	26*	18*			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	43	41			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	28	28
Consumer Confidence Report					5	5
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	3	3	NR	NR	0	0

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

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	486
Total Number of Systems in Violation	72
Total Number of Violations	105

**Where to Obtain the 2009 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 South Bay Road, Suite 203  
Dover, Delaware 19901

Telephone: (302) 741-8630  
Fax: (302) 741-8631

# District of Columbia 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

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, Long Term 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	0	0	0	0

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1
Total Number of Violations	1

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

District of Columbia's Report is available by contacting:

Jennie Perey Saxe, Ph.D.  
 District of Columbia PWSS Direct Implementation Team Leader  
 Drinking Water Branch (3WP21)  
 U.S. EPA Region 3  
 1650 Arch Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029  
 Phone: (215) 814-5806  
 Fax: (215) 814-2318

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

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

State of Florida 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

<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	30	20*			105	101
Total Coliform Rule	157	135			347	268
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	87	76
Consumer Confidence Report					16	16
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	224	93	NR	NR	227	209

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,592
Total Number of Systems in Violation	914
Total Number of Violations	1,193

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Florida's State Report is available by accessing the state's website:

Website: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater>

# State of Georgia 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	92	26			1	1
Total Coliform Rule	76	68			367	278
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	438	337
Consumer Confidence Report					471	370
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	22*	21*	NR*	NR*	11	11

\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,467
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,481

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Georgia did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

Guam 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

<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			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	0	0			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	1	1
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	9
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Guam did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Hawaii 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			6	6
Total Coliform Rule	3	3			1	1
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	5	5
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	129
Total Number of Systems in Violation	18
Total Number of Violations	18

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Hawaii's State Report is available by contacting:

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

Attention: Stuart Yamada, P.E., Chief  
Telephone: (808) 586-4258  
Fax: (808) 586-4351

E-mail: [sdwb@doh.hawaii.gov](mailto:sdwb@doh.hawaii.gov)

State of Idaho 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	129	52			840	198*
Total Coliform Rule	181	143			391	282
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			17	9	13	11
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	47	42
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	5**	4**	NR**	NR**	77	45

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,973
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,701

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Idaho did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Illinois 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	216	65*			3,921	677*
Total Coliform Rule	147	141			185	172
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			14	9	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			7	7	70	70
Consumer Confidence Report					213	88
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	32	14	6	3	143	131

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,686
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,119
Total Number of Violations	4,954

**Where to Obtain the 2009 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 Avenue East  
Springfield, IL 62794

Contact: Mike Crumly  
Email: [mike.crumly@illinois.gov](mailto:mike.crumly@illinois.gov)  
Telephone: (217) 785-0561  
Fax: (217) 557-1407

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

State of Indiana 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	69	45*			2,182	468*
Total Coliform Rule	365	319			1,520	1,075
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	3	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	116	92
Consumer Confidence Report					48	37
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	31	10	4	1	55	30

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,240
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,647
Total Number of Violations	4,396

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

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

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

Telephone: (317) 234-7435

Website: <http://www.in.gov/idem/5093.htm>

# State of Iowa 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	83	30			275	130
Total Coliform Rule	238	137			344	208
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			26	23*	18	9
Consumer Confidence Report					3	3
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	28	19

\* Possible overcounting of violating systems.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,984
Total Number of Systems in Violation	546**
Total Number of Violations	1,114

\*\* Possible overcounting of violating systems. Includes systems violating public notification requirements.

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Facsimile: (515) 725-0348

Website: <http://www.iowadnr.gov/water/drinking/reports.html>

State of Kansas 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

<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	122	42*			5	5
Total Coliform Rule	46	44			143	97
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			34	7	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	3	3
Consumer Confidence Report					19	19
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	127	46	27	10	0	0

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,033
Total Number of Systems in Violation	272
Total Number of Violations	526

**Where to Obtain 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Kansas' State Report is available by accessing the state's website:

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/>

State of Kentucky 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			208	22*
Total Coliform Rule	17	14			24	5
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	4	22	4
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	58	39
Consumer Confidence Report					54	36
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	73**	25**	NR**	NR**	34	14

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	479
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	494

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Kentucky did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Louisiana 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

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	156	117			32	30
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	1	27	6
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	226	197
Consumer Confidence Report					232	185
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	25*	17*	NR*	NR*	12	6

\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,436
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	715

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Louisiana did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Maine 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	21	10			240	134*
Total Coliform Rule	178	128			787	484
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			12	9	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			37	29	138	107
Consumer Confidence Report					44	34
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	52**	13**	NR**	NR**	6	3

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,910
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,515

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

Maine did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Maryland 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	61	30			201	128*
Total Coliform Rule	287	252*			348	201
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			13	12	8	5
Lead and Copper Rule			66	66	133	131*
Consumer Confidence Report					65	59
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	74	5	0	0	4	2

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,488
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,260

**Where to Obtain 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

The Maryland State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Massachusetts 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

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	241	152			99	82
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	77	71
Consumer Confidence Report					21	20
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	3*	2*	NR*	NR*	23	16

\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,780
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	469

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Massachusetts did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Michigan 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	131	130			625	468
Total Coliform Rule	382	287			869	717
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	120	98
Consumer Confidence Report					15	14
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	13	2	2	1	5	4

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	11,450
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,347*
Total Number of Violations	2,163

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems. Includes systems violating public notification requirements.

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

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

DNRE/ERMD  
P.O. Box 30241  
Lansing, MI 48909

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

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

Website: <http://www.michigan.gov/deq>  
Click Water, then Drinking Water, then Community Water Supply

# State of Minnesota 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	91	91*			7	7
Total Coliform Rule	171	167*			66	57
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			8	8*	8	5
Lead and Copper Rule			6	6	43	43
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	3	3	0	0	16	16

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,224
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	419

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Minnesota Department of Health  
Division of Environmental Health  
Drinking Water Protection Section  
625 N. Robert St.  
PO Box 64975  
St. Paul, MN 55164-0975  
Telephone: (651) 201-4700

Website: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/com/dwar/report09.html>

State of Mississippi 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			42	2
Total Coliform Rule	69	64			21	20
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	58	53
Consumer Confidence Report					113	74
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	89*	29*	NR*	NR*	29	27

\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,273
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	423

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Mississippi did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Missouri 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

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, Long Term 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

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,788
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	NR

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

Missouri's State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Montana 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	78	32			602	132
Total Coliform Rule	243	154			644	374
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			42	12	28	8
Lead and Copper Rule			8	8	132	84
Consumer Confidence Report					62	42
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	25	6	0	0	38	23

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	695
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,902

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

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

Montana Department of Environmental Quality  
P.O. Box 200901  
Helena, MT 59620-0901

Contact Name: Eugene Pizzini  
Email: [epizzini@mt.gov](mailto:epizzini@mt.gov)  
Telephone: (406) 444-6972  
Fax: (406) 444-1375

Website: <http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/pws/index.asp>

Navajo Nation 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

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	16	13			69	23
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	12	12
Consumer Confidence Report					54	15
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	163
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	151

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

Navajo Nation did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Nebraska 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	201	81*			10	10*
Total Coliform Rule	216	163			82	75
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	3	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	3	3
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	10	3	1	1	5	4

\* Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,328
Total Number of Systems in Violation	294
Total Number of Violations	532

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

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

Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services  
 Division of Public Health  
 301 Centennial Mall South  
 P.O. Box 95026  
 Lincoln, NE 68509

Contact: Jo Ann Wagner  
 Telephone: (402) 471-0520  
 Email: joann.wagner@nebraska.gov

Website: <http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/enh/pwsindex.htm>

# State of Nevada 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	117	32			232	72
Total Coliform Rule	154	105			NR	NR
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			18	17	NR	NR
Consumer Confidence Report					19	19
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	74	27	NR	NR	NR	NR

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	552
Total Number of Systems in Violation	204
Total Number of Violations	606*

\*The total number of violations in the report (606) differs from the calculated total (615).

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Nevada's State Report is available by accessing the state's website or visiting county libraries in the state.

Website: <http://ndep.nv.gov/BSDW/oversight.htm>

State of New Hampshire 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	123	52*			273	68*
Total Coliform Rule	233	175			429	304
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			17	16	28	18
Consumer Confidence Report					50	50
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	25	5	2	1	20	15

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,413
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,202

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

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

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services  
 Water Division, Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau  
 29 Hazen Drive  
 P.O. Box 95  
 Concord, NH 03302-0095

Website: [http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/annual\\_report.htm](http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/annual_report.htm)

Attention: Terri Sabbia  
 Telephone: (603) 271-2923

Email: [Theresa.Sabbia@doit.nh.gov](mailto:Theresa.Sabbia@doit.nh.gov)

# State of New Jersey 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	72	36			428	61*
Total Coliform Rule	280	210			334	259
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	3*	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	607	399
Consumer Confidence Report					2	1
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	10**	5**	NR**	NR**	5	4

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,864
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,741

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

New Jersey did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of New Mexico 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	154	53*			25	6*
Total Coliform Rule	75	54			151	101
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			26	11	19	4
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	187	139
Consumer Confidence Report					170	124
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	15	6	8	7	12	9

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,221
Total Number of Systems in Violation	451**
Total Number of Violations	843†

\*\*Possible overcounting of violating systems. Includes systems violating public notification requirements.

†The total number of violations in the report not including public notification and groundwater violations (1,228) differs from the calculated total (843).

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

New Mexico's State Report is available by accessing the state's website by contacting:

DWB Grants Coordinator  
Drinking Water Bureau  
New Mexico Environment Department

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

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

State of New York 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

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, Long Term 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 report lacked a breakdown by rule.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	9,147
Total Number of Systems in Violation	4,145
Total Number of Violations	7,484

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

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

Website: [http://www.nyhealth.gov/environmental/water/drinking/violations/2009/2009\\_compliance\\_report.htm](http://www.nyhealth.gov/environmental/water/drinking/violations/2009/2009_compliance_report.htm)

State of North Carolina 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	32	20			906	75*
Total Coliform Rule	291	226			1,368	849
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			83	77	961	597
Consumer Confidence Report					195	120
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	137**	59**	NR**	NR**	199	154

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,268
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	4,173

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

North Carolina did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of North Dakota 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	27	9			1	1
Total Coliform Rule	22	18			61	52
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	11	11
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	9	3	0	0	31	31

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	499
Total Number of Systems in Violation	98
Total Number of Violations	164

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

North Dakota's State Report is available by contacting:

North Dakota Department of Health  
 Division of Municipal Facilities  
 918 E Divide Ave-3rd Floor  
 Bismarck, ND 58501-1947

Attention: LeeAnn Tillotson  
 Telephone: (701) 328-5293  
 Fax: (701) 328-5200  
 E-mail: ltillots@nd.gov

# Northern Mariana Islands 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

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	14	11			15	4
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	76	46
Consumer Confidence Report					10	7
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	2*	2*	NR*	NR*	0	0

\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	88
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	117

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Northern Mariana Islands did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Ohio 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	73	36			558	66*
Total Coliform Rule	392	286			947	654
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			20	12*	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			37	23	170	133
Consumer Confidence Report					61	45
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	61**	21**	NR**	NR**	43	21

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,985
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,363

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

Ohio did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Oklahoma 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	148	50*			1,310	74*
Total Coliform Rule	90	80*			764	429*
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			82	27*	51	11
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	134	134
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	424	105	139	44	504	200*

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,568
Total Number of Systems in Violation	999**
Total Number of Violations	3,646

\*\*The total number of violating systems in the report does not include systems violating Stage 2 DBPR.

\*\*The total number of violations in the report (3,246) differs from the calculated total (3,646) because Oklahoma did not include Stage 2 DBPR.

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

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

Department of Environmental Quality  
 Water Quality Division, 7th Floor  
 707 N. Robinson  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677  
 By mail:  
 Department of Environmental Quality  
 Water Quality Division  
 P.O. Box 1677  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677

Website: <http://www.deq.state.ok.us>

State of Oregon 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	109	38			3,066	513*
Total Coliform Rule	234	165			1,322	806
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			23	16	259	100*
Lead and Copper Rule			46	44	318	134
Consumer Confidence Report					147	47
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	13**	4**	NR**	NR**	190	82

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,630
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	5,727

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

Oregon did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Pennsylvania 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	151	80			4,639	1,459
Total Coliform Rule	533	442			1,466	1,141
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			56	7	230	64
Lead and Copper Rule			8	8	51	44
Consumer Confidence Report					139	139
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	81	37*	59	28*	1,871	799

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	9,380
Total Number of Systems in Violation	2,779**
Total Number of Violations	9,284†

\*\*Possible overcounting of violating systems. Includes systems violating public notification requirements.

†The total number of violations in the report not including public notification violations (10,803) differs from the calculated total (9,284).

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Website: <http://www.dep.state.pa.us>

Keyword: drinking water

Puerto Rico 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			90	66*
Total Coliform Rule	204	128*			1,962	251
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			61	21*		
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	17	16
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	19	14*	19	9	47	47*

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	493
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,419

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Puerto Rico's Report is available by accessing the territory's website or by contacting:

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

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

State of Rhode Island 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

<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	4	2			25	25
Total Coliform Rule	51	36			106	100
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	23	21
Consumer Confidence Report					5	5
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	3	1	0	0	0	0

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	484
Total Number of Systems in Violation	151
Total Number of Violations	219

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

The Rhode Island State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of South Carolina 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	21	13			3	1
Total Coliform Rule	68	43			37	31
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	2*	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	42	40
Consumer Confidence Report					53	53
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	4**	2**	NR**	NR**	0	0

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,493
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	233

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

South Carolina did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of South Dakota 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	64	16			360	13
Total Coliform Rule	17	15			48	34
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			10	5	6	6
Consumer Confidence Report					8	8
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	1	1	37	37	53	15

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	655
Total Number of Systems in Violation	188*
Total Number of Violations	606

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems. Includes systems violating public notification requirements.

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
 Drinking Water Program, PMB-2020  
 Joe Foss Building  
 523 East Capitol Ave.  
 Pierre, SD 57501  
 Attention: Mark S. Mayer, P.E.

Telephone: (605) 773-3754  
 Email: mark.mayer@state.sd.us

Website: <http://denr.sd.gov/des/dw/complianceinfo.aspx>

# State of Tennessee 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009\*

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			4	4
Total Coliform Rule	29	26			67	63
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			14	10	41	33
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					13	13
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	12	8	1	1	72	39

\*Report includes two different sets of numbers. Numbers from the Violations Summary are listed.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	868
Total Number of Systems in Violation	159
Total Number of Violations	253

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The Tennessee State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Texas 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	348	164			130	16*
Total Coliform Rule	127	117			1,674	720
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			8	4*	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			15	13	12	12
Consumer Confidence Report					281	155
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	157**	108**	NR**	NR**	320	320

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

\*\*MCL and Treatment Technique violations are combined in the SDWIS/FED Report.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,859
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	3,073

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

Texas did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Utah 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	2	2			1,530	206*
Total Coliform Rule	99	70			189	150
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	258	165
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	76	50

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,015
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,156

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Utah did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Vermont 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	72	27*			185	166*
Total Coliform Rule	89	84*			430	323*
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	16	14*
Consumer Confidence Report					62	61
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	204	120*

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,365
Total Number of Systems in Violation	507**
Total Number of Violations	1167**

\*\*The numbers in the report may include additional violations and violating systems than what is summarized above.

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

Vermont's State Report is available by contacting:

Vermont Water Supply Division  
 103 South Main Street  
 Waterbury, VT 05671-0403  
 Telephone: (802) 241-3400  
 Telephone (in Vermont): (800) 823-6500

Virgin Islands 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	14	9			19	19
Total Coliform Rule	65	49			60	27
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	139	139
Consumer Confidence Report					9	9
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	216	115

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	301
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	522

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

Virgin Island's Report is available by accessing the state's website or by contacting:

Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Environmental Protection  
45 Mars Hills, Frederiksted  
St. Croix, US Virgin Islands 00841

Telephone: (340) 473-1082  
Fax: (340) 692-9794

Web Site: <http://www.dpnr.gov.vi/dep/home.htm>

State of Virginia 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	97	30			935	115
Total Coliform Rule	317	205			697	467
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	5	3	1
Lead and Copper Rule			50	45	165	148
Consumer Confidence Report					54	38
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	38	15	38	36	47	28

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,879
Total Number of Systems in Violation	885
Total Number of Violations	2,395

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

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

Virginia Department of Health  
Office of Drinking Water  
109 Governor Street, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Richmond, VA 23219

Contact: Robert A. K. Payne, Esq.  
Telephone: (804) 864-7498  
Fax: (804) 864-7520  
Email: rob.payne@vdh.virginia.gov

Web Site: <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/drinkingwater/compliance/annualReport.htm>

# State of Washington 2009 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2009

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	89	40			5,568	540*
Total Coliform Rule	506	362			643	459
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			32	21	7	4
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	245	237
Consumer Confidence Report					349	332
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

## 2009

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,341
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	7,439

## Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

Washington did not submit a 2009 Annual Report to the U.S. EPA. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of West Virginia 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	7	2			1,330	135*
Total Coliform Rule	8	8			429	210
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			23	17	85	27
Lead and Copper Rule			5	5	182	81
Consumer Confidence Report					167	109
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	58	22	12	10	215	88

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,106
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,521

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

The West Virginia State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Wisconsin 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	89	39*			1,480	403*
Total Coliform Rule	385	299			600	499
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	20	20
Consumer Confidence Report					23	23
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	5	4	0	0	5	4

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	11,422
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,609

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

Wisconsin's State Report is available by contacting:

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater  
P.O. Box 7921  
Madison, WI 53707

Telephone: (608) 267-4230

State of Wyoming 2009 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2009**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	5	2			18	13
Total Coliform Rule	50	39*			85	64
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	3	2
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	13	13
Consumer Confidence Report					3	3
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	12	10*	0	0	2	2

\*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

**2009**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	778
Total Number of Systems in Violation	124
Total Number of Violations	193

**Where to Obtain the 2009 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

Wyoming's State Report is available by accessing the state's Website 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)

Website: <http://epa.gov/Region8/water/dwhome/wycon/wycon.html>