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# 2012 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

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# 2012 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

## Executive Summary

The United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (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 annual National Public Water Systems Compliance Report (Report) summarizing the incidence of significant violations, which include all health-based violations and a subset of other violations, as shown in Table A-1. The Report for 2012 documents that, while the majority of the U.S. population served by PWSs receives safe drinking water, many PWSs incurred significant violations of federal drinking water quality standards. The number of PWSs with significant violations decreased from 37,631 in 2011 to 36,536 in 2012.

By the end of December 2012, there were 150,848 active<sup>1</sup> PWSs in the U.S., serving over 320 million consumers. Small PWSs<sup>2</sup> comprise the vast majority of all these systems. Noncompliance occurs more frequently at smaller PWSs because they often have fewer resources to operate and maintain compliance. For this reason, EPA, states, and other organizations provide significant assistance and resources to small PWSs to build their capacity to properly finance, operate, and maintain their drinking water systems. Among other mechanisms to support small PWSs, EPA provides funds through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program for third-party technical assistance providers, and maintains multiple, free online financial and technical web sites, tools and resources.

### Overall Compliance Is Improving

EPA tracks compliance at PWSs in different ways and for different purposes. For purposes of this report, EPA tracks compliance in two ways: 1) the number of PWSs with significant violations<sup>3</sup> reported to EPA by primacy agencies each year (that is, any health-based violation or certain monitoring and reporting violations where the facility fails to report water sampling results); and 2) the number of PWSs classified as being priorities for enforcement (that is, they have serious, repeated or continuing violations that make them a priority, as defined by the 2009 SDWA Enforcement Response Policy).

The number of PWSs with significant violations (i.e., health-based, certain monitoring and reporting, or certain notification violations) reported to EPA each year decreased incrementally between 2008 and 2012. The most frequently reported violations continue to be monitoring and reporting violations. Failure to monitor or report is serious because it means that regulators and consumers do not know whether drinking water standards are being met.

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<sup>1</sup> For purposes of this report, active PWSs are defined as those PWSs that have operated for some period in the calendar year. This would include PWSs that are only operating during part of the year, such as summer campgrounds. Any system reported by its primacy agency to be permanently closed by December 31, 2012 is not included in this report; neither are its violations. In other reportings, such as for the Government Performance and Reports Act (GPRA), active PWSs are defined differently.

<sup>2</sup> Small systems are defined in some contexts as serving 3,300 or fewer customers, and in others as serving 10,000 or fewer. For purposes of this report, references to small systems always refer to those serving 3,300 or fewer. In other EPA documents, small systems may be further categorized into very small systems as those serving 500 or fewer customers.

<sup>3</sup> Details concerning significant violations can be found in Appendix A in Table A-1.

Beginning in 2010, EPA established a water system-based approach<sup>4</sup> to addressing noncompliance with federal requirements in accordance with the revised Enforcement Response Policy (ERP) issued on December 8, 2009. This policy instituted a process for prioritizing systems for enforcement based on the number and types of violations at each system. Using this approach, all violations at a priority system are to be addressed through a consolidated response by the primacy agency. For more information on the 2009 ERP, see

[http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/sdwa/drinking\\_water\\_erp\\_2009.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/sdwa/drinking_water_erp_2009.pdf).

The number of PWSs classified as priorities for enforcement at some time during the calendar year decreased from 8,172 (5 percent of all systems) in 2011 to 6,352 (4 percent) in 2012. Primacy agencies made progress in addressing a backlog of noncompliance through compliance assistance and enforcement actions, while reporting those activities into the national data system.

### **Compliance and Enforcement at PWSs in the U.S., Including Indian Country<sup>5</sup>**

Primacy agencies<sup>6</sup> reported that approximately 24 percent of all PWSs in the U.S. had at least one significant violation in 2012. This rate is slightly lower than the rates reported in previous years. The data submitted by primacy agencies indicate that 6 percent of all PWSs in the U.S. serving approximately 23.7 million consumers had violations of health-based standards in 2012, while significant monitoring and reporting violations were reported for about 15 percent of all PWSs. In 2012, EPA and primacy agencies initiated 7,809 enforcement actions<sup>7</sup> in response to drinking water violations at PWSs in their jurisdictions. The enforcement actions counted in this report are a subset of all possible enforcement actions, which include formal enforcement actions and other, more informal actions that may return a system to compliance.

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

In 2012, 985 PWSs served almost 1.3 million consumers in Indian country. EPA and the Navajo Nation reported that approximately 49 percent of all PWSs in Indian country had at least one significant violation in 2012. The rate is higher than the violation rate of 42 percent reported in 2011. The Indian country data indicate that 12 percent of PWSs in Indian country, serving approximately 243,723 consumers, had violations of health-based standards in 2012, which is higher than the 11 percent reported last year. In 2012, significant monitoring and reporting violations were reported for 42 percent of PWSs in Indian

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<sup>4</sup> The previous approach prioritized systems for enforcement based on the violations under each regulation separately. With the increased number of regulations developed over time the water system approach is more efficient.

<sup>5</sup> Indian Country means (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

<sup>6</sup> Federal approval to implement the drinking water program is called primary enforcement authority, or “primacy.” The term “primacy agency” includes 54 states, commonwealths, and territories that have been approved to implement the drinking water program within their jurisdictions. It also includes the Navajo Nation, which has primacy for most, but not all, PWSs that are located on Navajo lands. When this report mentions PWSs in the Navajo Nation, it refers to those PWSs for which the Navajo Nation exercises primacy. During calendar year 2012, EPA directly implemented the drinking water program in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and throughout all of Indian country, except for those PWSs under Navajo Nation primacy. EPA is responsible for submitting violation information into Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) for the areas where the Agency directly implements the program.

<sup>7</sup> For purposes of this report, enforcement actions include a variety of administrative, civil and criminal actions, and other actions that primacy agencies use to address violations.

country, which is higher than the rate of 34 percent reported in 2011. The increase was mainly due to the consistent application of the protocol implementing offices use to determine if a PWS has complied with monitoring and reporting requirements. In 2012, EPA and the Navajo Nation took 46 enforcement actions in Indian country.

The PWSs in Indian country consist mainly of smaller PWSs, many of which may face significant financial and technical challenges in complying with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs). EPA devotes considerable financial and staff resources to improve compliance in Indian country, as discussed in more detail in this report.

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

The data summarized in this report are stored in the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED). PWSs are required to sample and test their water and report the results to the agency with primacy for implementing the SDWA. 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 violations and enforcement data into SDWIS/FED; a finding of compliance is not required to be reported to EPA.

EPA has evaluated state and regional programs' data quality by conducting data verification audits and national data quality assessments, comparing primacy agencies' files and records with information in SDWIS/FED to verify accuracy, completeness and whether appropriate compliance determinations are made (that is, in accordance with federal regulations). These audits and assessments have shown that violation data are substantially incomplete. EPA and primacy agencies are currently working together to devise a modern data system that will be instrumental in improving data accuracy and completeness. EPA is developing a methodology for evaluating the quality of the enforcement data and hopes to begin deploying it in future years, as resources allow.

## **Recommendations**

### ***1. Continue to Improve Compliance Rates***

States, territories, the Navajo Nation, and EPA should continue working together to return violating PWSs to compliance as efficiently and effectively as possible. Pursuing the more holistic, systems-based approach to addressing noncompliance is an important element of improving performance among PWSs. EPA needs to aggressively push compliance in states that have large number of their public water systems classified as enforcement priorities.

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

Data quality improvement must remain a high priority for EPA and the primacy agencies. Primacy agencies must provide complete and accurate data to the public and to EPA. Without high quality data from primacy agencies, EPA cannot fulfill its responsibility to fully assess the state of compliance of the nation's PWSs and to communicate to the public, Congress and other oversight bodies.

### ***3. Continue to Implement the 2009 Enforcement Response Policy***

Primacy agencies will continue to pursue enforcement actions against violating public water systems both to expeditiously return violations to compliance and to deter future violations. EPA and primacy agencies will continue to implement the ERP and provide training and support as needed.

#### ***4. Continue to Develop Capacity at Smaller Public Water Systems***

EPA will continue its efforts to support PWSs serving 10,000 or fewer consumers through the capacity development program. Recognizing the challenges facing these drinking water systems, EPA 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 program also provides information about treatment technology options for small systems.

#### ***5. Continue to Increase Transparency of Data***

EPA believes that raising the public's awareness of the violations at PWSs will encourage PWSs to improve their compliance. In addition to the information in this report, data on the numbers and types of PWSs, populations served, source water, violations, enforcement actions and more are presented in various other formats on EPA's public web site at the following URLs:

<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datait/databases/drink/sdwisfed/howtoaccessdata.cfm>

<http://www.epa.gov/enviro/>

[http://www.epa-otis.gov/echo/compliance\\_report\\_sdwa.html](http://www.epa-otis.gov/echo/compliance_report_sdwa.html).

Readers should be aware that data in these reports and others using SDWIS data may differ somewhat, depending on the specific queries and dates of information used to generate each report.



# 2012 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

## Introduction

### Purpose of Report

This annual *National Public Water Systems Compliance Report* summarizes and evaluates annual reports submitted by primacy agencies regarding compliance at public water systems (PWSs) of all types and sizes in the U.S. in calendar year 2012. 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 PWSs in Indian Country
- Part 3: Conclusions and Recommendations
- Appendices: Glossary of Terms and Summaries of Primacy Agency Reports

### Scope of Report

This report discusses the incidence of significant violations, as defined by the SDWA and shown in Table A-1, at PWSs that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2012, including:

- All violations of **health-based standards**, including exceedances of Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs) and violations of treatment technique (TT) requirements;
- Significant **notification** violations (i.e., complete failure to provide required notification); and
- Significant **monitoring and reporting** violations (e.g., where a PWS did not take a sample or failed to report results during a compliance period).

A 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. Therefore, data in this report are for PWSs only.

For purposes of this report, EPA defines small systems as those serving up to 3,300 customers. PWS size is generally associated with a system's ability to maintain or return to compliance following a violation of a NPDWR. In general, large PWSs have greater capacity to maintain compliance 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 PWSs have a smaller customer base to support purchase and installation of needed infrastructure and to operate and maintain the system. Similarly, small PWSs may be unable or unwilling to charge consumers rates sufficient to cover the true cost of collecting, treating, and distributing the water. Lack of funding may cause small PWSs to delay needed capital improvements. Small PWSs (particularly non-community 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 PWSs may not have the technical capabilities to correct the underlying problems. Because of the relationship between system size and the ability to achieve and maintain compliance, some of the findings in this report are discussed in terms of system size.

EPA's goal is to ensure that all citizens are provided with safe drinking water. The Enforcement Response Policy (ERP) for the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program under the SDWA issued on December 8, 2009, reiterates that formal enforcement action should be taken when assistance or informal enforcement action does not effectively return a PWS to compliance in a timely manner, regardless of the size, type, owner, operator or location of the system. The ERP establishes a framework for prioritizing PWSs for formal enforcement in order to ensure that those with the most severe violations are addressed. Systems with the most serious violations or combination of frequent or persistent violations are considered to be priorities for enforcement. When determining if a PWS is an enforcement priority, the ERP considers all unresolved violations within the past five years. The ERP expects that all violations at a PWS must be corrected or addressed, thus returning the PWS to compliance more quickly than was previously done. This practice began in 2006 on an ad-hoc basis and triggered a decline in the number of PWSs prioritized for enforcement. With the inclusion of this provision in the 2009 ERP, EPA expects this decline to continue. Data for 2012 confirm this expectation.

### **Source and Quality of Data**

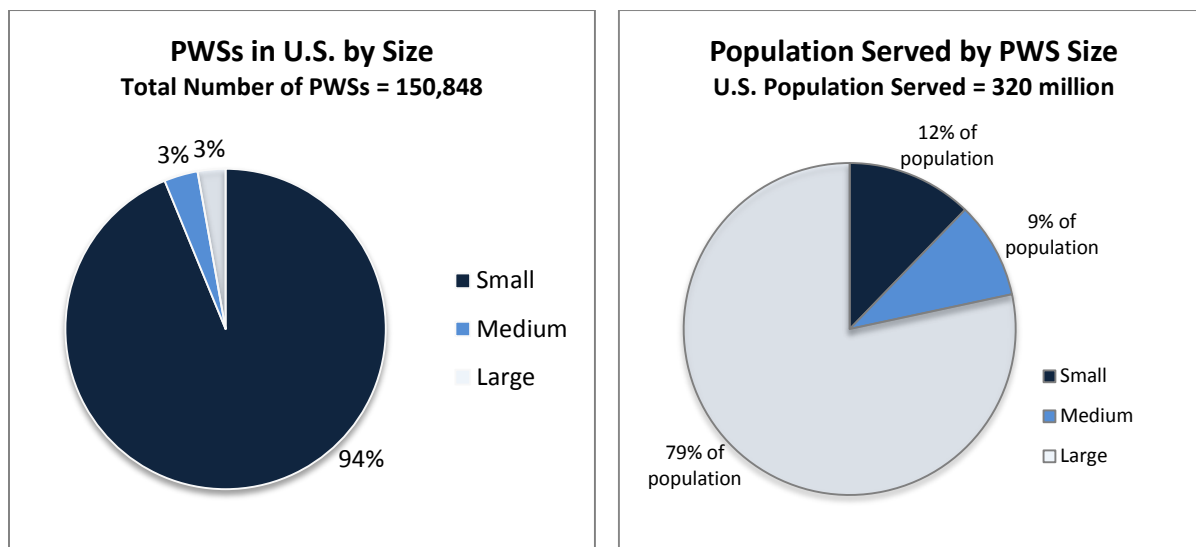
This report is based on violation types shown in Table A-1 (Appendix A) that occurred during calendar year 2012. EPA acknowledges that the data summarized in this report are incomplete. The data are housed in the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED). PWSs are required to take samples and test their water and report the results to their primacy agency—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 where a tribe does not have primacy. 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/FED; a finding of compliance is not required to be entered into SDWIS/FED.

EPA has evaluated state and EPA regional programs' data quality by conducting data verification audits and national data quality assessments, comparing primacy agencies' files and records with information in SDWIS/FED to verify accuracy, completeness and whether appropriate compliance determinations are made (that is, in accordance with federal regulations). These audits and assessments have shown that violation data are substantially incomplete. EPA and primacy agencies are currently working together to devise a modern data system that will be instrumental in improving data accuracy and completeness. EPA is developing a methodology for evaluating the quality of the enforcement data and hopes to begin deploying it in future years, as resources allow.

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

## Inventory of Public Water Systems by Size

The number of active PWSs<sup>8</sup> operating in 2012 was 150,848, serving over 320 million consumers. The proportion of small PWSs to the total number of PWSs remained consistent with previous years at 94 percent.



Small PWSs comprise the vast majority of all PWSs, but they serve just 12 percent of all consumers. For this report, EPA defines small PWSs as those serving 3,300 or fewer customers. For discussion purposes, systems serving more than 3,300 customers (i.e., medium, large, and very large systems) are grouped together throughout this report. Small PWSs include both community water systems (those systems that serve the same individuals year-round), as well as non-community systems serving at least 25 people for at least 60 days per year. PWSs can be divided into community and non-community water systems. Some examples of non-community systems include offices, schools, hospitals, gas stations and parks with their own water supply.

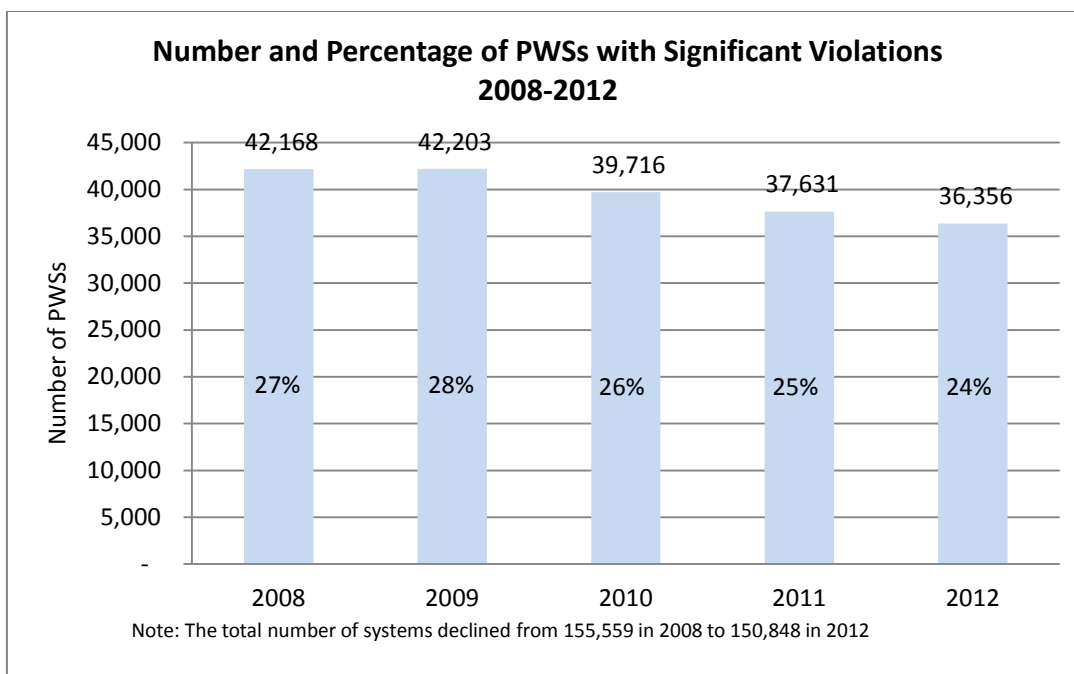
## PWSs with Significant Violations of Any Type

In 2012, about 76 percent (114,492) of PWSs in the U.S., serving approximately 82 percent of the population, had no significant violation of any type, as reported by primacy agencies<sup>9</sup>. Significant violations include all violations of health-based standards, including exceedances of MCLs and MRDLs and violations of TT rules; certain notification violations (i.e., complete failure to provide required

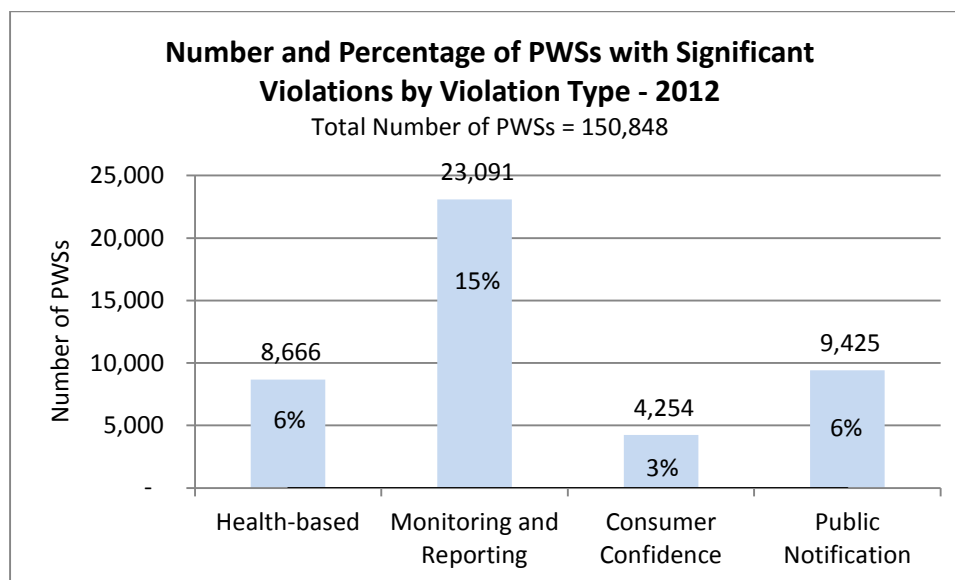
<sup>8</sup> For purposes of this report, active PWSs are defined as those PWSs that have operated for some period in the calendar year. This would include PWSs that are only operating during part of the year, such as summer campgrounds. Any system reported by its primacy agency to be permanently closed by December 31, 2012 is not included in this report; neither are its violations. In other reportings, such as for the Government Performance and Reports Act (GPRA), active PWSs are defined differently.

<sup>9</sup> All references to populations served throughout this report are approximate, because most receive drinking water from more than one system (e.g., at home, at work, at parks or at commercial establishments, etc.). Therefore, adding the number of consumers of all system types would result in a number greater than the entire U.S. population.

notification); and certain monitoring and reporting violations (failure to sample or to report results during a compliance period). Significant violations were reported for 36,356 PWSs in 2012, representing about 24 percent of all active PWSs. This rate shows a slight decrease between 2008 and 2012.



More than 60 percent of all significant violations reported were monitoring and reporting violations. The graph below shows that the greatest number of PWSs had violations of this type. Note that the total of the numbers of systems in the graph below is greater than the 36,356 PWSs with significant violations of at least one NPDWR, because some systems had significant violations of multiple NPDWRs.



## **PWSs with Health-Based Violations**

Based on data reported by primacy agencies, 94 percent of PWSs (142,182) had no reported violations of health-based standards. Conversely, 6 percent of PWSs (8,666) did have reported health-based violations. These PWSs with reported health-based violations served approximately 23.7 million consumers in 2012.

EPA's health-based standards are designed to protect human health by preventing the occurrence of unsafe levels of contaminants in drinking water. Health-based standards include MCLs, MRDLs, and TTs. An MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. An MRDL is the highest level of a disinfectant residual that is allowed in the 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. TTs 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 PWS violates a health-based standard, the consumers served by 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. PWSs that exceed MCLs or MRDLs or fail to meet minimum TT requirements are required to notify their consumers about the possibility of these increased health risks.

## **Public Water Systems with Significant Monitoring and Reporting Violations**

If a system does not monitor the quality of its water, it is impossible for consumers and primacy agencies to know whether the water being served is meeting health-based standards. For this reason, a system's failure to monitor and report for an entire compliance period is a significant violation that must be addressed and corrected. In 2012, primacy agencies reported significant monitoring and reporting violations for about 15 percent of all PWSs (23,091). Approximately 56 percent of the 23,091 PWSs in 2012 had at least one violation of monitoring and reporting requirements of the Total Coliform Rule (TCR). Unlike the other NPDWRs (except for nitrate/nitrite, which is similar to TCR), the TCR applies to all PWSs with many PWSs monitoring multiple times per year, thus increasing the likelihood of the primacy agency reporting a TCR violation.

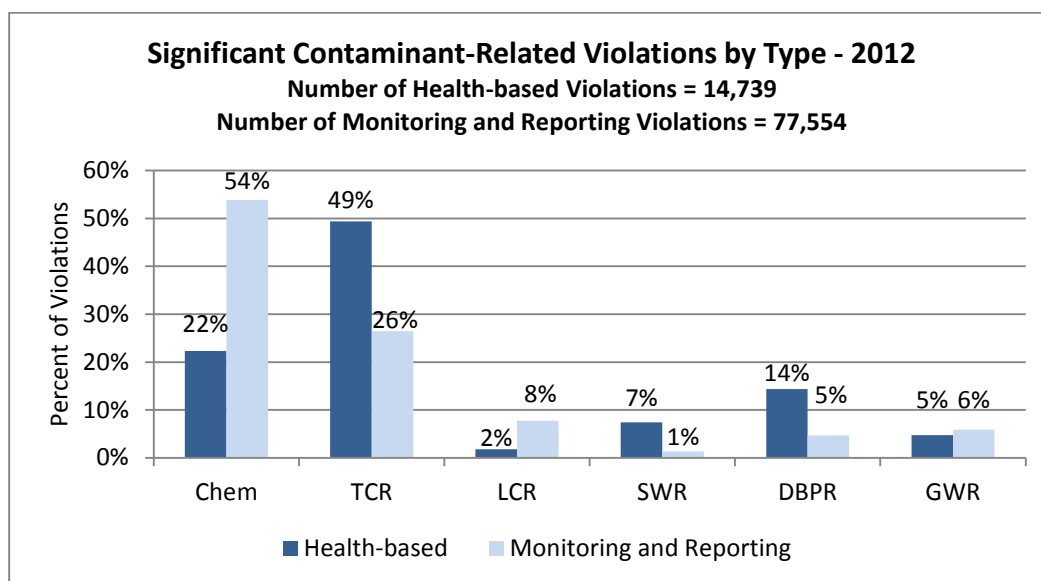
## **Violations Reported Most Frequently**

In 2012, primacy agencies reported 14,739 health-based violations at 8,666 PWSs as well as 77,554 significant monitoring and reporting violations at 23,091 PWSs. Monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations for the Chemical Contaminant Group were the most frequent M/R violations, at 54 percent. The higher frequency of M/R violations for the Chemical Contaminant Group is likely because a single monitoring sample may be used for various inorganic and organic 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 M/R violations for each of those contaminant standards.

The following graph shows the rates at which significant violations were reported to have occurred in 2012, by rule. The rules or rule categories in the graph include:

- Chem -- Chemical Contaminant Group. This category includes rules for synthetic organic, volatile organic, inorganic (except for lead and copper), and radioactive contaminants.
- TCR -- Total Coliform Rule
- LCR -- Lead and Copper Rule

- SWR (Surface Water Rules) -- This category includes the long-term 1 enhanced surface water treatment rule (LT1ESWTR), long-term 2 enhanced surface water treatment rule (LT2ESWTR), surface water treatment rule (SWTR), interim enhanced surface water rule (IESWTR) and filter backwash recycling rule (FBRR).
- DBPR -- Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule and Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproduct Rule
- GWR - Ground Water Rule.



As context for the total number of violations occurring in a year, it is important to note that PWSs 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 the TCR, with the potential for 5,760 health-based violations in a year for that rule at that one system. A small PWS 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.

### **PWSs with Violations of Variances or Exemptions**

Under federal law, EPA and primacy agencies can grant variances or exemptions to PWSs 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. Five violations of variances or exemptions were reported by primacy agencies during 2012.

### **Primacy Agencies and EPA Response to Violations**

#### ***Assistance***

State primacy agencies and EPA engage in a variety of compliance, financial and technical assistance activities to help PWSs remain in and/or return to compliance. These activities are often general and ongoing, while others are targeted to specific systems or NPDWRs. Examples include:

- Conducting on-site visits and sanitary surveys at PWSs (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); sanitary surveys are required to be conducted at community water systems every three years and at non-community water systems every five years.

- Helping PWSs identify and implement preventive measures;
- Providing financial assistance for system improvements through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund;
- Reviewing water system plans and specifications;
- Conducting training sessions;
- Holding public information meetings;
- Lending specialized monitoring equipment, such as handheld equipment; and
- Publishing information and providing training events and other educational opportunities.

PWSs often return to compliance on their own without assistance or other primacy agency response.

### ***Informal Enforcement***

When a drinking water violation is identified and a PWS does not resolve its violation on its own, or compliance assistance does not return the violating system to compliance, EPA program implementation guidelines direct the primacy agency to initiate an enforcement response. Generally, the primacy agency's first response to violations are informal actions such as field visits, reminder letters, telephone calls, warning letters, and notices of violation.

### ***Formal Enforcement***

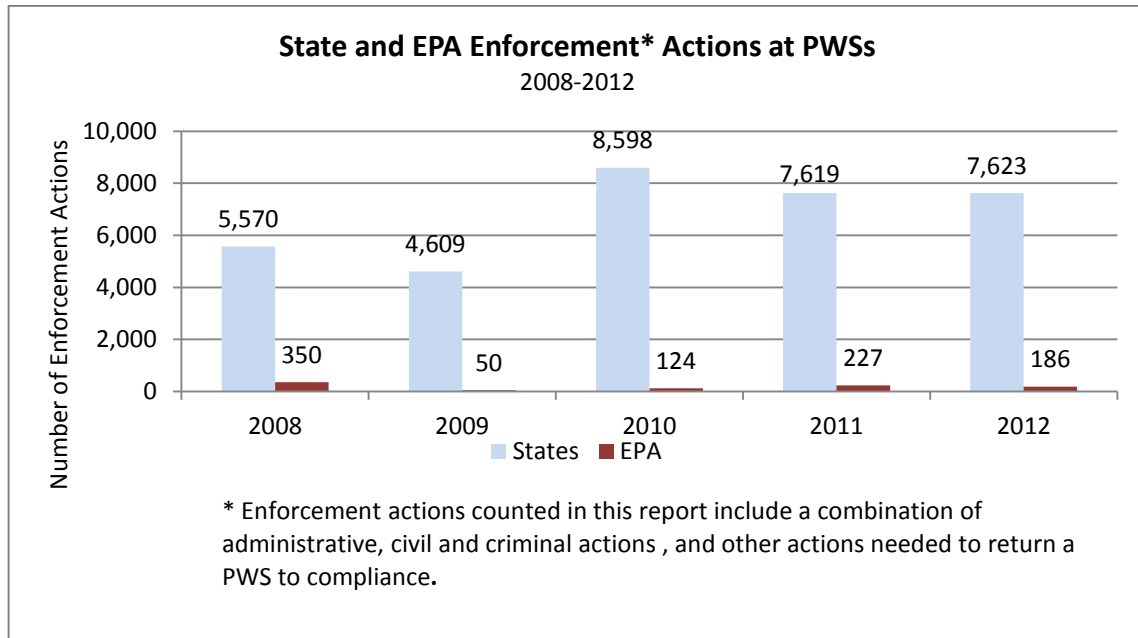
If a violation continues or recurs, the primacy agency must initiate a formal enforcement response that requires the violating PWS to return to compliance under an enforceable timetable. Formal enforcement responses include citations, administrative orders with or without penalties, civil referrals to state or Navajo Nation attorneys general, or the U.S. Department of Justice, filing criminal charges, and other sanctions. The timetable establishes when a PWS must have taken all corrective actions needed to return to compliance. This may be years, particularly when new construction and/or equipment are needed to return a PWS to compliance. If there is a risk to public health, EPA and those entities with primacy, including the Navajo Nation, can issue emergency orders that require the PWS to immediately take action to protect public health and return the system to compliance.

### ***Prioritization of Systems for Enforcement***

In 2010, EPA and primacy agencies began implementing a revised ERP, which changed the prioritization process to one that is more protective of public health. The policy lays out expectations for timely and appropriate enforcement response. All unresolved violations not already under formal enforcement at each PWS are considered in the prioritization process. PWSs are then ranked according to the seriousness of their violations, with acute health-based violations weighted most heavily. This ranking allows primacy agencies to distinguish the systems with the most serious noncompliance and to allocate enforcement resources accordingly. More detail about the prioritization and expectations for primacy agencies can be found in the ERP on EPA's web site at [http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/sdwa/drinking\\_water\\_erp\\_2009.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/sdwa/drinking_water_erp_2009.pdf).

A decrease in the number of PWSs classified as priorities for enforcement was seen from 2011 (8,172) to 2012 (6,352). About 4 percent of all PWSs were enforcement priorities at least once during 2012. This is down from 5 percent of all PWSs in 2011. Approximately 2-3 percent of all PWSs were enforcement priorities in any given quarter, as primacy agencies implemented the ERP.

In 2012, EPA and primacy agencies initiated 7,809 enforcement actions<sup>10</sup> in response to drinking water violations at PWSs in their jurisdictions. The enforcement actions counted in this report are a subset of all possible enforcement actions, which include some formal enforcement actions and other actions that may return a system to compliance. Generally, the primacy agency's first response to violations are informal actions such as reminder letters, warning letters, notices of violation, field visits, and telephone calls. In 2012, primacy agencies initiated 96,081 informal enforcement actions. 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 also initiates enforcement action in primacy states, often at a state's invitation.



It is important to note that the number of enforcement actions in a year does not necessarily correlate with the violations that are reported in the same year. Most violations are resolved without the need for enforcement action of any kind. Many enforcement actions are initiated against violations that occurred in a previous year. One enforcement action may address numerous violations at the same system. It is also important to note that it may take several years for a system to return to full compliance once an enforcement action is initiated, such as when new treatment technology must be financed, procured, installed and brought online.

<sup>10</sup> For purposes of this report, enforcement actions include a variety of administrative, civil and criminal actions, and other actions that primacy agencies use to address violations.



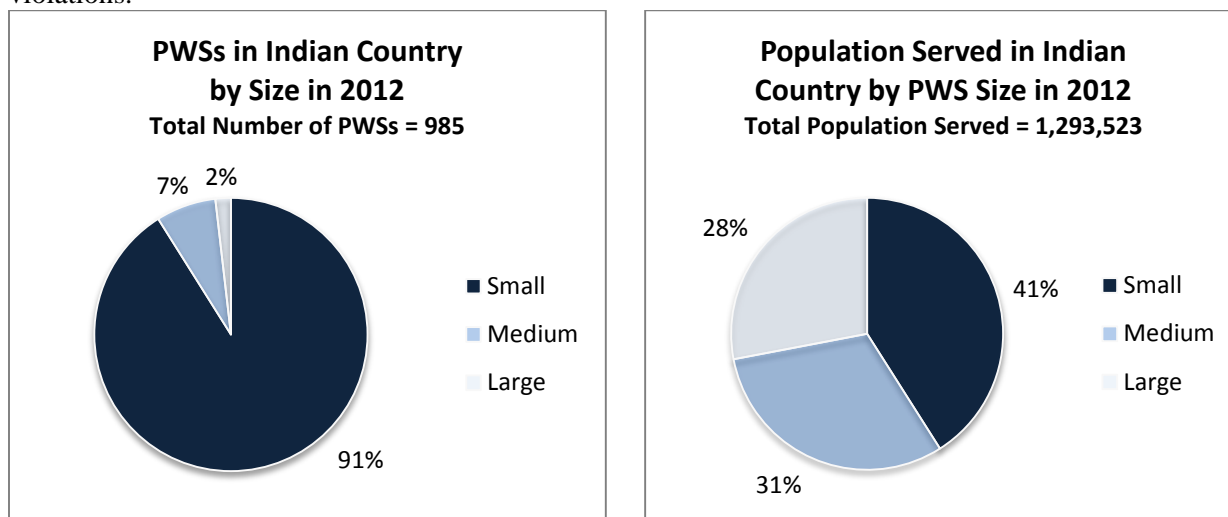
## Part 2. Summary of Compliance, Enforcement, and Financial Assistance at Public Water Systems in Indian Country

### Implementation of SDWA in Indian Country

This section of the report provides information for PWSs in Indian country where EPA has primacy and most PWSs in the Navajo Nation.<sup>11</sup> The data exclude PWSs in the Navajo Nation that are not under Navajo Primacy and PWSs in Alaskan Native Villages. The state of Alaska is the primacy agency with oversight of PWSs for Alaska Native Villages. The data also exclude eighteen PWSs serving Native Americans that are located in Oklahoma, as EPA is reviewing the designation of the land in which they are located. Information on these facilities is incorporated in the state reports for Alaska and Oklahoma.<sup>12</sup>

### Inventory of PWSs by Size in Indian Country

In 2012, 985 PWSs served almost 1.3 million consumers in Indian country. Small PWSs comprised 91 percent of all PWSs in Indian country serving approximately 41 percent of the people who received water from PWSs. This is in contrast to the U.S. as a whole where small PWSs comprise 94 percent of all PWSs and serve approximately 12 percent of all consumers. The percentage of small PWSs in Indian country with violations is greater than the percentage of small PWSs outside of Indian country with violations.



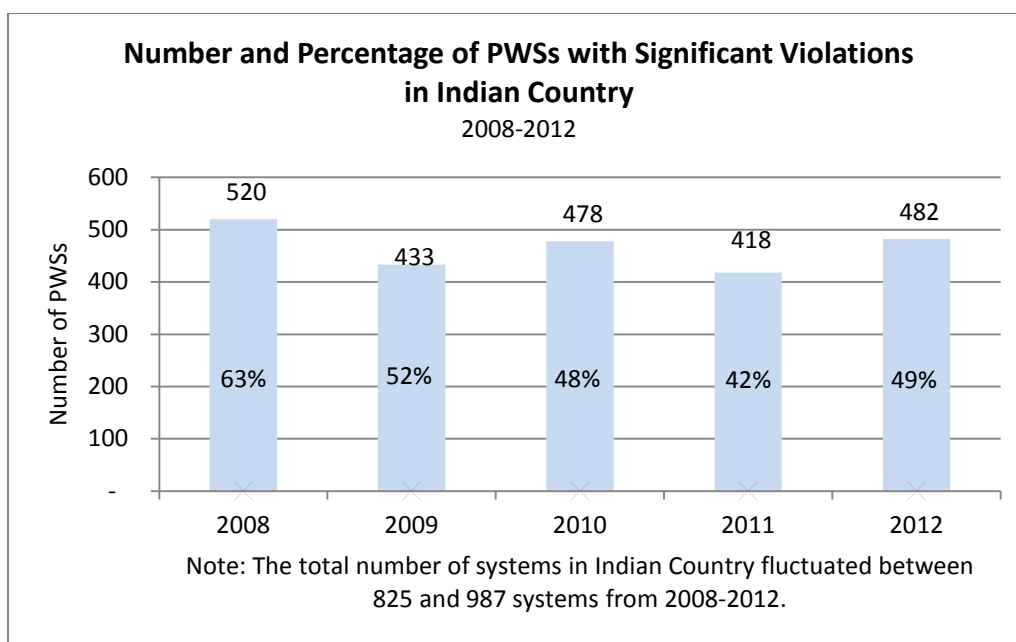
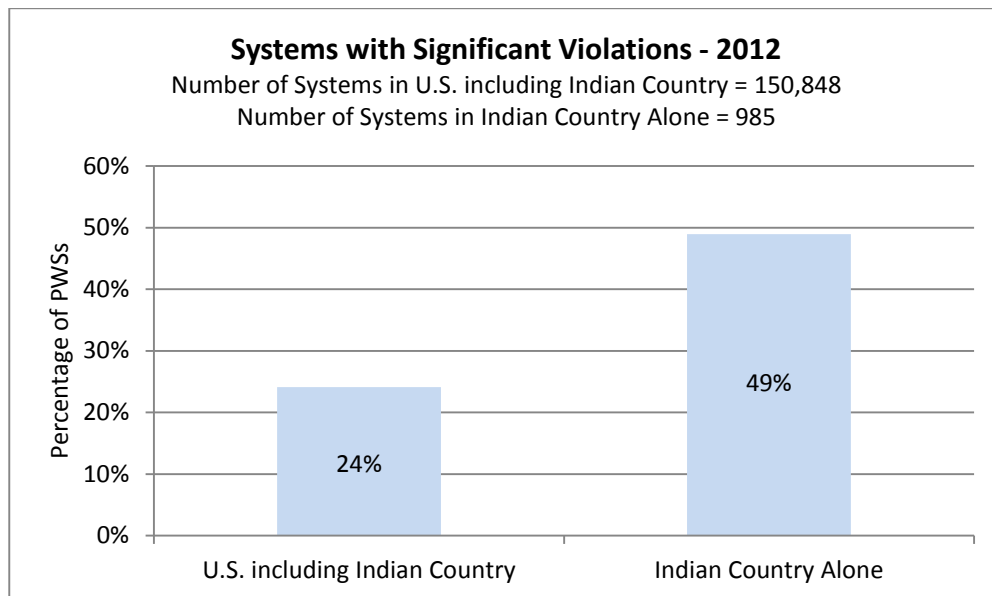
### PWSs with Significant Violations of Any Type in Indian Country

In 2012, EPA and the Navajo Nation reported that 51 percent or 503 of the 985 PWSs in Indian country for which they have primacy, serving approximately 739,653 consumers, had no significant violation of any type. Conversely, 49 percent of PWSs had at least one significant violation reported, more than twice the rate outside of Indian country (24 percent). The rate has been declining over the period for which trends were calculated. Fluctuation from one year to the next occurs due to the large number of systems and potential violations. In addition, fluctuation may be due to the cyclical nature of the chemical

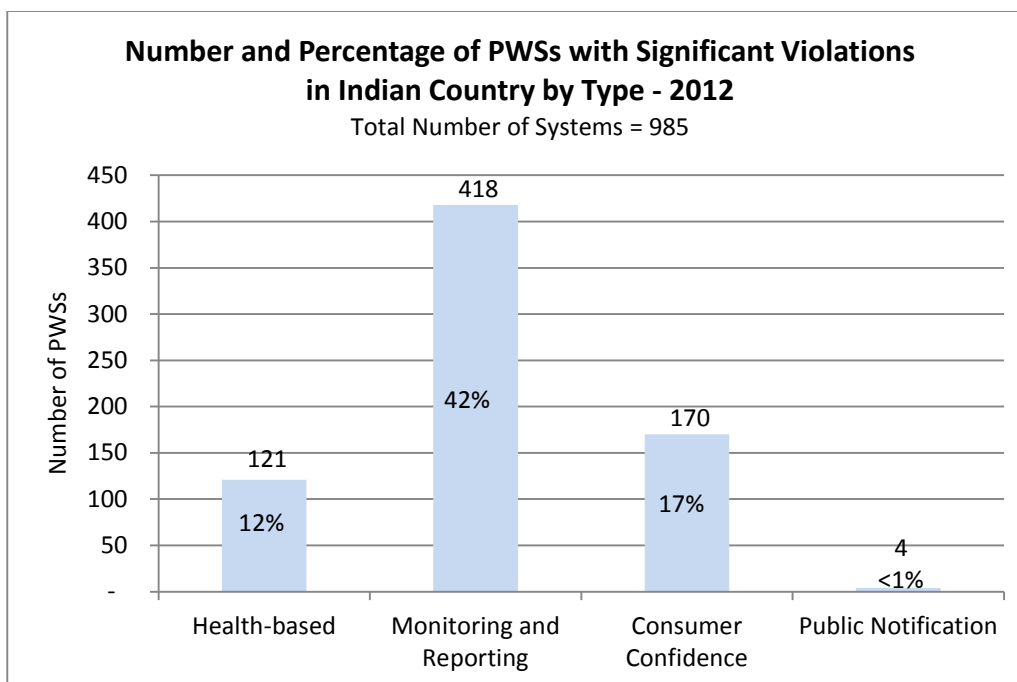
<sup>11</sup> Federally-recognized Indian tribes may apply for primacy to administer the drinking water program provided they meet the requirements of Sections 1413 and 1451 of the SDWA. Only the Navajo Nation had sought and received primacy for most PWSs on the Navajo Reservation. EPA administers the drinking water program in the rest of Indian country.

<sup>12</sup> Alaska and Oklahoma do not separate tribal information from non-tribal information in their state reports.

contaminant group monitoring requirements, which are on a three to nine-year schedule. The chemical contaminant group consists of over seventy contaminants. To reduce the complexity of monitoring, EPA developed the standardized monitoring framework outlining monitoring schedules covering three to nine year periods. While the general decline in this rate since 2008 is important, EPA considers this percentage of significant violations to be too high and that further actions are necessary to improve noncompliance.



The types of violations reported by the 482 PWSs (49 percent) are shown below. Significant monitoring and reporting violations comprise the most frequently reported violations of all types in Indian country and outside of Indian country.



Note that the total number of PWSs in the graph is less than the 482 PWSs that violated at least one NPDWR because some systems violated multiple NPDWRs.

#### **PWSs with Health-Based Violations in Indian Country**

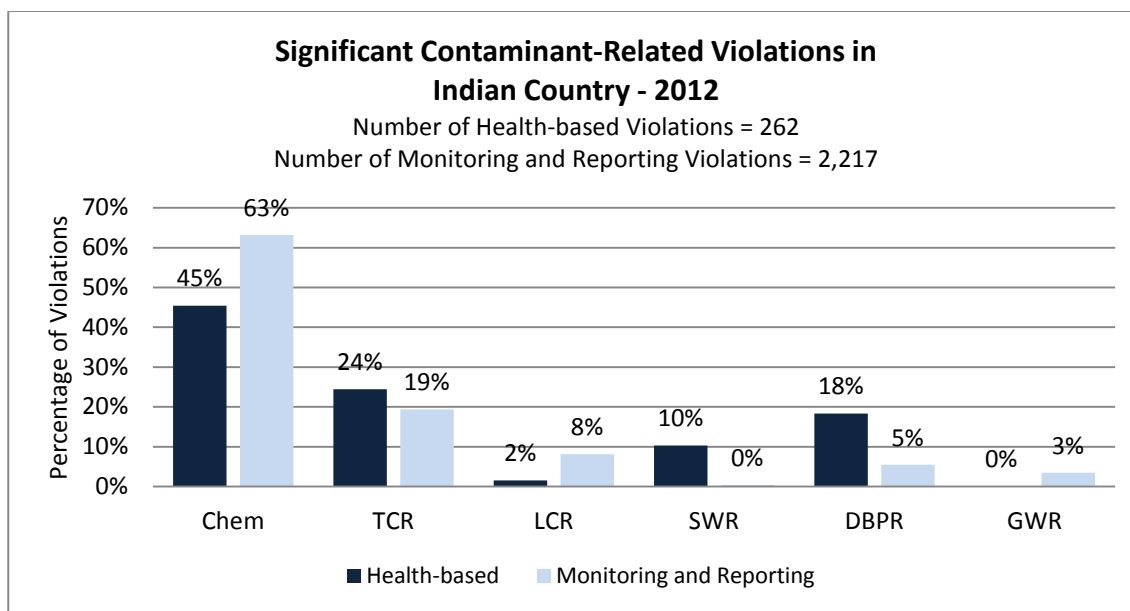
In Indian country 12 percent of PWSs (121 systems) had health-based violations in 2012. These PWSs served 19 percent (243,723) of consumers in 2012.

#### **PWSs with Significant Monitoring and Reporting Violations in Indian Country**

If a PWS does not monitor the quality of its water, it is impossible to know if drinking water standards are being met. For this reason, a significant failure to monitor and report is a major violation that must be addressed and corrected. Overall, the most frequently reported violations are significant monitoring and reporting violations, both inside Indian country and outside. In 2012, 42 percent of PWSs (418 systems) in Indian country had significant monitoring and reporting violations, which is 8 percent higher and 85 more systems than the rate of 34 percent reported in 2011. This increase followed a review of how implementing offices apply the protocols used to determine if a PWS has complied with monitoring and reporting requirements. More consistent application of these protocols in 2012 resulted in more systems being found in violation of significant monitoring and reporting requirements in that year than in 2011.

#### **Violations Reported Most Frequently in Indian Country**

The most frequently reported contaminant-related violation among all PWSs in Indian country was monitoring and reporting under the Chemical Contaminant Group (63 percent). Exceedances of the MCL for the Chemical Contaminant Group were the most frequently reported health-based violations, making up 45 percent of all health-based violations.



### **PWSs with Violations of Variances or Exemptions in Indian Country**

No violations of variances or exemptions were reported by the primacy agencies for Indian country during 2012.

### **EPA Response to Violations in Indian Country**

In 2012, EPA devoted significant financial and staff resources to improve compliance in Indian country. The PWSs in Indian country consist mainly of smaller PWSs that face significant financial and technical challenges in complying with NPDWRs.

### ***Assistance for PWSs in Indian Country***

EPA engages in a variety of compliance, financial and technical assistance activities to help PWSs for which they have primacy remain in and/or return to compliance. These activities are often generic and ongoing, while others are targeted to specific PWSs. Examples include:

- Conducting on-site visits and sanitary surveys at PWSs (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); sanitary surveys are required to be conducted at community water systems every three years and at non-community water systems every five years.
- Helping PWSs identify and implement preventive measures;
- Providing financial assistance for system improvements through the Drinking Water Infrastructure Tribal Set-Aside program;
- Conducting training sessions;
- Holding public information meetings;
- Lending specialized monitoring equipment, such as handheld equipment; and
- Publishing information and providing training events and other educational opportunities.

In many cases, EPA coordinates its assistance with other federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's Indian Health Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural

Utilities Service, and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, EPA works with non-governmental organizations and inter-tribal consortia, including the Native American Water Association, the National Rural Water Association, and the Rural Community Assistance Partnership to ensure compliance at PWSs in Indian country.

PWSs often return to compliance on their own without assistance or other EPA and non-EPA responses.

### ***Informal Enforcement for Violations in Indian Country***

When a drinking water violation is identified and a PWS does not resolve its violation on its own, or compliance assistance does not return the violating system to compliance, EPA's program implementation guidelines direct the primacy agency to initiate an enforcement response. Generally, EPA or the Navajo Nation's first response to violations are informal actions such as field visits, reminder letters, telephone calls, warning letters, and notices of violation. If a PWS is owned or operated by a tribal government, EPA's enforcement response is guided both by the SDWA and program implementation guidance and the "EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental Programs on Indian Reservations" and the "Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlined in the 1984 Indian Policy" (EPA Enforcement Principles). For more information, see <http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/transmittal-final-guidance-enforcement-principles-outlined-1984-indian-policy-january-17> and <http://www.epa.gov/tp/pdf/indian-policy-84.pdf>.

### ***Formal Enforcement for Violations in Indian Country***

If a violation continues or recurs, the primacy agency must initiate a formal enforcement response that requires the violating PWS to return to compliance under an enforceable timetable. Formal enforcement responses include citations, administrative orders with or without penalties, civil referrals to state or Navajo Nation attorneys general, or to the U.S. Department of Justice, filing criminal charges, and other sanctions. The timetable establishes when a PWS must have taken all corrective actions needed to return to compliance. This may be years, particularly when new construction and/or equipment are needed to return a PWS to compliance. If there is risk to public health, EPA can issue emergency orders that require the PWS to immediately take action to protect public health and return the system to compliance. In 2012, EPA and the Navajo Nation took 46 enforcement actions in Indian country.

### ***Prioritization of PWSs in Indian Country for Enforcement***<sup>13</sup>

Beginning in 2010, EPA and the Navajo Nation began implementing the revised ERP in Indian country, which changed the prioritization process to one that is more protective of public health. The policy also lays out expectations for timely and appropriate enforcement response. All unresolved violations at each PWS are considered in the prioritization process. Acute health-based violations are weighted most heavily in the prioritization. All PWSs are ranked according to the severity of their unresolved violations. This ranking allows primacy agencies to distinguish the PWSs with the most serious noncompliance and to allocate enforcement resources accordingly. The ERP can be found on EPA's web site at [http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/sdwa/drinking\\_water\\_erp\\_2009.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/sdwa/drinking_water_erp_2009.pdf).

The ERP is applied to all PWSs in the U.S. and its territories. If a PWS is owned or operated by a tribal government, EPA's informal and formal enforcement responses are guided both by the SDWA and program implementation guidance and the "EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental

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<sup>13</sup> Enforcement actions counted in this report include a variety of administrative, civil and criminal actions, and other actions that primacy agencies use to address violations.

Programs on Indian Reservations” and the “Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlined in the 1984 Indian Policy.”

About 14 percent (139 PWSs) of all PWSs in Indian country were priorities for enforcement at least once during 2012. This is down from 19 percent (185 PWSs) in 2011. Approximately four to ten percent of all systems in Indian country were priorities for enforcement in any given quarter. These rates are more than twice of those at PWSs in the U.S. as a whole.

It is important to note that the number of enforcement actions in a year does not necessarily correlate with the violations that are reported in the same year. Most violations are resolved without the need for enforcement action of any kind. Many enforcement actions are initiated against violations that occurred in a previous year. One enforcement action may address numerous violations at the same PWS. It is also important to note that it may take several years for PWSs to return to full compliance once enforcement actions are initiated, such as when new treatment technologies must be financed, procured, installed and brought online.

### ***Financial Assistance for PWSs in Indian Country***

EPA provides financial assistance to tribes to help build water system infrastructure and improve compliance with SDWA requirements.

From the national PWSS program’s allotment for FY2012, EPA set aside \$6,779,000 for activities in Indian country. These funds are available to support tribes that have received primacy (currently only the Navajo Nation), assist tribes with the development of primacy programs and individual components of PWSS programs, and support direct implementation activities in Indian country where EPA is the primacy agency. These funds are used for activities such as:

- Providing technical assistance to owners and operators of water systems;
- Maintaining compliance data systems;
- Compiling and analyzing compliance information;
- Responding to violations; and
- Conducting sanitary surveys.

EPA distributes funds to improve the infrastructure of PWSs to achieve compliance. Each year, two percent 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 2012 set-aside amounted to \$18,358,000. These funds are used for the following:

- Distribution and transmission system improvements;
- Community water system extensions;
- Storage facilities;
- Treatment improvements; and
- Construction of new pump houses.

## **Part 3. Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **Compliance and Enforcement at U.S. Public Water Systems**

The data reported by primacy agencies indicate that 76 percent of PWSs in the U.S. had no significant violation of any type. Conversely, 24 percent of PWSs did have at least one significant violation. That rate was slightly less than 25 percent of PWSs in 2011.

The data reported by primacy agencies indicate that 6 percent of PWSs, serving about 23.7 million consumers, had violations of health-based standards in 2012. EPA believes that these rates are too high and that additional efforts are necessary to improve compliance.

In 2012, about 23,091, or 15 percent, of all PWSs had significant monitoring and reporting violations. This rate did not change from 2011. Failure to monitor and report prevents systems and consumers from knowing whether drinking water standards are being met.

There was a decrease in the percentage of PWSs that were classified as priority systems for enforcement under the SDWA ERP from five percent in 2011 to four percent in 2012.

### **Compliance and Enforcement at Public Water Systems in Indian Country**

In 2012, primacy agencies reported that 49 percent of PWSs (482 systems) in Indian country had a significant violation of some type. This rate has generally been declining since 2008, ranging from 63-42 percent.

EPA regions and Navajo Nations reported that 12 percent of the PWSs in Indian country had health-based violations and 42 percent had significant monitoring and reporting violations in 2012. 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 health-based standards are being met. EPA is working to address these rates through effectively implementing the 2009 ERP and OECA's Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlined in the 1984 Indian Policy. Consultation with tribes, civil inspections and enforcement activity are aimed to ensure the same degree of protection of human health and environmental protection in Indian country as elsewhere in the U.S. About 14 percent of all PWSs in Indian country were enforcement priorities at least once during 2012. Approximately four to ten percent of all systems in Indian country were enforcement priorities in any given quarter.

### **Conclusions**

The rate at which significant violations occur, according to data provided by primacy agencies, have shown a decrease from 2011 and generally over the five years for which trends were calculated. Since implementing the ERP in 2010, the number of PWSs classified as enforcement priorities decreased from nine percent to four percent of all PWSs. This decrease reflects efforts on the part of EPA and states to provide assistance and other informal means to prevent noncompliance, address data quality issues, address violations in a timely manner, and return violating PWSs to compliance as expeditiously as possible. Nevertheless, EPA believes that violation rates are still too high and that additional efforts are necessary to improve compliance.

EPA recognizes that there are higher rates of significant noncompliance in drinking water systems in Indian country than those outside of Indian country. EPA is increasing 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 primacy agencies to SDWIS/FED. EPA is aware of inaccuracies and underreporting of some data in this system. EPA is working with primacy agencies and internally to improve the quality of the data.

## **Recommendations**

### ***1. Continue to Improve Compliance***

States, territories, Navajo Nation, and EPA should continue working together and with the regulated entities to return violating systems to compliance, as efficiently and effectively as possible. Pursuing the more holistic, systems-based approach to addressing noncompliance in all primacy agencies is an important element of improving performance among PWSs. EPA will aggressively push compliance in states that have a high number of priority systems to address those systems.

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

Data completeness and accuracy must remain a high priority for EPA and the primacy agencies. Without high quality data from primacy agencies, EPA cannot fulfill its responsibility to fully assess the state of compliance of the nation's PWSs and to communicate to the public, Congress and other oversight bodies.

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

- Providing online error reporting on EPA's ECHO (Enforcement and Compliance History Online, <http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/>) web site containing data on PWS compliance;
- Encouraging states to issue regular reminders to water systems of their compliance monitoring schedules;
- 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. Continue to Implement the 2009 Enforcement Response Policy***

Primacy agencies will continue to pursue enforcement actions against violating PWSs - including those in Indian country - both to expeditiously return systems to compliance and to deter future violations. EPA and primacy agencies will continue to implement the 2009 ERP, which has already decreased the number of PWSs in significant noncompliance.

EPA will continue to work with primacy agencies as they implement the ERP by providing training and support as needed.



#### ***4. Continue to Develop Capacity at Smaller Public Water Systems***

EPA will continue its efforts to support PWSs serving 10,000 or fewer consumers through the capacity development program and other sustainability efforts. Recognizing the challenges facing these drinking water systems, EPA provides tools and assistance to develop system capacity (the technical, financial and managerial capacity of a system to provide safe drinking water). The program also provides information about treatment technology options for small systems. EPA's capacity development efforts include:

- Numerous assistance activities, such as on-site visits and the distribution of easy-to-read guides and checklists.
- The Local Government Environmental Assistance Network (LGEAN) web site, 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).
- The Financing for Environmental Compliance web site providing financial and technical assistance resources to help communities create a plan to finance environmental capital assets. The web site can be accessed at: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/financing/steps>.
- Tools and resources assisting small PWSs with implementing drinking water regulations and managing their PWSs while providing adequate public health protection can be accessed at <http://water.epa.gov/type/drink/pws/smallsystems/index.cfm>.
- Additional tools and resources to support system sustainability can be accessed at <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/sustain/index.cfm>.

#### ***5. Continue to Increase Transparency of Data***

EPA believes that raising the public's awareness of the violations at PWSs will encourage PWSs to improve their compliance. In addition to the information in this report, data on the numbers and types of PWSs, populations served, source water, violations, enforcement actions and more are presented in various other formats on EPA's public web site at the following URLs:

<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datait/databases/drink/sdwisfed/howtoaccessdata.cfm>  
<http://www.epa.gov/enviro/>  
[http://www.epa-otis.gov/echo/compliance\\_report\\_sdwa.html](http://www.epa-otis.gov/echo/compliance_report_sdwa.html).

Readers should be aware that data in these reports and others using SDWIS/FED data may differ somewhat, depending on the specific queries used to generate each report.

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# 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 PWS 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 Report (CCR) Rule**

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

### **Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR)**

Applies to community water systems and nontransient non-community systems, including those serving fewer than 10,000 consumers, 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 disinfection byproducts. This rule was published concurrently with the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), which addresses control of microbial pathogens. The Stage 2 DBPR strengthens public health protection for customers of systems that deliver disinfected water by requiring such systems to meet maximum contaminant levels as an average at each compliance monitoring location (instead of as a system-wide average as in previous rules) for two groups of DBPs: total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5).

### **Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO)**

A Web tool developed and maintained by EPA's OECA for public use. The ECHO Web site provides compliance and enforcement information for approximately 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide.

### **Enforcement Response Policy (ERP)**

On December 8, 2009, EPA issued the Public Water System Supervision Program Enforcement Response Policy (ERP), which establishes a water system-based approach to defining, prioritizing, and addressing noncompliance with federal requirements. The ERP can be found on EPA's web site at [http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/water/documents/policies/drinking\\_water\\_erp\\_2009.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/water/documents/policies/drinking_water_erp_2009.pdf).

### **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 75 Federal Register (FR) 60810 (October 1, 2010).

**Filter Backwash Recycling Rule (FBRR)**

The FBRR requires PWSs that recycle to return specific recycle flows through all processes of the system's existing conventional or direct filtration systems or at an alternative location approved by the state.

**Ground Water Rule (GWR)**

The GWR establishes a risk-targeted approach to identify Ground Water Systems (GWSs) susceptible to fecal contamination and requires corrective action to correct significant deficiencies and source water fecal contamination in public GWSs.

**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)**

Widely occurring class of disinfection byproducts formed during disinfection with chlorine and chloramine. HAA5 includes monochloro-, dichloro-, trichloro-, monobromo-, and dibromo-haloacetic acids.

**Health-based Violation**

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

**Indian Country**

Indian Country means a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

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

Applies to PWSs using surface water, or ground water 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 PWSs regardless of system size.

**Large System**

Large systems are those public water systems that serve more than 10,000 people. For purposes of this report, medium systems, which serve 3,301 to 10,000 people, are included in the discussions of large systems.

**Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)**

Requires a PWS 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.

**Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR)**

Strengthens control of microbial contaminants, particularly *Cryptosporidium*, for systems serving fewer than 10,000 consumers. It is the smaller system counterpart of the IESWTR.

**Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR)**

Targets additional *Cryptosporidium* treatment requirements to higher risk systems.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**

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

**Medium System**

Medium systems are those public water systems that serve 3,301 to 10,000 people. For purposes of this report, medium systems are included in the discussions of large systems.

**Monitoring and Reporting Violation**

Refers to either a violation of a monitoring and reporting schedule or a 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 PWS compliance reports are described below in Table A-1.

**National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs)**

Legally enforceable standards that apply to public water systems. Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.

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

A non-community PWS 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 SDWA 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 demonstrated 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 2012, the EPA Regional Offices administered the drinking water program within these two jurisdictions and on all Tribal lands, except for the Navajo Nation.

**Public Notice (PN) Rule**

The PN Rule requires all PWSs to notify their consumers any time a PWS violated a national primary drinking water regulation or has a situation posing a risk to public health. Notices must be provided to persons served (not just billing consumers).

**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.

**Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program**

A program authorized by SDWA that supervises implementation of the SDWA regulatory requirements and thereby helps ensure that the public receives safe and adequate supplies of drinking water.

**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.

**Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)**

The main federal law that ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. Under the SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards.

**Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal (SDWIS/FED)**

The federal database that contains information submitted by states, EPA regions, and public water systems in conformance with reporting requirements established by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and related regulations and guidance.

**Significant Noncompliance**

Violating PWSs identified as those that are the highest priority for enforcement. All unresolved violations not already under formal enforcement at each system are considered in the prioritization process. Acute health-based violations are weighted most heavily in the prioritization with minor violations weighted least.

**Significant Violations**

Significant violations include all violations of health-based standards, including exceedances of Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL), 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 PWSs**

Small systems, for purposes of this report, are those that serve no more than 3,300 consumers.

**Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)**

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

**Total Coliform Rule (TCR)**

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.

**Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)**

Widely occurring class of disinfection byproducts formed during disinfection with chlorine and chloramine. TTHM includes chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane.

**Transient Non-community Water System**

A non-community water system that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year (Note – see 40 CFR 141.2). 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 (TT)**

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 PWSs, 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.

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**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 percent of samples required during a compliance period.	36	200
		Major (unfiltered)	Collected less than 90 percent of samples required during a compliance period.	31	200
Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule/ Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule		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 percent 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.	
Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment		Major	Failure to conduct source water monitoring	32	
		Major	Failure to submit bin determination	33	
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
Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts		Regular monitoring	Failure to collect any required samples <sup>2</sup> .	27, 30, 35	By contaminant
Ground Water Rule		Monitoring	Monitoring of Treatment (unfiltered/GWR)	31	
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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Failure to collect "any required samples" means none of the required samples were collected.

**TABLE A-2: SUMMARY OF DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR  
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS DURING 2012**

<b>Applicability of Regulations</b>			
<b>Contaminant/Rule</b>	<b>Community Water Systems</b>	<b>Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems</b>	<b>Transient Non-Community Water Systems</b>
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>	All	All (Note: acrylamide and epichlorohydrin do not have MCLs and only have treatment techniques)	None
<b>Total Trihalomethanes Contaminants (TTHM)</b>	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)
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs)</b>	All	Prior to the 2001 Arsenic Rule, all IOCs except for arsenic. After the 2001 Arsenic Rule all IOCs.	None
<b>Nitrate and Nitrite Contaminants</b>	All	All	All
<b>Radionuclide Contaminants</b>	All	None	None
<b>Total Coliform Rule</b>	All	All	All
<b>Surface Water Treatment</b>	PWSs using surface water or GWUDI	PWSs using surface water or GWUDI	PWSs using surface water or GWUDI
<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>	All	All	None
<b>Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule</b>	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
<b>Long Term 1 and 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules</b>	All PWSs using surface water or GWUDI	All PWSs using surface water or GWUDI	All PWSs using surface water or GWUDI
<b>Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproduct Rules</b>	All PWSs adding a disinfectant to the drinking water	All PWSs adding disinfectant to the drinking water	Those PWSs using chlorine dioxide
<b>Filter Backwash Recycling Rule</b>	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
<b>Ground Water Rule</b>	All PWSs that use ground water, including consecutive systems, except that it does not apply to PWSs that combine all of their ground water with surface water or with ground water under the direct influence of surface water prior to treatment.	All PWSs that use ground water, including consecutive systems, except that it does not apply to PWSs that combine all of their ground water with surface water or with ground water under the direct influence of surface water prior to treatment.	All PWSs that use ground water, including consecutive systems, except that it does not apply to PWSs that combine all of their ground water with surface water or with ground water under the direct influence of surface water prior to treatment.
<b>Public Notification</b>	All	All	All
<b>Consumer Confidence Rule</b>	All	None	None

# Appendix B

## Summaries of Primacy Agency Annual Compliance Reports

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 SDWA Amendments (i.e., violations with respect to MCLs, TT violations, significant monitoring and reporting requirements, significant notification violations and variances and exemptions).

This Appendix does not interpret the state reports. 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 2012, EPA received Public Water System Compliance Reports from 43 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 12 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 2012.

EPA prepared reports for the District of Columbia and Wyoming, which did not have primary enforcement responsibility for drinking water in calendar year 2012.  
Violations for 2012

EPA summarizes the number of MCL, MDRL, TT and significant monitoring and reporting violations<sup>14</sup> reported by each state in six categories:

- Violations of chemical contaminant requirements<sup>15</sup>;
- Violations of the Total Coliform Rule;
- Violations of the Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule;
- Violations of the Lead and Copper Rule;
- Significant Notification or Consumer Confidence Rule Violations; and
- Violations of the Disinfection and Disinfectant Byproducts Rules.

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

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<sup>14</sup> A comprehensive definition of significant monitoring and reporting violations appears in Appendix A.

<sup>15</sup> MCL and significant monitoring violations for organic, inorganic, nitrate and nitrite, and radionuclide contaminants.

omission.

## **2012 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 are 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 over counts violating systems.

## **Variances and Exemptions**

Five violations of variances or exemptions were reported by the primacy agencies during 2012.

## **Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual Public Water Systems Report**

If a primacy agency's report includes information on how to obtain a copy of the report, the information is provided on the primacy agency's summary page in this Appendix. In addition, Table B-3 presents a summary of the primacy agency reports available on the Internet. In some cases, the web site provided by the primacy agency does not contain the 2012 report. These web sites are still included in the summary table.

Table B-1: Summary of Elements Reported in the 2012 State Reports

State	Submitted Report	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	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
American Samoa	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Arizona	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
California	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
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	X
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X
Guam	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Idaho	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Illinois	X	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
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X						X	
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X							
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Montana	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Navajo Nation	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Nevada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X
New York	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Northern Mariana Islands	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Oregon	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											

**Table B-1: Summary of Elements Reported in the 2012 State Reports**

State	Submitted Report	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							
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
South Carolina	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
Texas	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Utah	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virgin Islands	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Virginia	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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

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 2012 State Reports or SDWIS/FED

State	Total Number of Regulated Systems	Total Number of Systems with Significant Violations	Total Number of Significant Violations
Alabama	NR	85	271
Alaska	1,516	639	3,833*
<i>American Samoa</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>565</i>
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>1,542</i>	<i>821</i>	<i>2,045</i>
Arkansas	1,132	290	560
<i>California</i>	<i>7,750</i>	<i>613</i>	<i>799</i>
Colorado	2,027	NR	1,989
Connecticut	2,546	NR	2,402
Delaware	485	NR	139
District of Columbia	7	3	4
Florida	5,454	744	1,594*
Georgia	NR	NR	1,508
<i>Guam</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>
Hawaii	132	3	3
<i>Idaho</i>	<i>1,944</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>1,202</i>
Illinois	5,692	243**	4,545**
Indiana	4,151	1,137	2,355
Iowa	1,918	NR	514
Kansas	1,017	NR	394
Kentucky	454	124	496
Louisiana	1,422	495	1,062
Maine	1,862	NR	1,191
Maryland	3,419	NR	1,267
Massachusetts	NR	363	1,006
Michigan	11,048	1,205	1,991*
Minnesota	6,969	NR	494
Mississippi	NR	1,017***	4,074
Missouri	2,738	NR	1,589
Montana	NR	848	3,405

State	Total Number of Regulated Systems	Total Number of Systems with Significant Violations	Total Number of Significant Violations
<i>Navajo Nation</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>547</i>
Nebraska	1,306	264	403*
Nevada	571	161	657*
New Hampshire	2,427	NR	1,245
New Jersey	3,791	NR	2,152
New Mexico	1,149	678	1,028*
New York	8,677	3,451	6,281
North Carolina	5,959	NR	2,275
North Dakota	604	127	256*
<i>Northern Mariana Islands</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>46</i>
Ohio	NR	NR	2,278
Oklahoma	1,685	771	1,743
<i>Oregon</i>	<i>2,553</i>	<i>1,149</i>	<i>2,927</i>
Pennsylvania	9,092	2,995***	19,451*
Puerto Rico	473	NR	2,947
Rhode Island	485	122	150*
South Carolina	<i>1,439</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>183</i>
South Dakota	646	145**	529*
Tennessee	827	134	263
<i>Texas</i>	<i>6,949</i>	<i>1,634</i>	<i>3,141</i>
<i>Utah</i>	<i>1,013</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>1,625</i>
Vermont	1,337	NR	799
<i>Virgin Islands</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>273</i>
Virginia	2,778	653	1,644
Washington	4,100	843	1,740
West Virginia	1,025	NR	2,368
Wisconsin	11,409	410	1,615
Wyoming	795	140	237

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

\*\* Non-community violating systems and some non-community violations are not included.

\*\*\* May include PWSs that only violated the public notification rule.

Note: The data in italics are from SDWIS because an annual compliance report was not submitted.

Table B-3: Summary of 2012 State Report Web Sites

State	Web Site	State	Web Site
Alabama	<a href="http://www.adem.state.al.us/programs/water/waterforms/2012PWSVComplianceReport.pdf">http://www.adem.state.al.us/programs/water/waterforms/2012PWSVComplianceReport.pdf</a> *	Navajo Nation	
Alaska	<a href="http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/dwmain/ACR_vio.html">http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/dwmain/ACR_vio.html</a>	Nebraska	<a href="http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/pages/enh_pwsindex.aspx">http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/pages/enh_pwsindex.aspx</a>
American Samoa		Nevada	<a href="http://ndep.nv.gov/BSDW/oversight.htm">http://ndep.nv.gov/BSDW/oversight.htm</a>
Arizona		New Hampshire	<a href="http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/annual_report.htm">http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/annual_report.htm</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/environmentalHealth/Engineering/Pages/ReportsandForms.aspx">http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/environmentalHealth/Engineering/Pages/ReportsandForms.aspx</a>	New Jersey	<a href="http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pdf/violations2012.pdf">http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pdf/violations2012.pdf</a> *
California		New Mexico	<a href="http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/dwb/">http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/dwb/</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/dw">http://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/dw</a>	New York	<a href="http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/violations/2012/2012_compliance_report.htm">http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/violations/2012/2012_compliance_report.htm</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater">http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater</a>	North Carolina	<a href="http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/reportspubs.htm">http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/reportspubs.htm</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/odw.html">http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/odw.html</a>	North Dakota	<a href="http://www.ndhealth.gov/mf/forms/acr/2012acr.pdf">http://www.ndhealth.gov/mf/forms/acr/2012acr.pdf</a> *
District of Columbia	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/drinking/dc.htm">http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/drinking/dc.htm</a>	Northern Mariana Islands	
Florida	<a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater">http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater</a>	Ohio	
Georgia	<a href="http://www.gaepd.org">http://www.gaepd.org</a>	Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/pws/index.html">http://www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/pws/index.html</a> *
Guam		Oregon	<a href="http://170.104.63.9/">http://170.104.63.9/</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://health.hawaii.gov/sdwb/">http://health.hawaii.gov/sdwb/</a>	Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.dep.state.pa.us">http://www.dep.state.pa.us</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/drinking-water/pws-switchboard.aspx">http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/drinking-water/pws-switchboard.aspx</a>	Puerto Rico	<a href="http://www.salud.gov.pr/">http://www.salud.gov.pr/</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/compliance/drinking-water/compliance-report/index.html">http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/compliance/drinking-water/compliance-report/index.html</a>	Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.health.ri.gov/programs/drinkingwaterquality/">http://www.health.ri.gov/programs/drinkingwaterquality/</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/idem/5093.htm">http://www.in.gov/idem/5093.htm</a>	South Carolina	
Iowa	<a href="http://www.iowadnr.gov/InsideDNR/RegulatoryWater/DrinkingWaterCompliance/AnnualComplianceReport.aspx">http://www.iowadnr.gov/InsideDNR/RegulatoryWater/DrinkingWaterCompliance/AnnualComplianceReport.aspx</a>	South Dakota	<a href="http://denr.sd.gov/des/dw/PDF/ACR2012.pdf">http://denr.sd.gov/des/dw/PDF/ACR2012.pdf</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/annual_compliance_reports.htm">http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/annual_compliance_reports.htm</a>	Tennessee	
Kentucky	<a href="http://water.ky.gov/DrinkingWater/Pages/AnnualComplianceReports.aspx">http://water.ky.gov/DrinkingWater/Pages/AnnualComplianceReports.aspx</a>	Texas	
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.dhh.la.gov/SafeDrinkingWater">http://www.dhh.la.gov/SafeDrinkingWater</a>	Utah	
Maine	<a href="http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/water/documents/AnnualComplianceReport2012.pdf">http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/water/documents/AnnualComplianceReport2012.pdf</a> *	Vermont	<a href="http://drinkingwater.vt.gov/wqmonitoring/pdf/2012annualreport.pdf">http://drinkingwater.vt.gov/wqmonitoring/pdf/2012annualreport.pdf</a> *
Maryland	<a href="http://www.mde.state.md.us">http://www.mde.state.md.us</a>	Virgin Islands	
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/water-systems-ops.html#1">http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/water-systems-ops.html#1</a>	Virginia	<a href="http://www.vdh.state.va.us/ODW/compliance/annualReport.htm">http://www.vdh.state.va.us/ODW/compliance/annualReport.htm</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/deq">http://www.michigan.gov/deq</a>	Washington	<a href="http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/RegulationandCompliance/Enforcement/EPAViolationReports.aspx">http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/RegulationandCompliance/Enforcement/EPAViolationReports.aspx</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.health.state.mn.us/water/">http://www.health.state.mn.us/water/</a>	West Virginia	
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2471.pdf">http://www.dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2471.pdf</a> *	Wisconsin	<a href="http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/DG/DG0045.pdf">http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/DG/DG0045.pdf</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/fyreports">http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/fyreports</a> *	Wyoming	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/region8/water/dwhome/wyomingdi.html">http://www.epa.gov/region8/water/dwhome/wyomingdi.html</a>
Montana	<a href="http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/pws/index.asp">http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/pws/index.asp</a>		

\* The web site in this summary table provides the Internet address where EPA found the report and differs from the data provided in the state report.



# State Report Summaries

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Alabama .....	8	Minnesota .....	33	Vermont .....	58
Alaska .....	9	Mississippi.....	34	Virgin Islands.....	59
American Samoa.....	10	Missouri.....	35	Virginia .....	60
Arizona.....	11	Montana.....	36	Washington .....	61
Arkansas.....	12	Navajo Nation.....	37	West Virginia.....	62
California .....	13	Nebraska.....	38	Wisconsin.....	63
Colorado.....	14	Nevada.....	39	Wyoming .....	64
Connecticut .....	15	New Hampshire.....	40		
Delaware .....	16	New Jersey .....	41		
District of Columbia .....	17	New Mexico .....	42		
Florida .....	18	New York .....	43		
Georgia.....	19	North Carolina.....	44		
Guam.....	20	North Dakota .....	45		
Hawaii .....	21	Northern Mariana Islands..	46		
Idaho .....	22	Ohio .....	47		
Illinois .....	23	Oklahoma .....	48		
Indiana.....	24	Oregon .....	49		
Iowa.....	25	Pennsylvania.....	50		
Kansas .....	26	Puerto Rico .....	51		
Kentucky .....	27	Rhode Island.....	52		
Louisiana.....	28	South Carolina.....	53		
Maine .....	29	South Dakota .....	54		
Maryland .....	30	Tennessee .....	55		
Massachusetts .....	31	Texas .....	56		
Michigan .....	32	Utah .....	57		

# State of Alabama 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	2	2			120	8
Total Coliform Rule	15	14			5	5
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	41	41
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	18	11	0	0	67	21
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	3	2

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	85
Total Number of Violations	271

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Alabama's 2012 State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Contact Name: Tom DeLoach  
 Telephone: (334) 279-7791  
 Fax: (334) 279-3051  
 Email: [tsd@adem.state.al.us](mailto:tsd@adem.state.al.us)

Web site: <http://www.adem.state.al.us>

# State of Alaska 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	34	13			1,763	208
Total Coliform Rule	32	22			732	387
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			124	45	350	75
Lead and Copper Rule			12	10	200	123
Consumer Confidence Report					87	22
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	92	26	7	2	367	101
Ground Water Rule			33	21	0	0

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,516
Total Number of Systems in Violation	639
Total Number of Violations	3,833*

\*The total number of violations in the report (3,874) differs from the calculated total (3,833) because of the inclusion of the 41 public notification violations.

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Alaska's 2012 State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by requesting a full electronic or paper copy from the DEC Drinking Water Program:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Environmental Health  
Drinking Water Program  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501-2617

Contact Name: Jeanine Vance  
Telephone: (907) 269-2007  
Fax: (907) 269-7650  
Email: [jeanine.vance@alaska.gov](mailto:jeanine.vance@alaska.gov)

Contact Name: Kelly Cobbs  
Telephone: (907) 269-7630  
Fax: (907) 269-7655  
Email: [kelly.cobbs@alaska.gov](mailto:kelly.cobbs@alaska.gov)

Web site: [http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/dwmain/ACR\\_vio.html](http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/dwmain/ACR_vio.html)

# State of American Samoa 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			324	24*
Total Coliform Rule	33	7			51	10
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			92	8	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	25	10
Consumer Confidence Report					11	6
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	4	1	0	0	16	7
Ground Water Rule			0	0	7	5

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	80
Total Number of Systems in Violation	19
Total Number of Violations	565

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Arizona 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	123	49*			167	92*
Total Coliform Rule	87	75			706	401
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	1	18	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	338	218
Consumer Confidence Report					463	337
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	9	4	0	0	73	56
Ground Water Rule			0	0	57	51

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,542
Total Number of Systems in Violation	821
Total Number of Violations	2,045

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Arkansas 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	26	10			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	90	79			222	147
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			8	4	41	14
Lead and Copper Rule			3	2	25	12
Consumer Confidence Report					55	53
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	62	32	19	3	9	7
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,132
Total Number of Systems in Violation	290
Total Number of Violations	560

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Web site: <http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/environmentalHealth/Engineering/Pages/ReportsandForms.aspx>

# State of California 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			2	1
Total Coliform Rule	0	0			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			27	18	9	4
Lead and Copper Rule			8	7	415	378
Consumer Confidence Report					324	255
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	8	8	6	6
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,750
Total Number of Systems in Violation	613
Total Number of Violations	799

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Colorado 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	409	46*			729	170*
Total Coliform Rule	32	28			330	225
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			28	16	106	52
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	78	72
Consumer Confidence Report					34	32
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	87	14	2	1	127	86
Ground Water Rule			8	8	19	18

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,027
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,989

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

WQCD - Drinking Water CAS  
 Attention: Annual Compliance Report  
 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South  
 Denver, CO 80246

Phillip Stanwood  
 Safe Drinking Water Compliance Assurance Section  
 Telephone: (303) 692-3502  
 Email: Phillip.Stanwood@state.co.us

Web site: <http://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/dw>



# State of Connecticut 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	29	14			1,416	124
Total Coliform Rule	277	186			360	290
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	2	2
Lead and Copper Rule			5	5	111	100
Consumer Confidence Report					113	89
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	2	2	0	0	53	26
Ground Water Rule			18	4	16	13

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,546
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,402

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Connecticut's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site and clicking on the "Publications/Reports" button on the left column:

Web site: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater>

# State of Delaware 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	21	15*			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	82	52*			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	14	14
Consumer Confidence Report					20	9
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	1	1	NR	NR	0	0
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	1	1

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	485
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	139

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Office of Drinking Water  
Division of Public Health  
43 S. DuPont Hwy.  
Dover, DE 19901

Telephone: (302) 741-8630

Fax: (302) 741-8631

Web site: <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/odw.html>

# District of Columbia 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

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, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			1	1	0	0

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3
Total Number of Violations	4

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

District of Columbia's Report is available by contacting:

Wendy Gray, P.E.  
 District of Columbia PWSS Direct Implementation Team Leader  
 U.S. EPA Region III  
 Drinking Water Branch  
 Mail Code: 3WP21  
 1650 Arch Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19103  
 Telephone: (215) 814-2320  
 Fax: (215) 814-2302  
 Email: gray.wendy@epa.gov

Web site: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/drinking/dc.htm>

# State of Florida 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	31	17			314	229
Total Coliform Rule	156	137*			323	255
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	37	35
Consumer Confidence Report					8	8
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	144	49	0	0	218	104
Ground Water Rule			0	0	359	285

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,454
Total Number of Systems in Violation	744
Total Number of Violations	1,594*

\*The total number of violations in the report (1,605) differs from the calculated total (1,594) because of the inclusion of the 11 public notification violations.

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Florida's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by writing to:

Attn: Drinking Water Program  
 2600 Blairstone Road, MS 3520  
 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

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

## State of Georgia 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	13	10*			30	6*
Total Coliform Rule	64	55			294	212
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			3	3	296	232
Consumer Confidence Report					788	616
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	1	1	8	8	9	9
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,508

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Department of Natural Resources  
 Environmental Protection Division  
 Drinking Water Program  
 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, Suite 1362 East  
 Atlanta, GA 30334

Attention: James Stapel

Telephone: (404) 651-5158  
 Email: james.stapel@dnr.state.ga.us

Web site: <http://www.gaepd.org>

## Guam 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	0	0			2	1
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	1	1
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	3	2	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	9
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3
Total Number of Violations	6

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Hawaii 2012 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2012**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	0	0			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	3	3
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2012**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	132
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3
Total Number of Violations	3

**Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

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

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

Attention: Joanna L. Seto, P.E., Engineering Program Manager  
Telephone: (808) 586-4258  
Fax: (808) 586-4351  
Email: [sdwb@doh.hawaii.gov](mailto:sdwb@doh.hawaii.gov)

Web site: <http://health.hawaii.gov/sdwb/>

## State of Idaho 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	53	22*			324	87*
Total Coliform Rule	120	89			278	217
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			30	9	6	4
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	78	65
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	5	2	0	0	49	36
Ground Water Rule			188	81	70	63

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,944
Total Number of Systems in Violation	603*
Total Number of Violations	1,202

\*May include PWSs that violated only the Public Notification Rule.

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

Up-to-date data for public water systems in Idaho can be found on the state web site at:

<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/drinking-water/pws-switchboard.aspx>



## State of Illinois 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	86†	33†			3630†	615*†
Total Coliform Rule	120†	114†			337†	49**
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			5	5	70	61
Consumer Confidence Report					110	82
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	10	7	2	2	171	123
Ground Water Rule			0	0	4	4

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

\*\* Community Water Systems only. Data are unavailable for Non-Community Water Systems.

†These figures have not been verified with Local health department staff who have direct oversight for these water systems.

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,692
Total Number of Systems in Violation	243*
Total Number of Violation	4,545**

\* Community Water Systems only. Data are unavailable for Non-Community Water Systems.

\*\* The data are incomplete. Not all non-community violations are included.

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Illinois EPA

Division of Public Water Supplies, Compliance Assurance Section, Bureau of Water

1021 North Grand Avenue East

P.O. Box 19276

Springfield, IL 62794

Contact: Mike Crumly

Email: [mike.crumly@illinois.gov](mailto:mike.crumly@illinois.gov)

Telephone: (217) 785-0561

Fax: (217) 557-1407

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

## State of Indiana 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	58	39			963	271*
Total Coliform Rule	304	259			826	636
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	128	92
Consumer Confidence Report					31	30
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	15	6	0	0	26	13
Ground Water Rule			1	1	2	2

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,151
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,137
Total Number of Violations	2,355

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Telephone: (317) 234-7435

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

# State of Iowa 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	74*	35*			415"	145*
Total Coliform Rule	113	75			241	156
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			17	16	16	7
Consumer Confidence Report					34	34
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules**	2	2	0	0	62	43
Ground Water Rule			1	1	24	22

\* TTHM and HAA5 are included in the Chemical Contaminant Group.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,918
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	514

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Web site: <http://www.iowadnr.gov/InsideDNR/RegulatoryWater/DrinkingWaterCompliance/AnnualComplianceReport.aspx>

# State of Kansas 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	105	41*			68	66*
Total Coliform Rule	36	31			34	23
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	2	9	3
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	29	26
Consumer Confidence Report					34	34
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	39	14	24	9	7	5
Ground Water Rule			0	0	4	4

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,017
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	394

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Web site: [http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/annual\\_compliance\\_reports.htm](http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/annual_compliance_reports.htm)

# State of Kentucky 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	2	2			261	21
Total Coliform Rule	17	17			20	7
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	5	34	18
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	26	20
Consumer Confidence Report					50	22
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	17	7	6	3	51	22
Ground Water Rule			1	1	6	5

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	454
Total Number of Systems in Violation	124
Total Number of Violations	496

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Natalie Bruner  
Telephone: (502) 564-3410

Web site: <http://water.ky.gov/DrinkingWater/Pages/AnnualComplianceReports.aspx>

# State of Louisiana 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	21	8			NR	NR
Total Coliform Rule	118	87			230	150
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	22	4
Lead and Copper Rule			5	4	60	41
Consumer Confidence Report					85	56
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	127	42	17	9	184	151
Ground Water Rule			145	145	47	24

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,422
Total Number of Systems in Violation	495
Total Number of Violations	1,062

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

LDHH-OPH, Engineering Services  
P.O. Box 4489  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4489

Telephone: (225) 342-7499

Web site: [www.dhh.la.gov/SafeDrinkingWater](http://www.dhh.la.gov/SafeDrinkingWater)

# State of Maine 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	28	11			178	148
Total Coliform Rule	174	128			726	414
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			10	4	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	28	27
Consumer Confidence Report					8	8
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	22	6	0	0	8	8
Ground Water Rule			0	0	8	8

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,862
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,191

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2012 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

# State of Maryland 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring*	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	80	35			96	75*
Total Coliform Rule	463	378*			277	113
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	3	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			29	29	113	113
Consumer Confidence Report					94	73
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	62	3	1	1	43	36
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	6	6

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,419
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,267

## Where to Obtain 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Web site: [www.mde.state.md.us](http://www.mde.state.md.us)



State of Massachusetts 2012 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2012**

<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	5	4			501	56
Total Coliform Rule	276	178			92	68
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	3	2	2
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	75	62
Consumer Confidence Report					43	40
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	4	2	1	1	1	1
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

**2012**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	363
Total Number of Violations	1,006

**Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

Massachusetts' 2012 State Report is available by accessing the state's web site:

Web site: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/water-systems-ops.html#1>

## State of Michigan 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	99	97			583	398
Total Coliform Rule	302	275			801	644
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			5	5	109	98
Consumer Confidence Report					30	30
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	0	0	39	19
Ground Water Rule			4	4	16	16

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	11,048
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,205
Total Number of Violations	1,991*

\*The total number of violations in the report (1,994) differs from the calculated total (1,991) because of the inclusion of the 3 public notification violations.

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Noncommunity and Private Drinking Water Unit  
 Drinking Water and Environmental Health Section (DWEHS)  
 Mr. Daniel Dettweiler  
 Telephone: (517) 241-1373  
 Email: [dettweilerd@michigan.gov](mailto:dettweilerd@michigan.gov)

Community Drinking Water Unit  
 Drinking Water and Environmental Health Section (DWEHS)  
 Ms. Kristen Philip  
 Telephone: (517) 241-1238  
 Email: [philipk@michigan.gov](mailto:philipk@michigan.gov)

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

# State of Minnesota 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	58	58*			12	12
Total Coliform Rule	213	209*			97	88
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			12	11*	7	7*
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	47	47
Consumer Confidence Report					11	11
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	NR	NR	NR	NR	37	32
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,969
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	494

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Minnesota Department of Health  
 Drinking Water Protection Section  
 P.O. Box 64975  
 St. Paul, MN 55164-0975  
 Telephone: (651) 201-4700

Web site: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/water/>

# State of Mississippi 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			3,760	708
Total Coliform Rule	36	34			34	33
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	21	17
Consumer Confidence Report					41	41
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	141	44	0	0	40	37
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,017*
Total Number of Violations	4,074

\* May include systems that only violated the Public Notification Rule.

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2012 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

# State of Missouri 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	79	16*			53	49*
Total Coliform Rule	358	240			628	379
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			10	5	2	2
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	60	60
Consumer Confidence Report					189	189
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	92	31*	32	26*	0	0
Ground Water Rule			20	20	66	46

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,738
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,589

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
 Water Protection Program  
 Public Drinking Water Branch  
 P.O. Box 176  
 Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176

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

Web site: <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/dw-index.htm>

# State of Montana 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	68	28			2,088	213
Total Coliform Rule	187	131			762	489
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			12	11	17	3
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	78	67
Consumer Confidence Report					123	106
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	18	5	4	1	47	28
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	848
Total Number of Violations	3,405

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Contact: Eugene Pizzini  
P.O. Box 200901  
Helena, MT 59620-0901  
Telephone: (406) 444-6972  
Fax: (406) 444-1375  
Email: epizzini@mt.gov

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

State of Navajo Nation 2012 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2012**

<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	37	18*			142	25*
Total Coliform Rule	9	8			249	138
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	15	12
Consumer Confidence Report					54	24
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	7	3	0	0	22	10
Ground Water Rule			0	0	12	7

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2012**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	161
Total Number of Systems in Violation	155
Total Number of Violations	547

**Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:**

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Nebraska 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	116	54*			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	181	147*			96	88
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	7	4	0	0	2	2*
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,306
Total Number of Systems in Violation	264
Total Number of Violations	403*

\*The total number of violations in the report (399) differs from the calculated total (403).

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

Nebraska's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site, visiting county libraries in the state or by contacting:

Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services  
 Division of Public Health  
 301 Centennial Mall South  
 P.O. Box 95026  
 Lincoln, NE 68509-5026

Contact: Jo Ann Wagner  
 Telephone: (402) 471-2541 or (402) 471-0520  
 Fax: (402) 471-6436  
 Email: joann.wagner@nebraska.gov

Web site: [http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/pages/enh\\_pwsindex.aspx](http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/pages/enh_pwsindex.aspx)



# State of Nevada 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	60	18			403	75
Total Coliform Rule	39	29			110	83
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			3	1	7	6
Consumer Confidence Report					4	4
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	4	3	0	0	22	12
Ground Water Rule			0	0	3	3

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	571
Total Number of Systems in Violation	161
Total Number of Violations	657*

\*The total number of violations in the report (661) differs from the calculated total (657) because of the inclusion of the 4 public notification violations.

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

# State of New Hampshire 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	77	41*			409	50*
Total Coliform Rule	234	175			325	278
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			9	9	11	11
Consumer Confidence Report					75	73
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	19	4	0	0	8	4
Ground Water Rule			28	28	47	45

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,427
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,245

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Contact: Teresa Sabbia  
 Telephone: (603) 271-2923  
 Email: [theresa.sabbia@des.nh.gov](mailto:theresa.sabbia@des.nh.gov)

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

State of New Jersey 2012 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2012**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	39	20*			835	169*
Total Coliform Rule	382	254			530	395
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	20	20
Consumer Confidence Report					43	43
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	15	9	2	2	100	48
Ground Water Rule			13	12	173	101*

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2012**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,791
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,152

**Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

The 2012 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

# State of New Mexico 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	166	52			19	6
Total Coliform Rule	65	50			196	109
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			16	5	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	207	124
Consumer Confidence Report					191	122
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	15	4	19	13	131	64
Ground Water Rule			0	0	2	2

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,149
Total Number of Systems in Violation	678
Total Number of Violations	1,028*

\*The total number of violations in the report (1,444) differs from the calculated total (1,028) partially because of the inclusion of public notification violations.

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau  
Telephone: (877) 654-8720

Web site: <http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/dwb/>

# State of New York 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

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, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*
Lead and Copper Rule			NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*
Consumer Confidence Report					NR*	NR*
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*
Ground Water Rule			NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*

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

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	8,677
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3,451
Total Number of Violations	6,281

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

New York State Department of Health  
 Telephone: (800) 458-1158 or (518) 402-7650  
 Email: bpwsp@health.state.ny.us

Web site: [http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/violations/2012/2012\\_compliance\\_report.htm](http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/violations/2012/2012_compliance_report.htm)

## State of North Carolina 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	37	17*			883	728*
Total Coliform Rule	45	39			638	335
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			18	18	57	54
Consumer Confidence Report					288	267
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	100	37	4	2	161	68
Ground Water Rule			0	0	44	43

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,959
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,275

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Public Water Supply Section  
1634 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1634

Attention: Hornlean Chen  
Telephone: (919) 707-9068  
Email: [Hornlean.Chen@ncdenr.gov](mailto:Hornlean.Chen@ncdenr.gov)

Web site: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/reportspubs.htm>

# State of North Dakota 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	6	3			3	3
Total Coliform Rule	18	17			133	86
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	29	24
Consumer Confidence Report					12	12
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	4	3	0	0	44	32
Ground Water Rule			0	0	6	5

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	604
Total Number of Systems in Violation	127
Total Number of Violations	256*

\*The total number of violations in the report (236) differs from the calculated total (256).

## Where to Obtain the 2012 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 Avenue, 3rd Floor  
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947

Attention: LeeAnn Tillotson  
Telephone: (701) 328-5211  
Fax: (701) 328-5200  
Email: ltillots@nd.gov

# Northern Mariana Islands 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

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	4	3			14	5
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	26	12
Consumer Confidence Report					2	2
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	70
Total Number of Systems in Violation	16
Total Number of Violations	46

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.



# State of Ohio 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	23	11			450	112
Total Coliform Rule	370	255			736	614
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			9	5	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			24	20	251	231
Consumer Confidence Report					146	123
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	66	27	70	34	0	0
Ground Water Rule			1	1	132	115

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,278

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2012 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

# State of Oklahoma 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	129	45*			152	33*
Total Coliform Rule	107	93*			763	435*
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			56	23	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			17	16	144	68
Consumer Confidence Report					434**	377**
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	237	73	94	35	44	23
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

\*\*CCR and PN are reported together.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,685
Total Number of Systems in Violation	771
Total Number of Violations	1,743

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

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

Department of Environmental Quality  
 Water Quality Division, 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

Contact: Jamie Mungle

Web site: <http://www.deq.state.ok.us>

# State of Oregon 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	51	19			590	183*
Total Coliform Rule	215	154			717	475
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			40	16	249	73
Lead and Copper Rule			14	13	193	137
Consumer Confidence Report					149	53
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	8	3	2	2	76	30
Ground Water Rule			4	3	619	400

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,553
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,149
Total Number of Violations	2,927

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

Up-to-date data for public water systems in Oregon can be found on the state web site at:

<http://170.104.63.9/>

## State of Pennsylvania 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	128	69			14,759	986
Total Coliform Rule	505	357			1,487	1,061
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			14	7	261	78
Lead and Copper Rule			19	17	55	51
Consumer Confidence Report					196	196
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	53	24*	31	19	1,171	687*
Ground Water Rule			122	83	650	260

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	9,092
Total Number of Systems in Violation	2,995*
Total Number of Violations	19,451**

\*May include systems that only violated the Public Notification Rule.

\*\*The total number of violations in the report (24,259) differs from the calculated total (19,451).

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Department of Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Safe Drinking Water  
P.O. Box 8467, 10th Floor RCSOB  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8467

Telephone: (717) 787-4018

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

Keyword: drinking water

## Puerto Rico 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			857	53*
Total Coliform Rule	160	90*			1,695	175
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	127	127
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	9	6	69	21	28	13
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	14	11

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	473
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,947

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

EPA Region 2, New York  
Eng. Nicole Kraft  
290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007-1866

Web site: <http://www.salud.gov.pr>

## State of Rhode Island 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			19	19*
Total Coliform Rule	52	40			53	45
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	19	14
Consumer Confidence Report					1	1
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	3	2	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

\*Possible over counting of violating systems

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	485
Total Number of Systems in Violation	122
Total Number of Violations	150*

\*\*The total number of violations in the report (147) differs from the calculated total (150).

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Rhode Island's Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Rhode Island Department of Health  
Office of Drinking Water Quality  
Three Capitol Hill  
Providence, RI 02908

Telephone: (401) 222-6867 or Relay RI (TDD) at 711

Web site: <http://www.health.ri.gov/programs/drinkingwaterquality/>

# State of South Carolina 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	21	5			1	1
Total Coliform Rule	90	56			45	35
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	5	5
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	10	6	0	0	3	1
Ground Water Rule			0	0	8	8

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,439
Total Number of Systems in Violation	110
Total Number of Violations	183

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

## State of South Dakota 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	69	16*			266	14
Total Coliform Rule	36	22			38	31
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	2	1
Lead and Copper Rule			2	1	8	8
Consumer Confidence Report					6	5
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	11	3	34	33	29	26
Ground Water Rule			9	9	19	14

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	646
Total Number of Systems in Violation	145*
Total Number of Violations	529**

\* May include systems that only violated the Public Notification Rule.

\*\* The total number of violations in the report (674) differs from the calculated total (529) partially because of the inclusion of public notification violations.

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

South Dakota  
 Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
 Drinking Water Program  
 PMB-2020  
 Joe Foss Building  
 523 East Capitol Avenue  
 Pierre, SD 57501

Attention: Mark S. Mayer, P.E.  
 Telephone: (605) 773-3754  
 Email: mark.mayer@state.sd.us

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



State of Tennessee 2012 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			76	14*
Total Coliform Rule	16	11			68	59
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			10	6	31	20
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	1	1
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	16	10	1	1	37	21
Ground Water Rule			0	0	6	5

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	827
Total Number of Systems in Violation	134
Total Number of Violations	263

Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2012 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Texas 2012 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2012**

<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	888	225*			129	24*
Total Coliform Rule	127	113			995	525
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			51	23	14	5
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	1	1
Consumer Confidence Report					442	244
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	249	103	0	0	132	72
Ground Water Rule			0	0	111	106

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2012**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,949
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,634
Total Number of Violations	3,141

**Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Utah 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	14	9			1029	197
Total Coliform Rule	79	68			158	116
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	67	50
Consumer Confidence Report					41	40
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	0	0	87	46
Ground Water Rule			30	22	118	93

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,013
Total Number of Systems in Violation	423
Total Number of Violations	1,625

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Vermont 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	11	5*			159	156*
Total Coliform Rule	159	137*			273	202*
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	2	1
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	36	34
Consumer Confidence Report					25	25
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	31	13*	0	0	77	65*
Ground Water Rule			0	0	23	23

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,337
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	799

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

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

Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division  
Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation  
Agency of Natural Resources  
One National Life Drive - Main 2  
Montpelier, VT 05620-3521

Contact: Julie Hackbarth, Compliance and Certification Manager  
Telephone: (802) 585-4897  
Email: [julie.hackbarth@state.vt.us](mailto:julie.hackbarth@state.vt.us)

Web site: <http://www.drinkingwater.vt.gov>

# Virgin Islands 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

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	9	8			1	1
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	261	125
Consumer Confidence Report					1	1
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	300
Total Number of Systems in Violation	144
Total Number of Violations	273

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2012 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

# State of Virginia 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	56	17			641	67
Total Coliform Rule	211	152			538	362
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	5	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			11	10	71	59
Consumer Confidence Report					53	27
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	13	6	13	13	31	18
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	71*	55*

\*\*It is unclear whether any Ground Water Rule Violations were for Treatment Technique violations.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,778
Total Number of Systems in Violation	653
Total Number of Violations	1,644

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Office of Drinking Water  
 109 Governor Street, 6th Floor  
 Richmond, VA 23219  
 Attn: Cathy M. Hanchey, Paralegal

Telephone: (804) 864-7500  
 Fax: (804) 864-7520  
 Email: [cathy.hanchey@vdh.virginia.gov](mailto:cathy.hanchey@vdh.virginia.gov)

Web site: <http://www.vdh.state.va.us/ODW/compliance/annualReport.htm>

# State of Washington 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group*	124	56*			613	169*
Total Coliform Rule	18	18			645	429
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			21	9	9	5
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	49	49
Consumer Confidence Report					261	261
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

\*Radionuclide Contaminants were not reported in the Chemical Contaminant Group

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,100
Total Number of Systems in Violation	843
Total Number of Violations	1,740

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Department of Health  
Office of Drinking Water  
P.O. Box 47822  
Olympia, Washington 98504-7822  
Telephone: (800) 521-0323

Web site:

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/RegulationandCompliance/Enforcement/EPAViolationReports.aspx>

State of West Virginia 2012 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2012**

<b>Violations Category</b>	<b>MCL</b>		<b>Treatment Technique</b>		<b>Significant Monitoring</b>	
	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>	<b>Violations</b>	<b>Systems in Violation</b>
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			1,380	80
Total Coliform Rule	8	7			407	171
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			11	8	74	22
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	192	83
Consumer Confidence Report					187	101
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	10	7	21	18	76	34
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

**2012**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,025
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,368

**Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

The 2012 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.



# State of Wisconsin 2012 PWS Compliance Report

## Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	205	67*			678	204*
Total Coliform Rule	387	344			280	243
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	17	17
Consumer Confidence Report					46	46*
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	NR	2	0	0	NR	10
Ground Water Rule			NR	27*	NR	66*

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

## 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	11,409
Total Number of Systems in Violation	410
Total Number of Violations	1,615

## Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater  
P.O. Box 7921  
Madison, WI 53707  
Telephone: (608) 267-4230

Web site: <http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/DG/DG0045.pdf>

## State of Wyoming 2012 PWS Compliance Report

### Violations for 2012

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	18	6			21	21
Total Coliform Rule	37	29			100	72
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	3	10	4
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	8	8
Consumer Confidence Report					6	6
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	2	1	0	0	17	15
Ground Water Rule			1	1	12	11

### 2012

Total Number of Regulated Systems	795
Total Number of Systems in Violation	140
Total Number of Violations	237

### Where to Obtain the 2012 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Wyoming's State report is available by accessing EPA's Web site or by contacting:

EPA Region 8's Environmental Information Service Center

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

Email: [r8eisc@epa.gov](mailto:r8eisc@epa.gov)

Web site: <http://www.epa.gov/region8/water/dwhome/wyomingdi.html>