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2010 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

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2010 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

Executive Summary

The 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 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report (Report). The Report for 2010 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. EPA's Enforcement Response Policy for the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program under the SDWA (ERP) issued on December 8, 2009, establishes a water system-based approach to defining, prioritizing, and addressing noncompliance with federal requirements. The ERP has been instrumental in improving compliance trends as has been shown by the data. The number of PWSs with significant violations has decreased from 43,203 in 2009 to 39,716 in 2010. Additionally, EPA and primacy agencies need to work together to improve data quality, which affects EPA's ability to accurately quantify the extent of noncompliance.

In 2010, there were 153,000 PWSs in the U.S., serving over 317 million users. Small PWSs¹ 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 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 websites, 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 reported to EPA each year (that is, any health-based violation or certain monitoring and reporting violations where the facility fails to report analytic results); and 2) the number of PWSs that are classified as being in significant noncompliance (SNC) (that is, they have serious, repeated or long-standing violations that make them a priority for enforcement).

The number of PWSs with significant violations (i.e., health-based, certain monitoring and reporting, or certain notification violations) reported to EPA each year remained relatively stable between 2006 and 2010. The most frequently reported violations continue to be monitoring and reporting violations. This is a serious problem because if a system fails to monitor and/or report on the quality of its water, it is impossible for PWS operators, regulators and consumers to know whether drinking water standards are being met.

The number of PWSs classified as being in SNC (i.e., those with serious, repeated or long-standing violations that are priorities for enforcement) continued to decrease in 2010. Beginning in 2006, EPA began encouraging primacy agencies to address all violations at each PWS in SNC together rather than

¹ 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.

addressing only the violations related to the rule where SNC was determined. EPA determined that this whole-system approach to addressing violations was more effective than the rule by rule approach. This accelerated the rate at which primacy agencies responded to violations and returned PWSs to full compliance. Primacy agencies were able to use their enforcement resources more efficiently. This approach was formalized by the 2009 ERP. The ERP also changed how SNC was defined, so that violations of all National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) were considered along with the duration of the violations to determine the SNC status for a PWS as a whole rather than for each NPDWR. Under the ERP, the number of PWSs in SNC fluctuated initially because the method of defining SNC changed, but over time the number of PWSs in SNC has decreased overall. Primacy agencies made progress in addressing a backlog of noncompliance and reporting those activities into the national data system.

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

Approximately 26 percent of all PWSs in the U.S. had at least one significant violation reported in 2010. This rate is comparable to those reported in previous years. Significant violations include health-based violations, significant monitoring and reporting violations, and significant notification violations.

The data submitted by primacy agencies indicate that 7 percent of all PWSs in the U.S., serving approximately 23,744,000 users, had violations of health-based standards in 2010.

In 2010, about 16 percent of all PWSs had significant monitoring and reporting violations.

Compliance and Enforcement in Indian Country

In 2010, 987 PWS served over 1 million consumers in Indian country. Approximately 48 percent of all PWSs in Indian country had at least one significant violation reported in 2010. The rate is lower than in 2009 and represents a slight downward trend since 2006. However, this compares with 26 percent of PWSs in the U.S. as a whole. The PWSs in Indian country consist mainly of smaller PWSs that face significant financial and technical challenges in complying with NPDWRs. EPA devotes considerable financial and staff resources to improve compliance in Indian country, as discussed later in this report.

EPA regions reported that 12 percent of PWSs in Indian country had health-based violations in 2010. These systems served 132,291 consumers. This compares with 7 percent in the U.S. as a whole.

EPA regions reported that 41 percent of PWSs in Indian country had significant monitoring and reporting violations in 2010. This compares with 16 percent in the U.S. as a whole.

Source and Quality of Data Used for this Report

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

Over the past decade, EPA has evaluated state programs' data quality by conducting data verification audits and triennial national data quality assessments, comparing primacy agencies' files and records with information in SDWIS/FED to verify accuracy, completeness and whether compliance determinations are

made in accordance with federal regulations. The most recently published review of data quality, issued in 2006, found that data in SDWIS/FED were incomplete; however, the health-based violation data that were present in the database were accurate.

In light of known underreporting, EPA recognizes that the findings in this report likely underestimate the actual level of noncompliance at PWSs in 2010. EPA continues to work with its state and tribal partners to identify and resolve problems that may have produced data discrepancies in the past and to ensure that complete and accurate documentation is available to help assess the safety of the nation's drinking water.

Recommendations

1. Continue to Improve Compliance Rates

States, territories, 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 in all regions and states is an important element of improving performance among PWSs.

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 oversight 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, including those in Indian country, both to expeditiously return violations to compliance and to deter future violations. EPA and primacy agencies will continue to implement the revised ERP, and to 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 website 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

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

2010 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

Introduction

Purpose of Report

The *National Public Water Systems Compliance Report* (Report) summarizes and evaluates annual reports submitted by primacy agencies² regarding compliance at public water systems (PWSs) of all types and sizes in the U.S. in calendar year 2010. 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 at PWSs as defined by the SDWA, that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2010, including:

- All violations of **health-based standards**, including exceedances of Maximum Contaminant Limits (MCLs) 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 took no sample or reported no results during a compliance period. See Table A-1).

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, small systems are defined 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 users rates sufficient to

² Federal approval to implement the drinking water program is called primary enforcement authority, or "primacy." The term "primacy agency" includes 55 states, commonwealths, and territories that have been approved to implement the drinking water program within their jurisdictions. It also includes the Navajo Nation. During calendar year 2010, EPA directly implemented the drinking water program in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and throughout all of Indian country, other than the Navajo Nation. EPA is responsible for reporting violations in areas where the Agency directly implements the program.

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 noncommunity water systems) are often overseen by part-time administrators who are not environmental professionals, and the pay for the system operators may not be adequate to attract and keep someone with the necessary training and skills. If there are violations, small 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, including those in Indian country, are provided 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 in significant noncompliance (SNC) and are prioritized for enforcement. When determining if a PWS is in SNC, the ERP considers all unresolved violations for the past five years. The ERP also provides that all violations at a PWS be addressed by one response action, 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 practice in the 2009 ERP, EPA expects this decline to continue. Data for 2010 confirms this expectation. This national report summarizes the significant violations that occurred in the calendar year, but have not returned to compliance.

Source and Quality of Data

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). Public water systems are required to take samples and test their water and report the results to the agency with primacy for implementing SDWA—usually the state in which the system is located, or to EPA if the system is in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, or Indian country (except for the Navajo Nation). 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 Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS); a finding of compliance is not required to be entered into SDWIS.

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

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

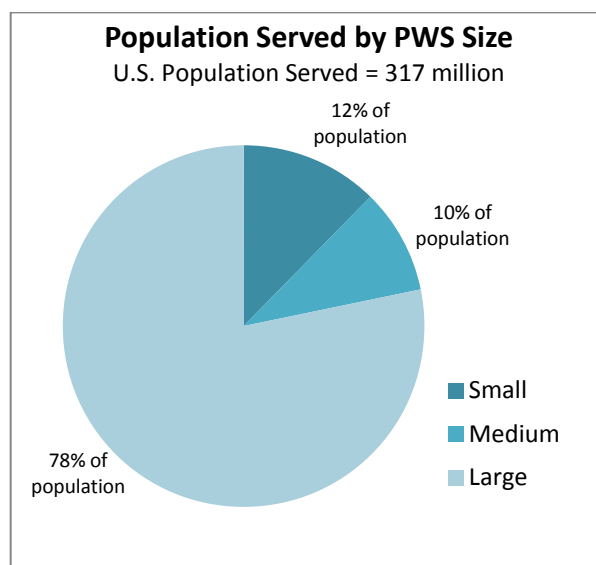
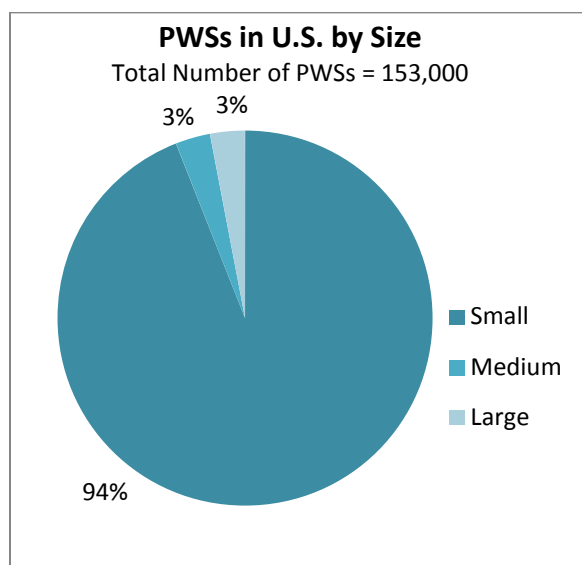
- Sixty percent of health-based violations, excluding LCR TT violations, and 30 percent of monitoring and reporting violations were reported on time to SDWIS/FED.

For more information, see the full report, 2006 Drinking Water Data Reliability Analysis and Action Plan, at http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/databases/pdfs/report_data_datareliability_2006.pdf

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

Inventory of Public Water Systems by Size

The number of PWSs operating in 2010 was 153,000. The proportion of small PWSs to the total number of PWSs remained consistent with previous years at 94 percent.

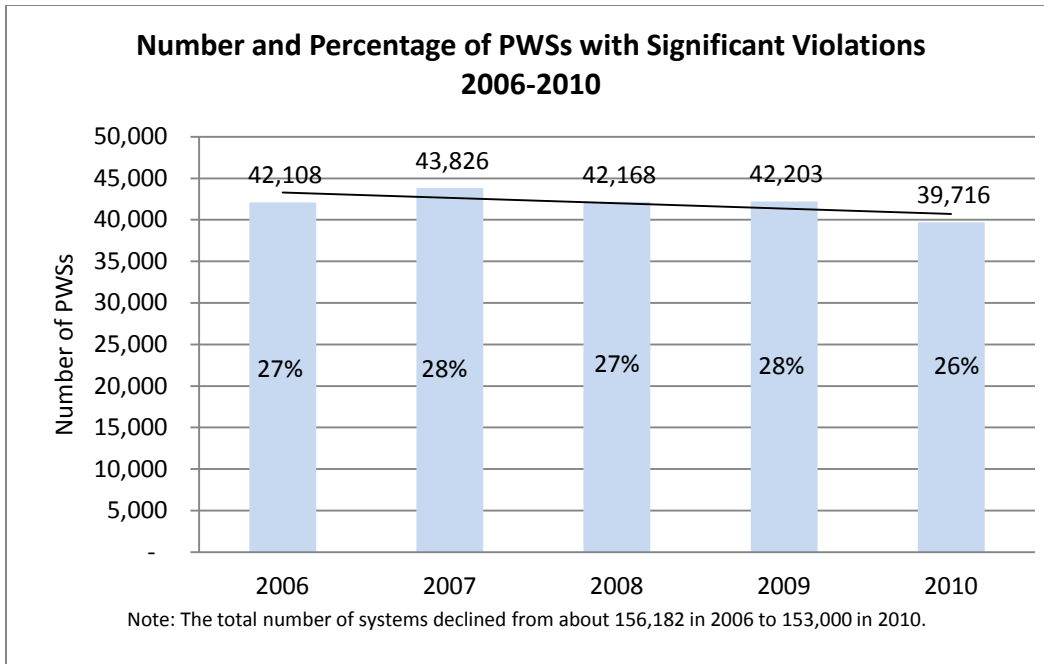


Small PWSs comprise the vast majority of all PWSs, but they serve just 12 percent of all consumers. For purposes of this report, small PWSs are defined as those serving communities of 3,300 or fewer, as well as offices, schools, hospitals, gas stations and parks with their own water systems. Systems serving more than 3,300 customers (i.e., medium-sized to very large systems) are grouped together throughout this report .

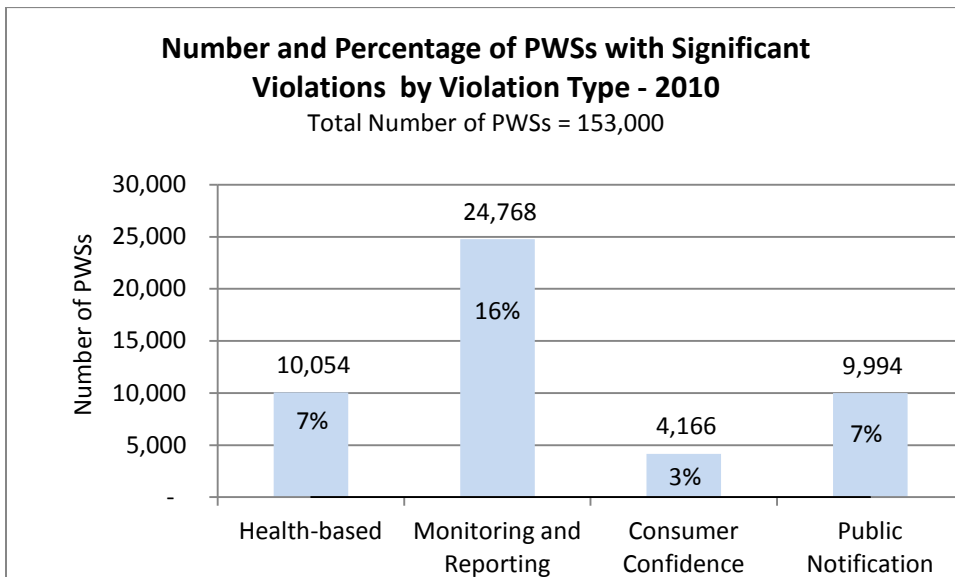
PWSs with Significant Violations of Any Type

In 2010, about 74 percent (113,284) of PWSs in the U.S., serving approximately 79 percent of the population, had no significant violation of any type, as reported by primacy agencies³. Significant violations include all violations of health-based standards, including exceedances of MCLs, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Limits (MRDL) and violations of TT rules; certain notification violations (i.e., complete failure to provide required notification); and certain monitoring and reporting violations (failure to sample or to report results during a compliance period). Significant violations were reported for 39,716 PWSs in 2010, representing about 26 percent of all active PWSs. This rate remained stable between 2006 and 2010.

³ 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 commercial establishments, etc.). Therefore, adding the number of users of all system types would result in a number greater than the entire U.S. population.



Two-thirds 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 39,716 PWSs that violated at least one NPDWR, because some systems violated multiple NPDWRs.



PWSs with Health-Based Violations

EPA's health-based standards are designed to reduce or eliminate contaminants that can negatively impact human health even with limited exposure. Health-based standards include MCLs, MRDL, 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 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 of that system may be at an increased risk of illness depending upon several factors, including the type and concentration of the contaminant, and the duration and the magnitude of the exceedance. PWSs that exceed MCLs or MRDLs are required to notify their consumers about the possibility of these increased health risks.

Based on data reported by primacy agencies, 93 percent of PWSs (142,946) had no reported violations of health-based standards. Conversely, 7 percent of PWSs (10,054) had reported health-based violations. These PWSs with reported health-based violations served approximately 23.7 million consumers in 2010.

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 2010, about 16 percent of all PWSs (24,768) had significant monitoring and reporting violations (this was lower than the 18 percent of all PWS in 2009). Approximately 56 percent of the 24,768 PWSs in 2010 had at least one violation of monitoring and reporting requirements of the Total Coliform Rule. Unlike the other NPRWDRs, the TCR applies to all PWSs with many PWSs monitoring multiple times a year; thus increasing the likelihood of the primacy agency reporting a TCR violation. This is important as it can indicate nationally when PWSs may have difficulty complying with a particular rule.

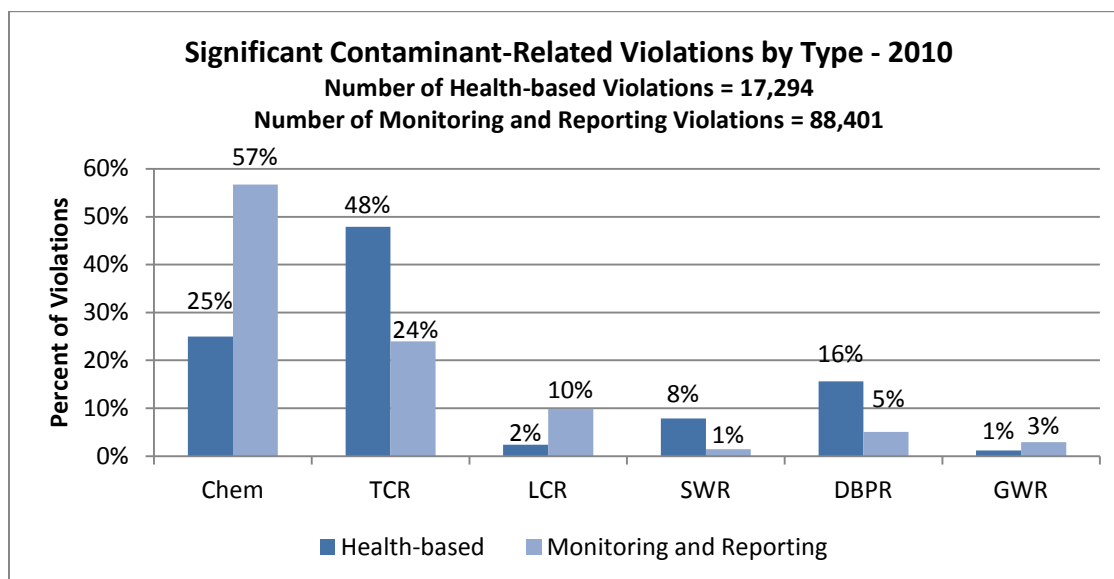
Contaminant-Related Violations Reported Most Frequently

In 2010, primacy agencies reported 17,294 health-based violations at 10,054 PWSs. In 2010, primacy agencies reported 88,401 significant monitoring and reporting violations. Monitoring and reporting violations for the Chemical Contaminant Group were the most frequent monitoring and reporting violations, at 57 percent. The higher frequency of monitoring and reporting 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 monitoring and reporting violations for each of those contaminant standards.

The following graph shows the rates at which significant violations were reported to have occurred in 2010, by rule. The rules or rule categories in the graph are:

- Chem (Chemical Contaminant Group)—This category includes rules for organic, synthetic organic, volatile organic, inorganic (except for lead and copper), and radioactive contaminants.
- TCR -- Total Coliform Rule
- SWR (Surface Water Rules) -- This category includes the long-term interim enhanced surface water treatment rule (LTIESWTR), surface water treatment rule (SWTR), interim enhanced surface water rule (IESWTR) and filter backwash recycling rule (FBRR).
- LCR -- Lead and Copper Rule

- DBPR -- Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts 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. Fourteen violations of variances or exemptions were reported by primacy agencies during 2010.

Primacy Agencies and EPA Response to Violations

Assistance

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 generic 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);
- 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 attorney generals 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 and the state 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

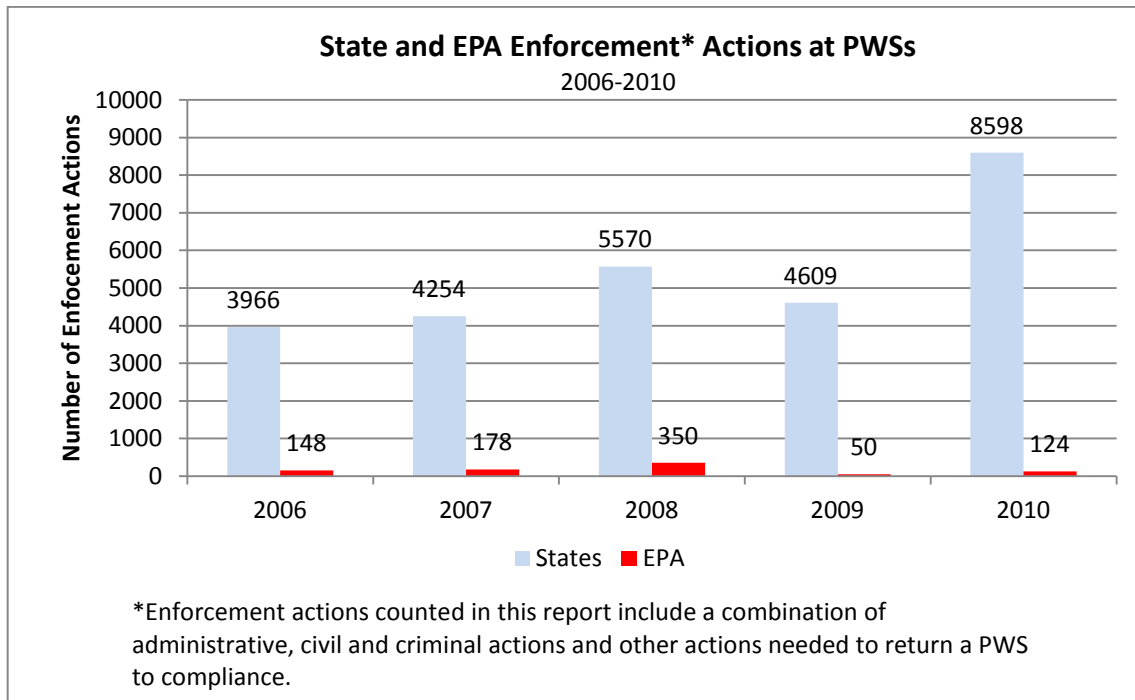
Prior to 2010, EPA prioritized PWSs for enforcement if they met the criteria for "SNC" as defined for each NPDWR or rule. A system could be considered to be in SNC for one or more NPDWRs but not for others. Enforcement actions might be initiated for particular violations at a system but not for other violations at the same system.

Beginning in 2010, EPA and primacy agencies began implementing the 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. Acute health-based violations are weighted most heavily in the prioritization with minor violations weighted least. PWSs are then ranked according to the seriousness of their violations. 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 website at http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/water/documents/policies/drinking_water_erp_2009.pdf

Both prioritization processes described above were employed during 2010, as the enforcement program transitioned from the old process to the new one.

About 9 percent of all PWSs were in SNC at least once during 2010. Approximately 4-6 percent of all PWSs were in SNC in any given quarter, with a general decrease over the calendar year.

In 2010, primacy agencies initiated 8,722 enforcement actions⁴ 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. 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.

⁴ For purposes of this report, formal 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 PWSs in Indian Country

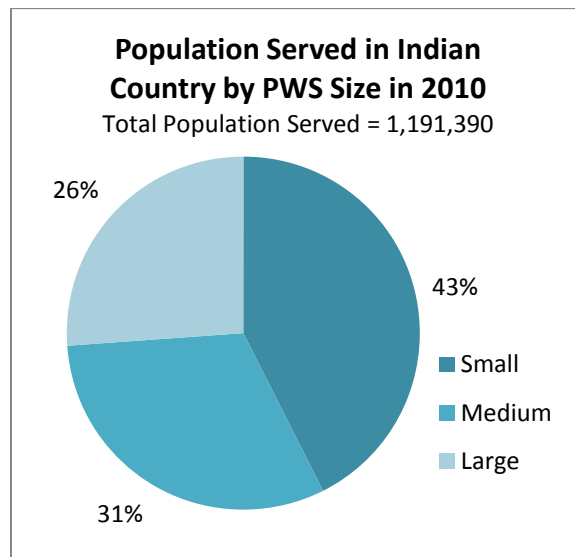
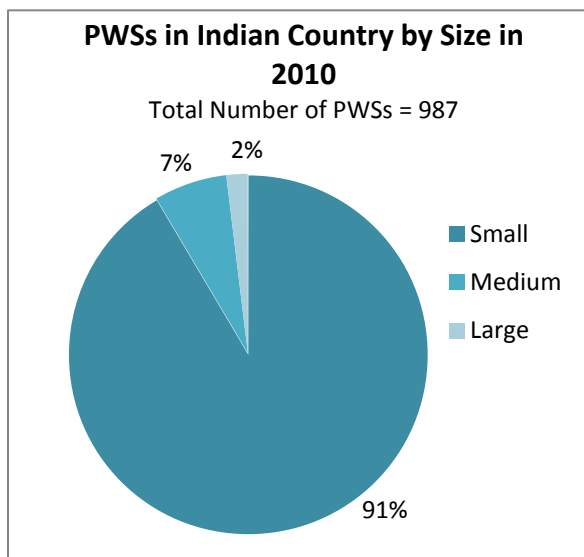
Implementation of SDWA in Indian Country

Federally-recognized Tribes may apply for eligibility to receive primary enforcement authority (known as primacy) to administer the drinking water program provided they meet the requirements of Sections 1413 and 1451 of SDWA. As of 2010, 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.

The data presented in this section of the report are for PWSs in the Navajo Nation, and elsewhere in Indian country where EPA has primacy (excluding compliance data for Alaska Native Villages outside of Indian country). The Alaska Native Villages are not located in Indian country; therefore, the state of Alaska is the primacy agency with oversight of these water systems. Similarly, compliance figures for 18 PWSs located in Oklahoma are not included in this section of the report. Primacy over these facilities depends upon the Indian country status of those facilities. That status is currently under review by EPA. Therefore, this information can be found in the state reports for Alaska and Oklahoma, respectively. However, the states do not separate tribal information from non-tribal information in their state reports.

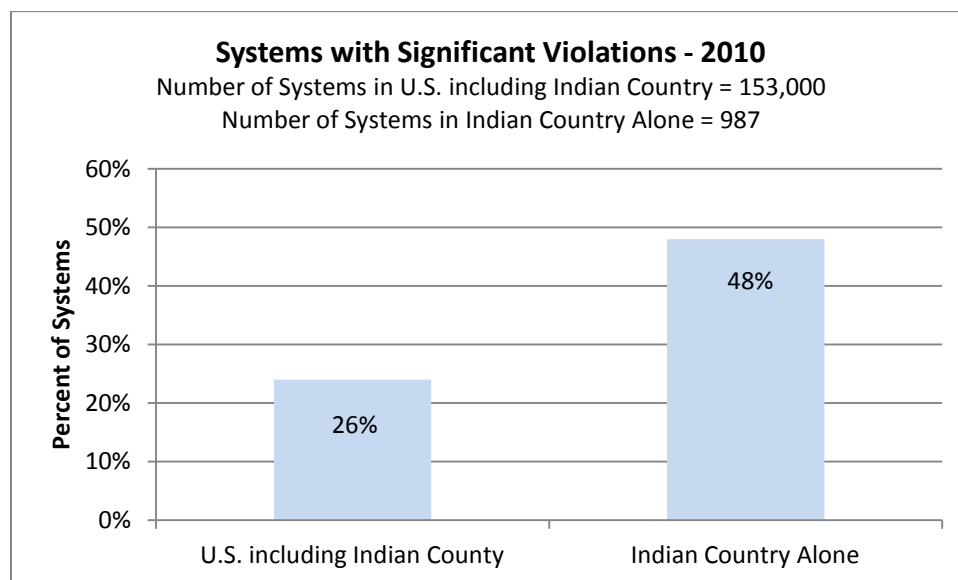
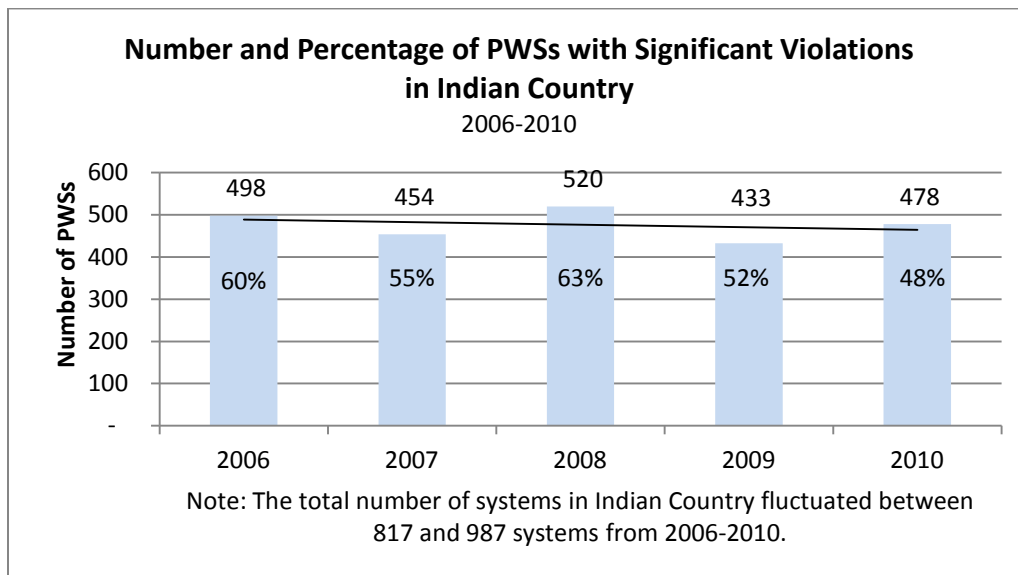
Inventory of PWSs by Size in Indian Country

In 2010, 987 PWSs served over 1 million users in Indian country. Small PWSs comprised 91 percent of all PWSs in Indian country. These small PWSs served approximately 43 percent of the people who received water from PWSs. This is in contrast to the U.S. as a whole including Indian country, 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. Thus, consumers of PWSs in Indian country are disproportionately affected by noncompliance challenges shared by small PWSs outside of Indian country.

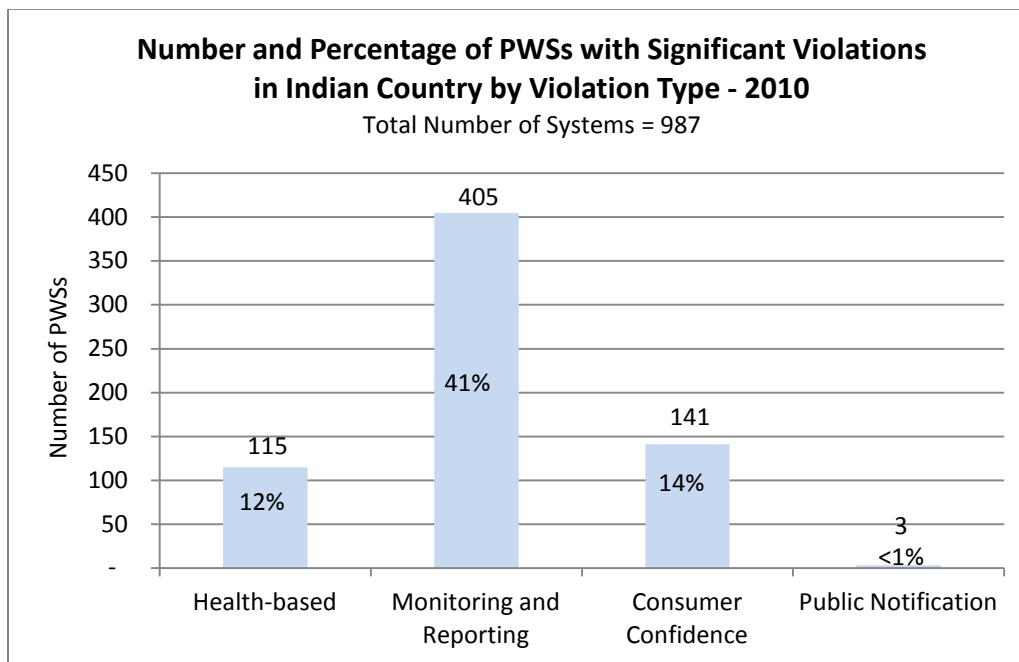


PWSs with Significant Violations of Any Type in Indian Country

In 2010, primacy agencies reported that 52 percent or 509 of the 987 PWSs in Indian country, serving approximately 688,750 consumers, had no significant violation of any type. Conversely, 48 percent of PWSs had at least one significant violation (including any health-based, certain monitoring and reporting, and certain notification violations) reported, almost twice the rate outside of Indian country (26 percent). This rate has been comparable from 2006-2010, the period for which trends were calculated. Some fluctuation from one year to the next is expected due to the large number of systems and potential violations. In addition, some fluctuation may be due to the cyclical nature of the chemical contaminant group monitoring requirements, which are on a three year schedule. EPA considers this percent of significant violations to be too high, and that further actions are necessary to improve noncompliance.



The types of violations reported by the 478 PWSs (48 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 greater than the 478 PWSs that violated at least one NPDWR because some systems violated multiple NPDWRs.

PWSs with Health-Based Violations in Indian Country

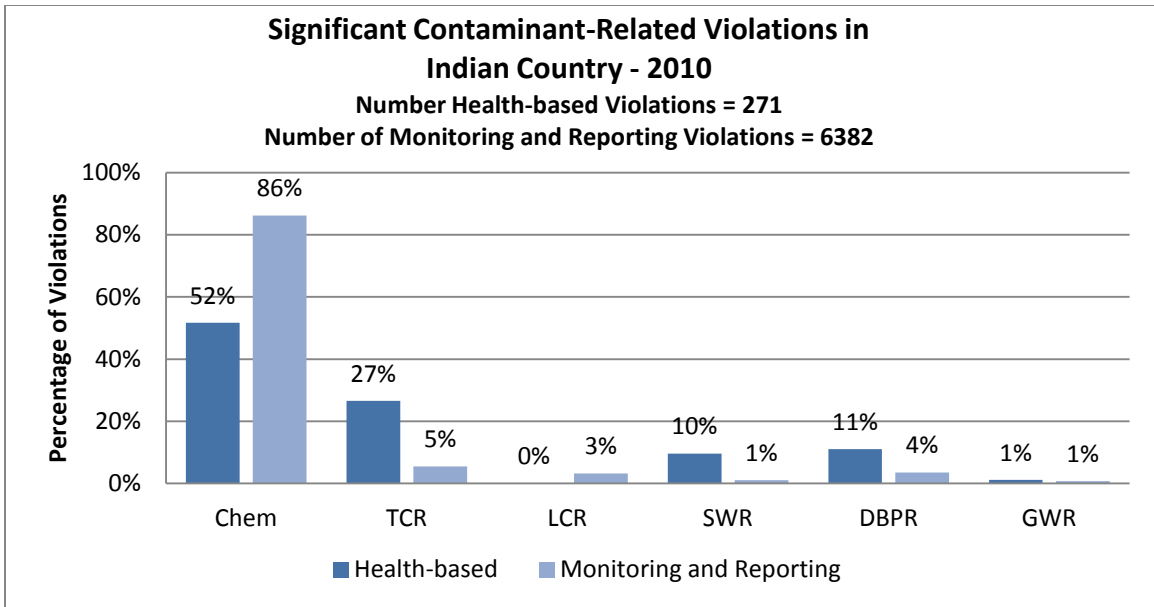
Twelve percent of PWSs (115 systems) in Indian country had health-based violations in 2010. These PWSs served 132,291 or 11 percent of consumers in 2010.

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 PWS's 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 2010, 41 percent (405 PWSs) in Indian country had significant monitoring and reporting violations.

Contaminant-Related 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 (86 percent). Exceedances of the MCL for the Chemical Contaminant Group were the most frequently reported health-based violations, making up 52 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 2010.

EPA Response to Violations in Indian Country

In 2010, EPA devoted significant financial and staff resources to improve compliance in Indian country.

Assistance

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 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);
- 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.

EPA coordinates many of these activities with other Federal agencies, including the Indian Health Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, non-governmental organizations and inter-tribal consortia, including the Native American Water Association, the National Rural Water Association, and the Rural Community Assistance Partnership work with EPA and the tribal water system officials to meet the SDWA requirements.

Enforcement

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

If enforcement action is appropriate, EPA can initiate administrative orders, including emergency administrative orders, and refer civil and criminal cases to the Department of Justice. The “EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental Programs on Indian Reservations” (EPA Indian Policy, 11/8/84) and the “Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlined in the 1984 Indian Policy” (EPA Enforcement Principles) guide the Agency's approach to bringing civil administrative or judicial enforcement actions in Indian country.

Prioritization of PWSs for Enforcement⁵

Prior to 2010, EPA prioritized PWSs for formal enforcement if they met the criteria for “SNC” as defined for each NPDWR. A PWS may have been considered to be in SNC for one or more NPDWRs but not for others. Enforcement actions may have been initiated for particular violations at a system but not for other violations at the same system.

Beginning in 2010, EPA and primacy agencies began implementing the revised ERP, 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 with minor reporting violations weighted least. All PWSs are ranked according to the weight 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 website at

http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/water/documents/policies/drinking_water_erp_2009.pdf

Both processes described above were employed during 2010, as the enforcement program transitioned from the old process to the new one.

About 24 percent of all PWSs in Indian country were in SNC at least once during 2010. Approximately 11-19 percent of all systems in Indian country were in SNC in any given quarter, with a general decrease over the calendar year. These rates are more than twice those at PWSs in the U.S. as a whole.

In 2010, EPA took 18 enforcement actions at tribal PWSs.

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 a PWS 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.

⁵ 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.

Financial Assistance to PWSs in Indian Country

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

From the national PWSS programs allotment for FY2010 EPA set aside \$6,803,100 for activities in Indian country. These funds are available to support tribes that have received primacy, 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;
- Certifying laboratories; and
- Conducting sanitary surveys.

EPA distributes funds to improve the infrastructure of PWSs to achieve compliance. Each year, 2 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 2010 set-aside amounted to \$27,740,000. These funds are used for:

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

Part 3. Conclusions and Recommendations

Compliance and Enforcement at U.S. Public Water Systems

The data reported by primacy agencies indicate that 74 percent of PWSs in the U.S. had no significant violation of any type. Conversely, 26 percent of PWSs did have at least one significant violation. That rate was less than 28 percent of PWSs in 2010, but the rate remained fairly constant between 2006 and 2010, the period for which trends were calculated.

The data reported by primacy agencies indicate that 7 percent of PWSs, serving about 23.7 million consumers, had violations of health-based standards in 2010. EPA believes that these rates are too high and that additional efforts are necessary to improve compliance.

In 2010, about 24,768, or 16 percent, of all PWSs had significant monitoring and reporting violations. This was decrease of 18 percent of all PWSs in 2009. Failure to monitor and report prevents systems and consumers from knowing whether drinking water standards are being met.

Prior to 2010, EPA prioritized PWSs for enforcement if they met the criteria for “SNC” as defined for each NPDWR or rule. Beginning in 2010, EPA and primacy agencies began implementing the revised ERP, which changed the prioritization process to one that is more protective of public health. While both approaches to determining SNC use the same SDWIS data reported by primacy agencies, the differences between the pre-2010 and 2010 make annual trend comparisons difficult. However, using the new approach under the ERP, trends on a quarterly basis for 2010 show a general decrease for the calendar year were approximately 4-6 percent of all PWSs were in SNC in any given quarter with about 9 percent of all PWSs were in SNC at least once during 2010.

Compliance and Enforcement at Public Water Systems in Indian Country

In 2010, primacy agencies reported that 48 percent of PWSs (478) in Indian country had a significant violation of some type. This rate fluctuated somewhat since 2006, ranging from 48-61 percent. These rates are consistently and significantly higher in Indian country than outside of Indian country. 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 should ensure the same degree of protection of human health and environmental protection in Indian country as elsewhere in the U.S.

EPA regions reported that 12 percent of the PWSs in Indian country had health-based violations in 2010.

EPA regions reported that 41 percent of PWSs in Indian country had significant monitoring and reporting violations in 2010. 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.

About 24 percent of all PWSs in Indian country were in SNC at least once during 2010. Approximately 11-19 percent of all systems in Indian country were in SNC in any given quarter, with a general decrease over the calendar year. These rates are more than twice those at PWSs in the U.S. as a whole.

Conclusions

The rates at which significant violations occur, according to data provided by primacy agencies, was substantially unchanged from 2008 and in fact over five years for which trends were calculated. EPA considers these rates to be too high, and that further actions are necessary to improve noncompliance.

However, the number of PWSs in SNC decreased steadily over the past five years. This reflects efforts on the part of EPA and states to provide assistance and other informal means to prevent noncompliance, address violations in a timely manner, and return violating 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 drinking water systems in Indian country are much more likely than those outside of Indian country to be in SNC. 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. EPA is aware of inaccuracies and underreporting of some data in this system. EPA is working with the primacy agencies to improve the quality of the data.

Recommendations

1. Continue to Improve Compliance

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

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/>) website containing data on PWS compliance;
- Encouraging states to issue annual 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 violations to compliance and to deter future violations. EPA and primacy agencies will continue to implement the 2009 ERP, which has already resulted in a decreasing in the number of PWSs in SNC.

EPA will continue to work with primacy agencies as they implement the ERP 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. Recognizing the challenges facing these drinking water systems, EPA provides tools, 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. EPA's capacity development includes:

- Conduct 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) website, a source of free information on current and developing SDWA requirements (as well as technical assistance, peer counseling, and financial guidance). LGEAN can be accessed on the internet at www.lgean.org or by calling toll-free 1-877-TO-LGEAN (865-4326).
- The Financing for Environmental Compliance website providing financial and technical assistance resources to help communities create a plan to finance environmental capital assets. The website can be accessed at: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/financing/steps>.
- 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>.

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 website 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

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

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 Rule (CCR)

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.

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product Rule (DBPR)

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

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 website at 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 Recycle 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.

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 groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, that serve more than 10,000 persons. The rule also includes provisions for states to conduct sanitary surveys for surface water PWSs regardless of system size.

Large System

For purposes of this report, large systems are those public water systems that serve more than 10,000 people.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

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

Monitoring and Reporting Violation

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

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 demonstrate its capacity both to enforce those regulations and to implement other activities necessary to ensure compliance.

In the absence of state or Tribal primacy, EPA assumes responsibility for administering the drinking water program for that area. Of the 56 eligible States (defined to include Commonwealths, Territories, and the District of Columbia), all but Wyoming and the District of Columbia have primacy. During calendar year 2010, 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.

Radionuclides

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

Significant 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 Limits (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 people.

Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)

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

Total Coliform Rule (TCR)

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

Transient Non-community Water System

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

Treatment Technique

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

Variances and Exemptions

A public water system that cannot comply with a drinking water standard because of poor source water quality, or, in the case of small 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.

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

Rule	Violation Type	Description	SDWIS Violation Code¹	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	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.	9	
Lead and Copper Rule	Initial lead and copper tap	Either failed to collect the initial tap samples, and then failed to correct that omission within a) 3 months for large systems, b) 6 months for medium systems or c) 12 months for small systems; or failed to submit the associated report.	51	5000
	Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap	Failure to collect 1 or more required samples.	52	5000

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

Rule		Violation Type	Description	SDWIS Violation Code¹	SDWIS Contaminant Code
Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts		Regular monitoring	Failure to collect any required samples ² .	27, 30, 35	By contaminant
Ground Water Rule		Monitoring	Monitoring of Treatment (unfiltered/GWR)	31	
C h e m	Phase I, II, IIB and V Rules	Regular monitoring	Failure to collect any required samples ² .	03, 04	By contaminant
	Radionuclides	Regular monitoring	Failure to collect any required samples ² .	03, 04	4000, 4100, 4010, 4006, 4101, 4102, 4174

- 1 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED) makes no distinction between the sampling violations and the reporting violations associated with a sample collection requirement. Both violations are reported under the same violation code.
- 2 Failure to collect "any required sample" means none of the required samples were collected.

**TABLE A-2: SUMMARY OF DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS DURING 2010**

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

Appendix B

Summaries of State 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 2010, 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 8 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 2010.

EPA prepared reports for the District of Columbia and Wyoming, which did not have primary enforcement responsibility for drinking water in calendar year 2010.

Violations for 2010

EPA summarizes the number of MCL/ MDRL,TT and significant monitoring and reporting violations¹ reported by each state in six categories:

- Violations of chemical contaminant requirements⁶
- Violations of the Total Coliform Rule
- Violations of the Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule
- Violations of the Lead and Copper Rule
- Significant Notification or Consumer Confidence Rule Violations
- Violations of the Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts Rule.

¹ A comprehensive definition of significant monitoring and reporting violations appears in Appendix A.

⁶ MCL and significant monitoring violations for organic, inorganic, total trihalomethane (TTHM), nitrate and nitrite, and radionuclide contaminants.

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

2010 Totals

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

Systems in Violation

Systems in Violation is defined as the number of different systems with a reported violation of this type. Some states counted a system with multiple violations or violations in more than one category as one violating system. Other states counted a violating system each time it had a violation, or once for each of the regulatory categories in which it had a violation. If EPA's review of a state's report indicated some violating systems were counted more than once, an asterisk notes that the state's number possibly over counts violating systems.

Variations and Exemptions

Fourteen violations of variations or exemptions were reported by the primacy agencies during 2010.

Where to Obtain the 2010 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.

Table B-1: Summary of Elements Reported in the 2010 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 ¹
		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
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
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	X
Idaho	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT.											
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT.											
Maine	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
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Minnesota	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Montana	X	X	X	X	X						X	
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Nevada	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
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
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
New York	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X
Northern Mariana Islands	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
Oregon		X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X
Pennsylvania		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
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X

Table B-1: Summary of Elements Reported in the 2010 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 ¹
		CCR	MCL	M/R	TT							
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Texas	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT.											
Utah	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
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 2010 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	NR	199
Alaska	1,556	667	5,610*
American Samoa	16	12	535
Arizona	1,573	868	2,444
Arkansas	1,111	330	622
California	7,781	1,307	2,276
Colorado	NR	NR	2,646
Connecticut	2,605	1,452**	3,171
Delaware	496	62	180
District of Columbia	10	4	7
Florida	5,534	630	1,695*
Georgia	NR	NR	1,469
Guam	9	1	1
Hawaii	130	23	59
Idaho	1,957	592	2,112
Illinois	5,761	635	4,838
Indiana	4,221	1,475	3,327*
Iowa	1,966	488**	1,020*
Kansas	1,035	339	398
Kentucky	NR	143	668
Louisiana	1,410	381	630
Maine	1,875	NR	1,250
Maryland	3,559	NR	1,404
Massachusetts	NR	NR	1,159
Michigan	11,302	1,955	4,037*
Minnesota	7,128	NR	423
Mississippi	NR	210	356
Missouri	2,797	NR	2,056
Montana	NR	670	3,420

State	Total Number of Regulated Systems	Total Number of Systems with Significant Violations	Total Number of Significant Violations
Navajo Nation	163	46	160
Nebraska	1,319	NR	596
Nevada	558	207	1,064
New Hampshire	2,483	NR	1,415
New Jersey	3,950	NR	2,694
New Mexico	1,195	685	1,022*
New York	8,979	3,967	7,069
North Carolina	6,139	NR	5,211
North Dakota	512	74	138*
Northern Mariana Islands	75	NR	964
Ohio	NR	NR	2,861
Oklahoma	1,641	1,122	2,519
Oregon	NR	1,130	3,962
Pennsylvania	9,298	2,611	12,330*
Puerto Rico	490	NR	2,321
Rhode Island	490	134	168*
South Carolina	1,448	152	240*
South Dakota	652	228	867*
Tennessee	853	150	280
Texas	6,961	2,746	5,442
Utah	NR	NR	4,172
Vermont	1,367	NR	666
Virgin Islands	305	167	370
Virginia	2,852	779	2,282
Washington	4,133	1,016	11,983
West Virginia	929	NR	330
Wisconsin	11,444	NR	1,851
Wyoming	787	190	288

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

** Possible over counting of violating systems.

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State of Alabama 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			108	8*
Total Coliform Rule	25	25			28	18
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	11	11
Consumer Confidence Report					1	1
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	26	13	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	199

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Alabama's 2010 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

E-mail: tsd@adem.state.al.us

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

State of Alaska 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	7	5			3,608	104
Total Coliform Rule	30	26			747	426
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			121	48	291	75
Lead and Copper Rule			13	12	403	225
Consumer Confidence Report					39	21
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	91	28	4	3	256	126
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,556
Total Number of Systems in Violation	667
Total Number of Violations	5610*

*The total number of violations in the report (5,620) differs from the calculated total (5,610) because of the inclusion of the 10 public notification violations.

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Alaska's 2010 State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Dept of Environmental Conservation
 Drinking Water Program
 555 Cordova Street
 Anchorage, AK 99501

Contact Name: Jeanine Oakland
 Telephone: (907) 269-2007
 Facsimile: (907) 269-7650
 Email: jeanine.oakland@alaska.gov

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

Web site: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/index.htm>

State of American Samoa 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	NR	NR			384	10*
Total Coliform Rule	60	8			5	4
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			67	5	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	5	5
Consumer Confidence Report					5	5
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	3	1	NR	NR	3	1
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	3	2

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	16
Total Number of Systems in Violation	12
Total Number of Violations	535

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2010 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Arizona 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	261	80*			489	273*
Total Coliform Rule	83	74			924	512
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	465	236
Consumer Confidence Report					222	120
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,573
Total Number of Systems in Violation	868
Total Number of Violations	2,444

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2010 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Arkansas 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	26	8*			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	93	70			234	154
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			19	10	29	10
Lead and Copper Rule			17	15	51	35
Consumer Confidence Report					65	57
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	65	33	0	0	10	8
Ground Water Rule			2	7	11	6

* Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,111
Total Number of Systems in Violation	330
Total Number of Violations	622

Where to Obtain the 2010 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 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	486	195*			27	24*
Total Coliform Rule	407	305			344	271
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			136	61	15	8
Lead and Copper Rule			7	6	378	342
Consumer Confidence Report					358	277
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	102	36	8	8	8	7
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,781
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,307
Total Number of Violations	2,276

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2010 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Colorado 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	386	60			1,402	144
Total Coliform Rule	38	28			272	205
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			51	27	77	44
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	107	73
Consumer Confidence Report					43	34
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	102	21	4	2	137	84
Ground Water Rule			0	0	26	26

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,646

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Rick Koplitz
 WQCD Drinking Water Compliance Assurance Unit
 Telephone: (303) 692-3664
 Email: rick.koplitz@state.co.us

Web site: <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater>

State of Connecticut 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	79	22			2,126	193
Total Coliform Rule	212	159			391	305
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	4	4
Lead and Copper Rule			12	11	101	97
Consumer Confidence Report					142	114
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	31	18
Ground Water Rule			11	10	62	49

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,605
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,452*
Total Number of Violations	3,171

* Possible over counting of violating systems.

Where to Obtain the 2010 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 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	25	17			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	50	39			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	29	24
Consumer Confidence Report					67	21
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	2	2	NR	NR	0	0
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	4	4

State report gives different counts in several tables, counts from the tables that list the systems in violation are shown here.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	496
Total Number of Systems in Violation	62
Total Number of Violations	180

Where to Obtain the 2010 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 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

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	2	1			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	1	1	0	0	4	4
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	10
Total Number of Systems in Violation	4
Total Number of Violations	7

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

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

Wendy Gray, P.E.
 Acting District of Columbia PWSS Direct Implementation Team Leader
 Drinking Water Branch (3WP21)
 U.S. EPA Region III
 1650 Arch Street
 Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029
 Telephone: (215) 814-5673
 Fax: (215) 814-2302
 E-mail: gray.wendy@epa.gov

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

State of Florida 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	27	15			696	126
Total Coliform Rule	132	116			358	280
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			3	3	47	43
Consumer Confidence Report					6	6
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	235	64	0	0	173	85
Ground Water Rule			0	0	18	16

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,534
Total Number of Systems in Violation	630
Total Number of Violations	1,695*

*The total number of violations in the report (1,727) differs from the calculated total (1,695) because of the inclusion of the 32 public notification violations.

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 3520
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

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

State of Georgia 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	37	34*			2	1
Total Coliform Rule	79	70			460	349
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	2	2
Lead and Copper Rule			3	2	355	290
Consumer Confidence Report					480	408
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	24	10	16	16	11	11
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

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

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Department of Natural Resources
 Environmental Protection Division
 Drinking Water Data Management/Reporting Unit
 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, Suite 1362 East
 Atlanta, GA 30334

Attention: Christopher Smith

Telephone: (404) 651-5162
 Email: chris.smith@dnr.state.ga.us

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

Guam 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

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

2010

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

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2010 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Hawaii 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			48	16*
Total Coliform Rule	1	1			7	7
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	1	1
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	130
Total Number of Systems in Violation	23
Total Number of Violations	59

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Hawaii 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., Environmental Program Manager
 Telephone: (808) 586-4258
 Fax: (808) 586-4351
 E-mail: sdwb@doh.hawaii.gov

Web site: <http://Hawaii.gov/health/environmental/sdwb/index.html>

State of Idaho 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	173	51*			1,146	156*
Total Coliform Rule	163	129			327	246
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			20	10	25	15
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	86	72
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	9	3	NR	NR	95	54
Ground Water Rule			31	31	36	28

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,957
Total Number of Systems in Violation	592
Total Number of Violations	2,112

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2010 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Illinois 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	234	108*			3,941	222*
Total Coliform Rule	107	100			181	160
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			15	14	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			3	3	71	64
Consumer Confidence Report					65	60
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	43	26	4	1	172	127
Ground Water Rule			0	0	2	2

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,761
Total Number of Systems in Violation	635
Total Number of Violations	4,838

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Illinois EPA
 Bureau of Water, Compliance Assurance Section
 1021 North Grand Avenue East
 Springfield, IL 62794

Contact: Mike Crumly
 Email: mike.crumly@illinois.gov
 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 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	52	38*			990	380*
Total Coliform Rule	349	301			1,290	952
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	3	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			5	5	65	51
Consumer Confidence Report					85	77
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	21	7	4	2	40	22
Ground Water Rule			4	3	103	91

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,221
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,475
Total Number of Violations	3,327*

*The total number of violations in the report (3,327) differs from the calculated total (3,013).

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

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

Telephone: (317) 234-7430 or (317) 234-7435

State of Iowa 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	88	37			191	136
Total Coliform Rule	231	124			425	216
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	25	12
Consumer Confidence Report					18	18
Disinfection Byproducts Rule**	1	1	0	0	37	35
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

* Possible over counting of violating systems.

**TTHM and HAA are included in the Chemical Contaminant Group.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,966
Total Number of Systems in Violation	488*
Total Number of Violations	1,020**

* Possible over counting of violating systems.

**The total number of violations in the report (1,020) differs from the calculated total (1,021).

Where to Obtain the 2010 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

Facsimile: (515) 725-0348

State of Kansas 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	114*	44			1	1
Total Coliform Rule	66**	58**			22**	9**
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			33	11	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	31	29
Consumer Confidence Report					32	32
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	84	29	12	4	0	0
Ground Water Rule			1	1	2	2

* Summary table indicates 111 violations, but adding the violation categories results in 114.

**State report gives different counts in multiple places, counts from the summary table are shown here. Note that the tables listing the violating systems has the Monitoring and Reporting and MCL numbers inverted.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,035
Total Number of Systems in Violation	339
Total Number of Violations	398

Where to Obtain the 2010 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>

Commonwealth of Kentucky 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			402	18
Total Coliform Rule	23	21			19	7
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			17	13	11	2
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	49	34
Consumer Confidence Report					48	30
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	70	27	5	3	23	11
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	143
Total Number of Violations	668

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Frank Hall
 Telephone: (502) 564-3410 ext. 4959

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

State of Louisiana 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	6	6			NR	NR
Total Coliform Rule	82	72			43	42
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			10	5	49	6
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	250	222
Consumer Confidence Report					105	86
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	40	15	10	7	13	8
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	22	20

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,410
Total Number of Systems in Violation	381
Total Number of Violations	630

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2010 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Maine 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	51	19*			220	178*
Total Coliform Rule	226	121			657	421
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	32	29
Consumer Confidence Report					3	3
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	41	13	NR	NR	20	20
Ground Water Rule**			NR	NR	NR	NR

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

** Maine's reporting system does not allow for tracking of Groundwater Rule violations. Failure to monitor violations are entered as TC Failure to Monitor violations.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,875
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,250

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The state report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Maryland 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring*	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	60	37			229	136**
Total Coliform Rule	323	238			446	215
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			7	7	10	5
Lead and Copper Rule			39	39	75	70**
Consumer Confidence Report					69	68
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	82	6	0	0	64	28
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

*Monitoring and Reporting violations are only reported for PWSs in Montgomery, Prince George's and Wicomico Counties.

**Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,559
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,404

Where to Obtain 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2010 state report did not provide information regarding public availability.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	17	11			715	81
Total Coliform Rule	223	138			94	48
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			73	69	5	5
Consumer Confidence Report					25	24
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	5	4	1	1	0	0
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,159

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Massachusetts' 2010 State Report is available by accessing the state's web site:

Web site: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking.htm>

State of Michigan 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	117	113			2,477	504
Total Coliform Rule	414	367			852	690
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	111	108
Consumer Confidence Report					3	3
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	9	2	1	1	30	16
Ground Water Rule			2	2	9	7

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	11,320
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,955
Total Number of Violations	4,037*

*The total number of violations in the report (4,037) differs from the calculated total (4,028) because of the inclusion of the 9 public notification violations.

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Noncommunity Drinking Water Program
 Environmental Health Programs Unit
 Drinking Water and Environmental Health Section (DWEHS)
 Mr. Daniel Dettweiler
 Telephone: (517) 241-1373
 E-mail: dettweilerd@michigan.gov

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

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

State of Minnesota 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	83	83*			8	6
Total Coliform Rule	210	210*			66	54
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			9	9*	11	7
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	17	17*
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	19	17
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

* Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,128
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	423

Where to Obtain the 2010 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
 Division of Environmental Health
 Drinking Water Protection Section
 625 North Robert Street
 P.O. Box 64975
 St. Paul, MN 55164-0975
 Telephone: (651) 201-4700

Web site: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/com/dwar/report10.html>

State of Mississippi 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			42	2
Total Coliform Rule	48	43			35	27
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	30	29
Consumer Confidence Report					107	85
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	47	19	0	0	45	38
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	210
Total Number of Violations	356

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2010 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Missouri 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	118	22*			214	203*
Total Coliform Rule	292	234			1,003	567
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	121	117
Consumer Confidence Report					63	63
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	36	11	0	0	8	8*
Ground Water Rule			23	22	175	142

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,797
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,056

Where to Obtain the 2010 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 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 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	51	21			2,531	229
Total Coliform Rule	162	122			460	309
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			19	10	8	5
Lead and Copper Rule			3	3	74	67
Consumer Confidence Report					82	72
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	20	9	0	0	10	5
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	670
Total Number of Violations	3,420

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

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

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

Navajo Nation 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	4	4*			NR	NR
Total Coliform Rule	13	12			60	25
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	8	8
Consumer Confidence Report					71	25
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	4	4

* Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	163
Total Number of Systems in Violation	46
Total Number of Violations	160

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

EPA did not receive the 2010 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Nebraska 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	186	75*			12	22*
Total Coliform Rule	255	194			109	101
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	2	2*
Lead and Copper Rule					4	4
Consumer Confidence Report					1	1
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	14	6	2	1	10	4*
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

* Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,319
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	596

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

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

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

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

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

State of Nevada 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	NR	NR			227	91
Total Coliform Rule	NR	NR			NR	NR
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	16	16
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	558
Total Number of Systems in Violation	207
Total Number of Violations	1,064

Where to Obtain the 2010 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 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	93	41*			491	60
Total Coliform Rule	202	157			376	283
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			12	12	21	20
Consumer Confidence Report					48	45
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	25	5	1	1	87	83
Ground Water Rule			6	6	51	49

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,483
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,415

Where to Obtain the 2010 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
 PO Box 95
 Concord, NH 03302-0095

Contact: Terri Sabbia
 Telephone: (603) 271-2923
 Email: theresa.sabbia@doit.nh.gov

Web site: http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/annual_report.htm

State of New Jersey 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	89	32*			1,612	408*
Total Coliform Rule	390	251			281	205
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	36	34
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	47	47
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	5	2	1	1	57	27
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	175	NR

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,950
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,694

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2010 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of New Mexico 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	143	55			114	6
Total Coliform Rule	74	58			167	104
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			26	11	19	4
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	166	122
Consumer Confidence Report					274	190
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	7	2	12	10	18	12
Ground Water Rule			2	2	0	0

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,195
Total Number of Systems in Violation	685
Total Number of Violations	1,022*

*The total number of violations in the report (2,166) differs from the calculated total (1,022) partially because of the inclusion of the 1,170 public notification violations.

Where to Obtain the 2010 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 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

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

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	8,979
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3,967
Total Number of Violations	7,069

Where to Obtain the 2010 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/2010/2010_compliance_report.htm

State of North Carolina 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	46	29*			2,642	2396*
Total Coliform Rule	248	193			1,382	818
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	146	137
Consumer Confidence Report					71	71
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	154	52	0	0	293	131
Ground Water Rule			1	1	228	96

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,139
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	5,211

Where to Obtain the 2010 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) 715-3222
 E-mail: Hornlean.Chen@ncdenr.gov

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

State of North Dakota 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	17	5			1	1
Total Coliform Rule	19	16			68	52
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	3	3
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	3	2	0	0	24	23
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	512
Total Number of Systems in Violation	74
Total Number of Violations	138*

*The total number of violations in the report (138) differs from the calculated total (135).

Where to Obtain the 2010 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 or (701) 328-5293
 Fax: (701) 328-5200
 E-mail: ltillots@nd.gov
 Web site: <http://www.ndhealth.gov/mf>

Northern Mariana Islands 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			940	5
Total Coliform Rule	5	4			4	4
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	8	4
Consumer Confidence Report					6	6
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	75
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	964

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Northern Mariana Islands report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

CNMI Division of Environmental Quality
 Safe Drinking Water Branch
 P.O. Box 501304
 Saipan, MP 96950
 Telephone: (670) 664-8500/01
 Fax: (670) 664-8540

Contact: Mr. Frank M. Rabauliman - Director
 Email: frankrabauliman@deq.gov.mp

Contact: Jose M. Kaipat - Manager
 Email: josekaipat@deq.gov.mp

Contact: Ms. Juliana Dela Rosa, SDWIS Administrator
 Email: julianadelarosa@deq.gov.mp

Website: <http://www.deq.gov.mp/section.aspx?seclD=5>
 Click on 2010 Annual Public Water System Compliance Report

State of Ohio 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	52	22			695	183
Total Coliform Rule	395	287			811	636
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	11	7
Lead and Copper Rule			64	51	446	390
Consumer Confidence Report					78	54
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	79	26	118	64	0	0
Ground Water Rule			1	1	109	106

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,861

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2010 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Oklahoma 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	160	48*			522	34*
Total Coliform Rule	84	75			995	501*
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			41	19	6	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	169	132
Consumer Confidence Report					438**	146**
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	336	89	101	34	105	43
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**CCR and PN are calculated together.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,641
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,122
Total Number of Violations	2,519

Where to Obtain the 2010 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
 Contact: Jamie Mungle

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

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

State of Oregon 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	60	27			1,404	88
Total Coliform Rule	283	209			1,211	740
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			76	22	265	89
Lead and Copper Rule			45	43	373	166
Consumer Confidence Report					143	44
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	18	7	2	2	82	26
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,130
Total Number of Violations	3,962

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

The 2010 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	131	71			4,781	708
Total Coliform Rule	430	365			1,405	1,096
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			155	3	148	51
Lead and Copper Rule			16	16	48	44
Consumer Confidence Report					165	165
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	95	43	49	28	1,677	816
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	9,298
Total Number of Systems in Violation	2,611
Total Number of Violations	12,330*

*The total number of violations in the report (12,330) differs from the calculated total (9,100).

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Telephone: (717) 787-5017

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

Keyword: drinking water

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			122	85*
Total Coliform Rule	206	110*			1,843	233
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			46	20	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	18	16
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	63	26*	NR	NR	22	22*
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

* Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	490
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,321

Where to Obtain the 2010 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
 Ponce de León Avenue, #431 Nacional Plaza
 9th Floor, 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 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	9	5			5	5
Total Coliform Rule	55	38			84	73
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	9	8
Consumer Confidence Report					4	4
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	2	1	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	13	13

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	490
Total Number of Systems in Violation	134
Total Number of Violations	168*

*The total number of violations in the report (168) differs from the calculated total (181).

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

State of South Carolina 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	32	17*			NR	NR
Total Coliform Rule	95	59			58**	40**
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	2	2
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	6	6
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	46	46*
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	10	10

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

** Values in the text of the report and the tables differ. Values from the text shown here.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,448
Total Number of Systems in Violation	152
Total Number of Violations	240*

*The total number of violations in the report (240) differs from the calculated total (249).

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

SCDHEC's Bureau of Water
 2600 Bull Street
 Columbia, SC 29201
 Attention: Bruce Bleau

Telephone: (803) 898-4154
 Facsimile: (803) 898-3795
 E-mail: bleaup@dhec.sc.gov

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

Any additional information not contained in the report may be obtained through SCDHEC's Freedom of Information Office at (803) 898-3880.

State of South Dakota 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	64	21			230	9
Total Coliform Rule	41	28			49	36
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			15	6	8	8
Consumer Confidence Report					8	7
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	76	74	42	35
Ground Water Rule			6	4	33	17

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	652
Total Number of Systems in Violation	228
Total Number of Violations	867*

*The total number of violations in the report (867) differs from the calculated total (572) because of the inclusion of the 295 public notification violations.

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

South Dakota's State 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 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			8	8
Total Coliform Rule	19	17			65	54
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			18	12	68	32
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					14	14
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	16	7	0	0	57	35
Ground Water Rule			0	0	15	14

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	853
Total Number of Systems in Violation	150
Total Number of Violations	280

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2010 state report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Texas 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	579	188*			1,154	65
Total Coliform Rule	181	166			1,462	661
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			25	12	2	2
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	1	1
Consumer Confidence Report					1,016	536
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	223	97	NR	NR	656	656
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	141	137

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,961
Total Number of Systems in Violation	2,746
Total Number of Violations	5,442

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2010 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Utah 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	2	2			3,603	226
Total Coliform Rule	79	69			222	162
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	164	101
Consumer Confidence Report					42	41
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	56	31
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	4,172

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Utah Department of Environmental Quality
 Division of Drinking Water
 P.O. Box 144830
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114

Attention: Colt Smith
 Telephone: (801) 536-4155
 Email: acsmith@utah.gov

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

State of Vermont 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	23	9*			137**	118*
Total Coliform Rule	56	53*			379	270*
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			8	1	36	33
Consumer Confidence Report					30	30
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	51	19	NR	NR	102	77
Ground Water Rule			2	2	1	1

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

** Violations are undercounted because contaminants were reported in groups (e.g., Inorganics, VOCs).

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,367
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	666

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

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

Water Supply Division
 Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation
 Agency of Natural Resources
 103 South Main Street
 Old Pantry Building
 Waterbury, VT 05671-0403

Contact: Julie Hackbarth
 Telephone: (802) 241-3410
 Email: julie.hackbarth@state.vt.us

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

Virgin Islands 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			NR	NR
Total Coliform Rule	34	22			3	3
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	330	159
Consumer Confidence Report					1	1
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ground Water Rule						

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	305
Total Number of Systems in Violation	167
Total Number of Violations	370

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2010 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

Commonwealth of Virginia 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	76	26			1,042	80
Total Coliform Rule	236	186			618	407
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			7	7	2	1
Lead and Copper Rule			22	21	99	89
Consumer Confidence Report					80	60
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	21	9	30	27	49	32
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,852
Total Number of Systems in Violation	779
Total Number of Violations	2,282

Where to Obtain the 2010 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: Robert A.K. Payne, Esq.

Telephone: (804) 864-7500
 Facsimile: (804) 864-7520
 Email: rob.payne@vdh.virginia.gov

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

State of Washington 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	87	83			10,858	474
Total Coliform Rule	33	32			642	443
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			22	11	4	3
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	80	80
Consumer Confidence Report					257	257
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

*Radionuclide Contaminants were not reported in the Chemical Contaminant Group

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,133
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,016
Total Number of Violations	11,983

Where to Obtain the 2010 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/ehp/dw/>

State of West Virginia 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	0	0			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	5	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	203	109
Consumer Confidence Report					110	52
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	10	8	0	0
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	929
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	330

Where to Obtain the 2010 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2010 state report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Wisconsin 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	121	55*			847	298*
Total Coliform Rule	385	399			420	354
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	15	15
Consumer Confidence Report					49	49
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	14	14
Ground Water Rule			0	0	NR	142

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	11,444
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,851

Where to Obtain the 2010 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/org/water/dwg/report_2010.pdf

State of Wyoming 2010 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2010

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	7	4			93	73
Total Coliform Rule	48	41			84	73
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	2	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	21	21
Consumer Confidence Report					6	6
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	15	10*	0	0	5	5
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	5	5

*Possible over counting of violating systems.

2010

Total Number of Regulated Systems	787
Total Number of Systems in Violation	190
Total Number of Violations	288

Where to Obtain the 2010 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

E-mail: r8eisc@epa.gov

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