



Providing Safe Drinking Water in America

2011 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

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Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (2201A)
Washington, DC 20460

EPA DOCUMENT 305R13002
December 17, 2013

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	1
Introduction	5
Part 1. Summary of Compliance and Enforcement at Public Water Systems throughout the U.S., including those in Indian Country	8
Part 2. Summary of Compliance, Enforcement, and Financial Assistance at Public Water Systems in Indian Country	14
Part 3. Conclusions and Recommendations	20

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Terms

APPENDIX B

Summaries of State Annual Compliance Reports

2011 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

Executive Summary

The United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is directed by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to annually report on public water system (PWS) compliance in the United States. To meet this requirement, EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) publishes the annual National Public Water Systems Compliance Report (Report) summarizing the incidence of significant violations, which include all health-based violations and a subset of other violations, as shown in Table A-1. The Report for 2011 documents that, while the majority of the U.S. population served by PWSs receives safe drinking water, many PWSs incurred significant violations of federal drinking water quality standards. The number of PWSs with significant violations decreased from 39,716 in 2010 to 37,631 in 2011.

In December 2011, there were 151,739 active¹ PWSs in the U.S. serving over 318 million users. Small PWSs² 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 violations³ reported to EPA by primacy agencies each year (that is, any health-based violation or certain monitoring and reporting violations where the facility fails to report water sampling results); and 2) the number of PWSs classified as being priorities for enforcement (that is, they have serious, repeated or continuing violations that make them a priority, as defined by the 2009 SDWA Enforcement Response Policy).

The number of PWSs with significant violations (i.e., health-based, certain monitoring and reporting, or certain notification violations) reported to EPA each year decreased incrementally between 2007 and 2011. The most frequently reported violations continue to be monitoring and reporting violations. PWSs, especially smaller ones, often lack the managerial capacity to ensure that monitoring and reporting schedules are followed. Failure to monitor or report is serious because it means that PWS operators, regulators and consumers do not know whether drinking water standards are being met.

¹ Active PWSs are defined as those PWSs that have operated for some period in the calendar year. This would include PWSs that are only operating during part of the year, such as summer campgrounds.

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

³ Details concerning significant violations can be found in Appendix A in Table A-1.

Beginning in 2010, EPA established a water system-based approach to addressing noncompliance with federal requirements in accordance with the revised Enforcement Response Policy (ERP) issued on December 8, 2009. This policy instituted a process for prioritizing systems for enforcement based on the number and types of violations at each system. Using this approach, all violations at a priority system are to be addressed in a timely manner in a joint response by the primacy agency. This approach returns systems to full compliance more efficiently than under the previous rule-by-rule approach, where incidences of significant noncompliance were likely addressed under separate responses focusing on violations under an individual rule. For more information on the 2009 ERP, see http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/drinking_water_erp_2009.pdf.

The number of PWSs classified as priorities for enforcement at some time during the calendar year decreased from 13,468 (9 percent of all systems) in 2010 to 8,172 (5 percent) in 2011. Primacy agencies made progress in addressing a backlog of noncompliance through compliance assistance and enforcement actions, while reporting those activities into the national data system.

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

Primacy agencies reported that approximately 25 percent of all PWSs in the U.S. had at least one significant violation in 2011. This rate is slightly lower than the rates reported in previous years. The data submitted by primacy agencies indicate that six percent of all PWSs in the U.S. serving approximately 18.7 million consumers had violations of health-based standards in 2011, while significant monitoring and reporting violations were reported for about 15 percent of all PWSs. In 2011, EPA and primacy agencies initiated 7,846 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.

Compliance and Enforcement in Indian Country

In 2011, 985 PWSs served over 1.2 million consumers in Indian country. EPA regions and the Navajo Nation⁵ reported that approximately 42 percent of all PWSs in Indian country had at least one significant violation in 2011. This rate of significant violations is lower than in 2010 and represents a downward trend since 2007. EPA regions and the Navajo Nation reported that 11 percent of PWSs in Indian country (serving 143,997 consumers) had health-based violations, while 34 percent of PWSs in Indian country had significant monitoring and reporting violations. In 2011, EPA and the Navajo Nation took 44 enforcement actions in Indian country.

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

⁴ For purposes of this report, enforcement actions include a variety of administrative, civil and criminal actions, and other actions that primacy agencies use to address violations.

⁵ The Navajo Nation has primacy for most, but not all, public water systems that are located on Navajo Reservations. Throughout this report references to the Navajo Nation relate only to those public water systems where they maintain primacy.

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 –either the state or territory in which the system is located, the Navajo Nation for most of the Navajo Reservation, 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 and EPA regional programs' data quality by conducting data verification audits and national data quality assessments, comparing primacy agencies' files and records with information in SDWIS/FED to verify accuracy, completeness and whether appropriate compliance determinations are made (that is, in accordance with federal regulations). These audits and assessments have shown that violation data are incomplete. EPA and primacy agencies are currently working together to devise a modern data system that will be instrumental in improving data accuracy and completeness.

In light of known underreporting, EPA recognizes that the findings in this report likely underestimate the actual level of noncompliance at PWSs in 2011. 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, the Navajo Nation, and EPA should continue working together to return violating PWSs to compliance as efficiently and effectively as possible. Pursuing the more holistic, systems-based approach to addressing noncompliance is an important element of improving performance among PWSs.

2. Improve Data Quality

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

3. Continue to Implement the 2009 Enforcement Response Policy

Primacy agencies will continue to pursue enforcement actions against violating public water systems, 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 ERP and provide training and support as needed.

4. Continue to Develop Capacity at Smaller Public Water Systems

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

5. Continue to Increase Transparency of Data

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

2011 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

Introduction

Purpose of Report

This annual *National Public Water Systems Compliance Report* summarizes and evaluates annual reports submitted by primacy agencies⁶ regarding compliance at public water systems (PWSs) of all types and sizes in the U.S. in calendar year 2011. 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 State Annual Compliance Reports

Scope of Report

This report discusses the incidence of significant violations at PWSs (see Table A-1 in Appendix A) as defined by the SDWA, occurring between January 1 and December 31, 2011, including:

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

A PWS is a system that provides water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year. EPA does not have the authority to regulate private drinking water wells that do not meet the above criteria. Therefore, data in this report are for PWSs only.

For purposes of this report, small systems are defined as those serving up to 3,300 customers. PWS size is generally related to 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

⁶ 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, which has primacy for most, but not all, PWSs that are located on Navajo lands. When this report mentions PWSs in the Navajo Nation, it refers to those PWSs for which the Navajo Nation exercises primacy. During calendar year 2011, EPA directly implemented the drinking water program in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and throughout all of Indian country, except for those PWS's under Navajo Nation primacy. EPA is responsible for submitting violation information into SDWIS for the areas where the Agency directly implements the program

maintain the system. Similarly, small PWSs may be unable or unwilling to charge users rates sufficient to cover the true cost of collecting, treating, and distributing the water. Lack of funding may cause small PWSs to delay needed capital improvements. Small PWSs (particularly non-community water systems) are often overseen by part-time administrators who are not environmental professionals, and the pay for the system operators may not be adequate to attract and keep someone with the necessary training and skills. If there are violations, small PWSs may not have the technical capabilities to correct the underlying problems. Because of the relationship between system size and the ability to achieve and maintain compliance, some of the findings in this report are discussed in terms of system size.

EPA's goal is to ensure that all citizens are provided with safe drinking water. EPA's Enforcement Response Policy (ERP) for the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program under the SDWA issued on December 8, 2009, recommends that formal enforcement action should be taken when assistance or informal enforcement action does not effectively return a PWS to compliance in a timely manner, regardless of the size, type, owner, operator or location of the system. The ERP establishes a framework for prioritizing PWSs for formal enforcement in order to ensure that those with the most severe violations are addressed. Systems with the most serious violations or combination of frequent or persistent violations are considered to be priorities for enforcement. When determining if a PWS is an enforcement priority, the ERP considers all unresolved violations within the past five years. The ERP provides that all violations at a PWS be addressed by 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 provision in the 2009 ERP, EPA expects this decline to continue. Data for 2011 confirms this expectation.

Source and Quality of Data

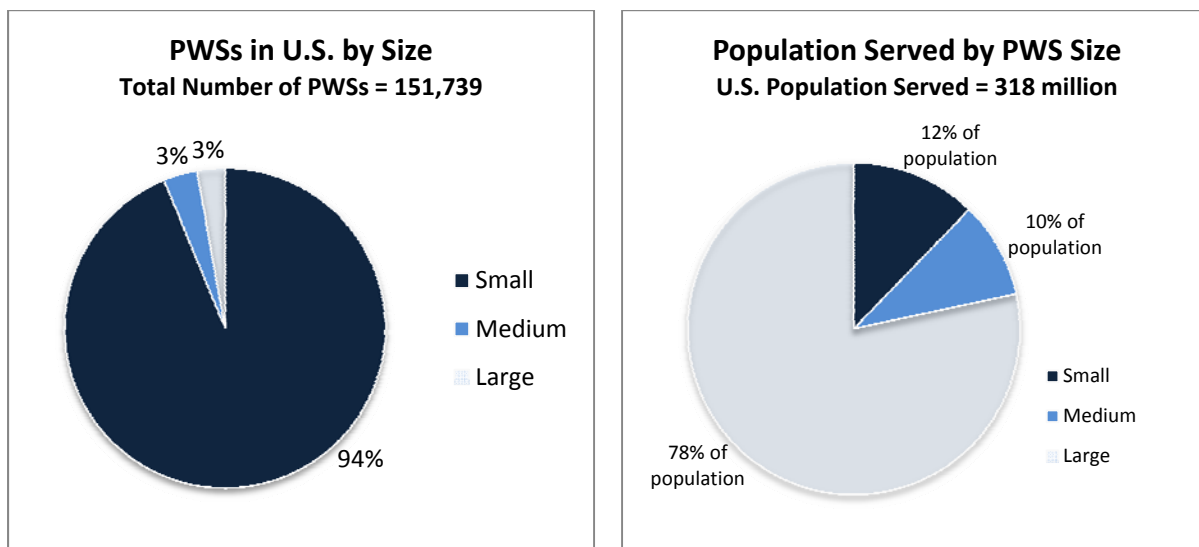
This report is based on violation types shown in Table A-1 (Appendix A) that occurred during calendar year 2011. EPA acknowledges that the data summarized in this report are incomplete. The data are housed in the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED). PWSs are required to take samples and test their water and report the results to their primacy agency—usually the state in which the system is located, or to EPA if the system is in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, or Indian country where a tribe does not have primacy. The primacy agency reviews the test results and other required reports and determines whether a violation has occurred. The primacy agency is required by EPA to enter all violation and enforcement data into SDWIS/FED; a finding of compliance is not required to be entered into SDWIS/FED.

Over the past decade, EPA has evaluated state and regional programs' data quality by conducting data verification audits and national data quality assessments. During these audits and assessments, EPA compares primacy agency files and records to information in SDWIS/FED to verify accuracy, completeness and whether appropriate compliance determinations are made (that is, in accordance with federal regulations). These audits and assessments have shown that data in SDWIS/FED were incomplete; however, the health-based violation data that were present in the database were accurate. Most of the missing data were associated with violations that were either not recognized as, or were not deemed to be, violations by primacy agencies. EPA and states have undertaken a number of activities to improve data quality, and are now working together to build a modern data system that will be instrumental in improving data accuracy and completeness.

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 2011 was 151,739, serving over 318 million consumers. The proportion of small PWSs to the total number of PWSs remained consistent with previous years at 94 percent.

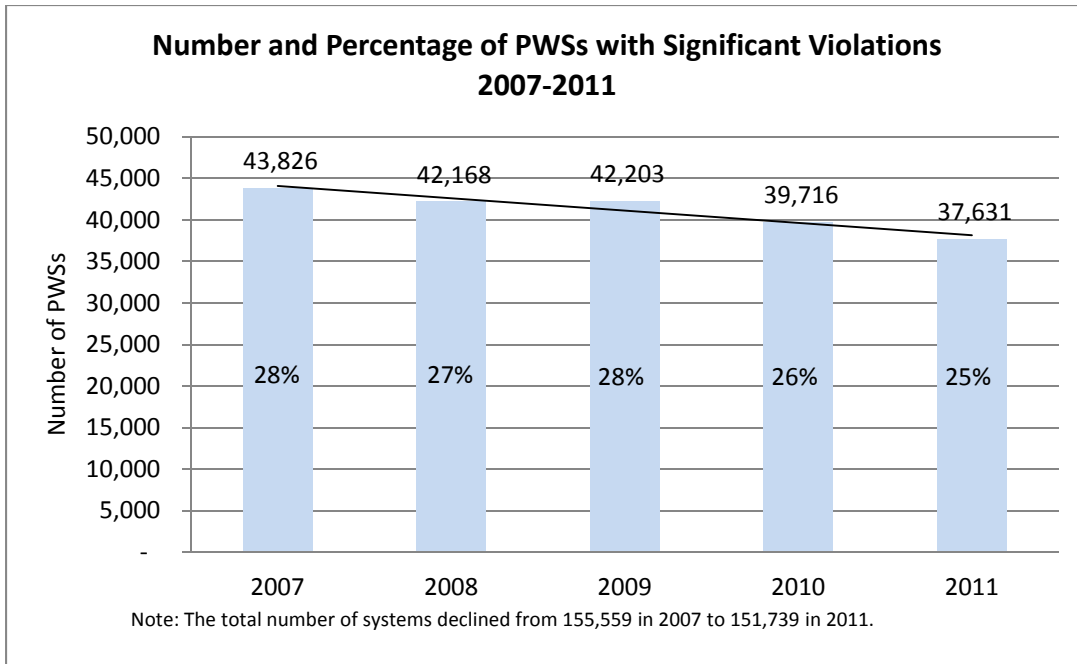


Small PWSs comprise the vast majority of all PWSs, but they serve just 12 percent of all consumers. For purposes of this report, small PWSs are defined as those serving 3,300 or fewer people. Small PWSs include both community water systems (those systems that serve the same individuals year-round), as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

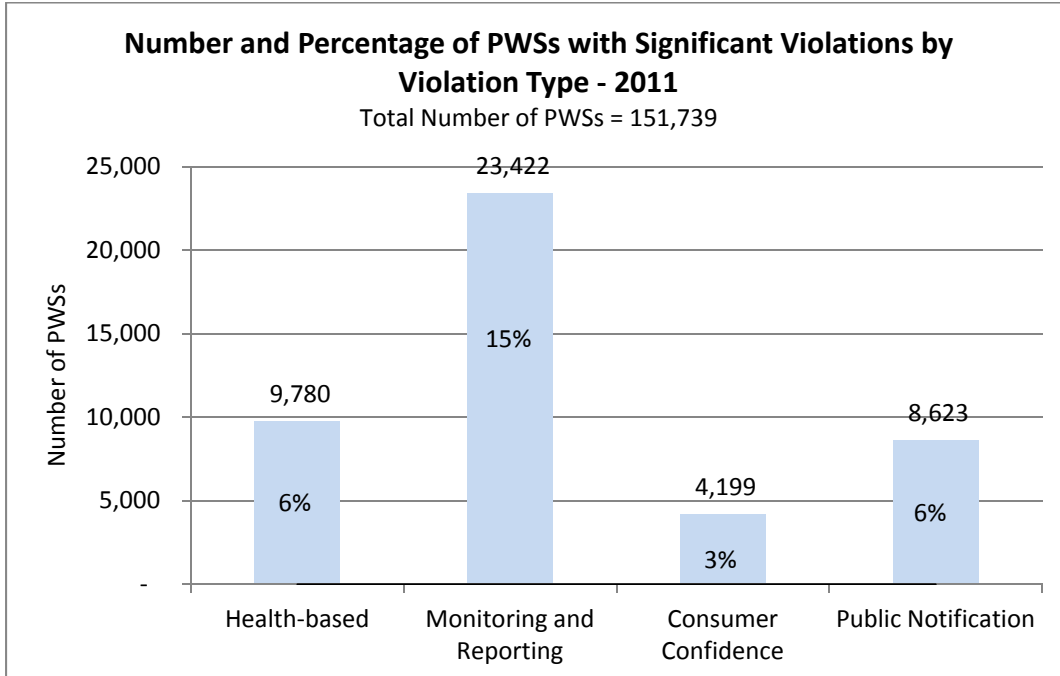
PWSs with Significant Violations of Any Type

In 2011, about 75 percent (114,108) of PWSs in the U.S., serving approximately 82 percent of the population, had no significant violation of any type, as reported by primacy agencies⁷. Significant violations include all violations of health-based standards, including exceedances of MCLs, 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 37,631 PWSs in 2011, representing about 25 percent of all active PWSs. This rate continues the general decrease in significant violations between 2007 and 2011.

⁷ All references to populations served throughout this report are approximate, because most consumers receive drinking water from more than one system (e.g., at home, at work, at parks or commercial establishments, etc.). Therefore, adding the number of users of all system types would result in a number greater than the entire U.S. population.



About one half 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 37,631 PWSs that violated at least one NPDWR, because some systems violated multiple NPDWRs.



PWSs with Health-Based Violations

Based on data reported by primacy agencies, 94 percent of PWSs (141,959) had no reported violations of health-based standards. Conversely, 6 percent of PWSs (9,870) did have reported health-based violations. These PWSs with reported health-based violations served approximately 18.7 million consumers in 2011.

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, MRDLs, and TTs. An MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. An MRDL is the highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in the drinking water. A TT is a required treatment process (such as filtration or disinfection) intended to prevent the occurrence of or deactivate a contaminant in drinking water. TTs are adopted where it is not economically or technologically feasible to monitor the level of a contaminant, such as microbes, where even single organisms that occur unpredictably or episodically can cause adverse health effects.

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

Public Water Systems with Significant Monitoring and Reporting Violations

If a system does not monitor the quality of its water, it is impossible for consumers and primacy agencies to know whether the water being served is meeting health-based standards. For this reason, a system's failure to monitor and report for an entire compliance period is a significant violation that must be addressed and corrected. In 2011, primacy agencies reported significant monitoring and reporting violations for about 15 percent of all PWSs (23,422). Approximately 55 percent of the 23,422 PWSs in 2011 had at least one violation of monitoring and reporting requirements of the Total Coliform Rule (TCR). While this percentage is high, it should be noted that the likelihood of occurrence for this type of violations is much higher than for other violations. Unlike the other NPDWRs, 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 monitoring and reporting violation.

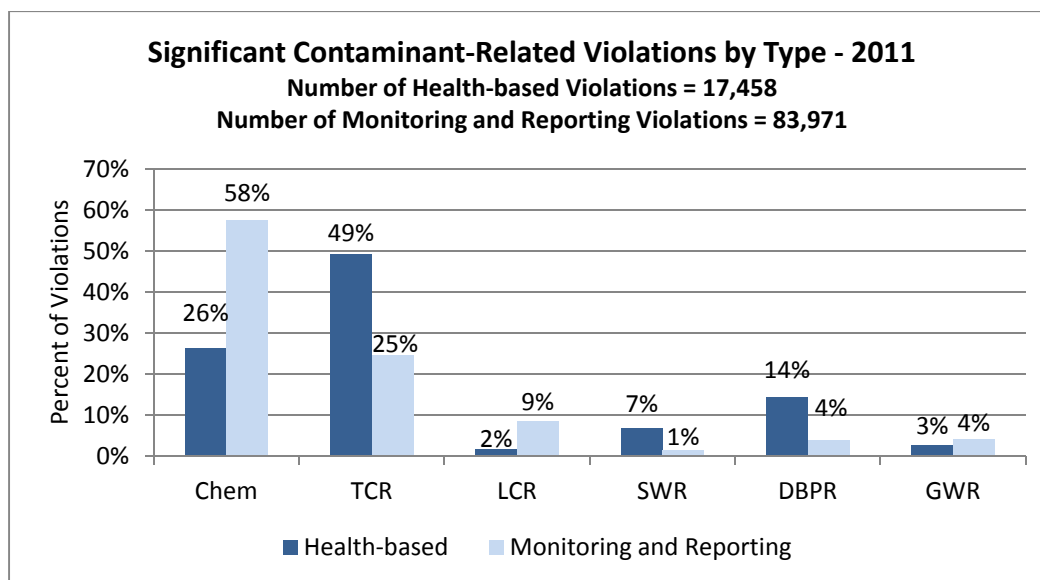
Contaminant-Related Violations Reported Most Frequently

In 2011, primacy agencies reported 17,458 health-based violations at 9,870 PWSs as well as 83,971 significant monitoring and reporting violations at 23,422 PWSs. Monitoring and reporting violations for the Chemical Contaminant Group were the most frequent monitoring and reporting violations, at 58 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, by rule, at which significant violations were reported to have occurred in 2011. The rules or rule categories in the graph include:

- 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 1 enhanced surface water treatment rule (LT1ESWTR), 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. Thirteen violations of variances or exemptions were reported by primacy agencies during 2011.

Primacy Agencies and EPA Response to Violations

Assistance

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

- Conducting on-site visits and sanitary surveys at PWSs (e.g., an on-site review of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operations, and maintenance to evaluate their adequacy in producing and distributing safe drinking water); sanitary surveys are required to be conducted at community water

- systems every 3-5 years and non-community water systems every five years.
- Helping PWSs identify and implement preventive measures.
 - Providing financial assistance for system improvements through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.
 - Reviewing water system plans and specifications.
 - Conducting training sessions.
 - Holding public information meetings.
 - Lending specialized monitoring equipment, such as handheld equipment.
 - 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 the 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 enforcement actions such as field visits, reminder letters, telephone calls, warning letters, and notices of violation.

Formal Enforcement

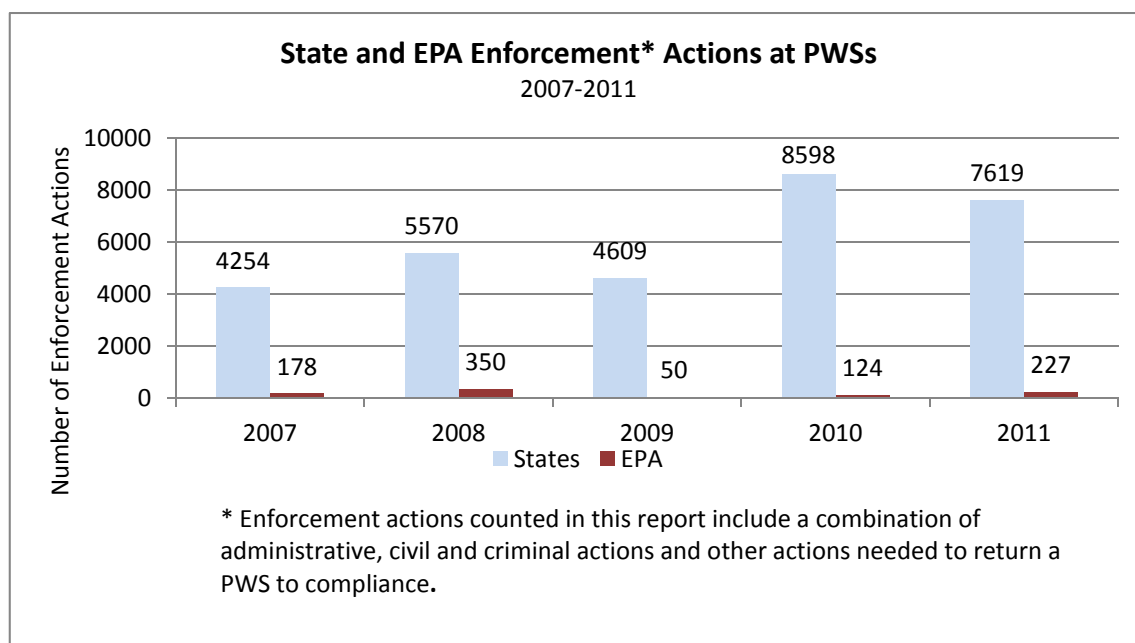
If a violation continues or recurs, the primacy agency must initiate a formal enforcement response that requires the violating PWS to return to compliance under an enforceable timetable. Formal enforcement responses include citations, administrative orders with or without penalties, civil referrals to attorneys general, or the U.S. Department of Justice, filing criminal charges, and other sanctions. The timetable establishes when a PWS must have taken all corrective actions needed to return to compliance. This may be years, particularly when new construction and/or equipment are needed to return a PWS to compliance. If there is a risk to public health, EPA and those entities with primacy, including the Navajo Nation, can issue emergency orders in accordance with the authority under Section 1431 of the SDWA that require the PWS to immediately take action to protect public health and return the system to compliance.

Prioritization of Systems for Enforcement

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. PWSs are then ranked according to the seriousness of their violations, with acute health-based violations weighted most heavily. This ranking allows primacy agencies to distinguish the systems with the most serious noncompliance and to allocate enforcement resources accordingly. This approach to prioritizing enforcement under the ERP returns PWSs to full compliance more efficiently than under the previous rule-by-rule approach. Under the rule-by-rule approach, incidences of significant noncompliance were determined separately for each rule based upon the level of noncompliance. The enforcement action was focused on the violations found under that one rule. Therefore, the incidences of significant noncompliance were likely addressed under separate responses focusing on violations under an individual rule, rather than addressing violations incurred by the PWS under all rules in a joint enforcement response. More detail about the prioritization and expectations for primacy agencies can be found in the ERP on EPA's website at http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/drinking_water_erp_2009.pdf.

A decrease in the number of PWSs classified as priorities for enforcement was seen from 2010 to 2011. About 5 percent (8,172 PWSs) of all PWSs were enforcement priorities at least once during 2011. This is down from 9 percent (13,468 PWSs) of all PWSs in 2010. Approximately 2-4 percent of all PWSs were enforcement priorities in any given quarter, as primacy agencies implemented the revised ERP.

In 2011, EPA and primacy agencies initiated 7,846 enforcement actions⁸ 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. Most of these actions were taken by states with primacy. EPA retains 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 may also initiate enforcement actions 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.

⁸ For purposes of this report, enforcement actions include a variety of administrative, civil and criminal actions, and other actions that primacy agencies use to address violations.

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

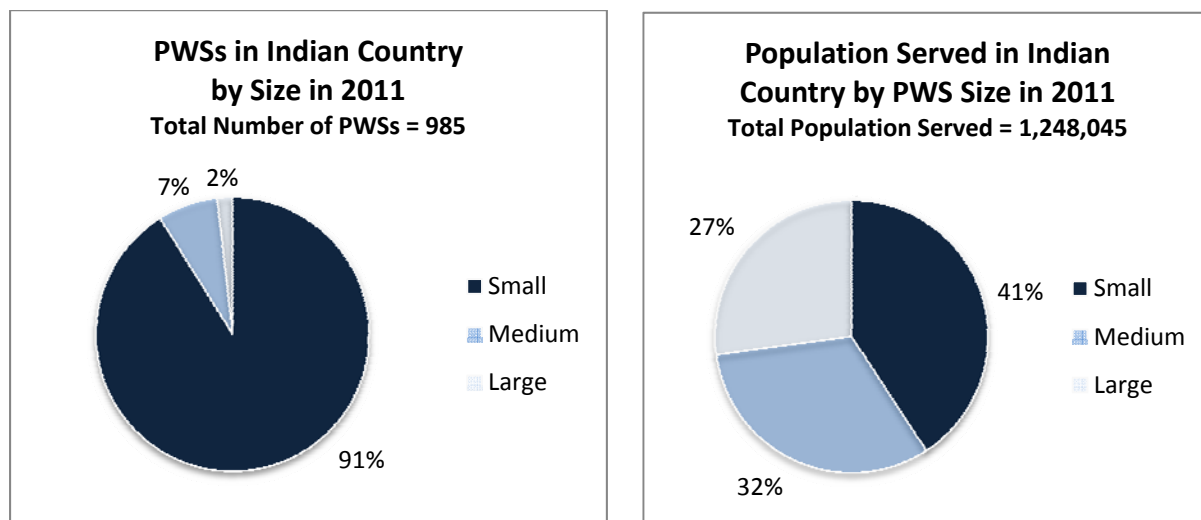
Implementation of SDWA in Indian Country

Federally-recognized Indian tribes may apply for primacy to administer the drinking water program provided they meet the requirements of Sections 1413 and 1451 of the SDWA. To date, only the Navajo Nation has 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 in Indian country where EPA has primacy. The data includes PWSs on the Navajo Nation that are not under Navajo primacy and PWSs in Indian country in Alaska. The state of Alaska is the primacy agency with oversight of PWSs for Alaska Native Villages. Similarly, this section excludes data for 18 PWSs serving Native Americans that are located in Oklahoma. Information on these facilities can be found in the state reports for Alaska and Oklahoma. However, the states do not separate tribal information from non-tribal information in their state reports.

Inventory of PWSs by Size in Indian Country

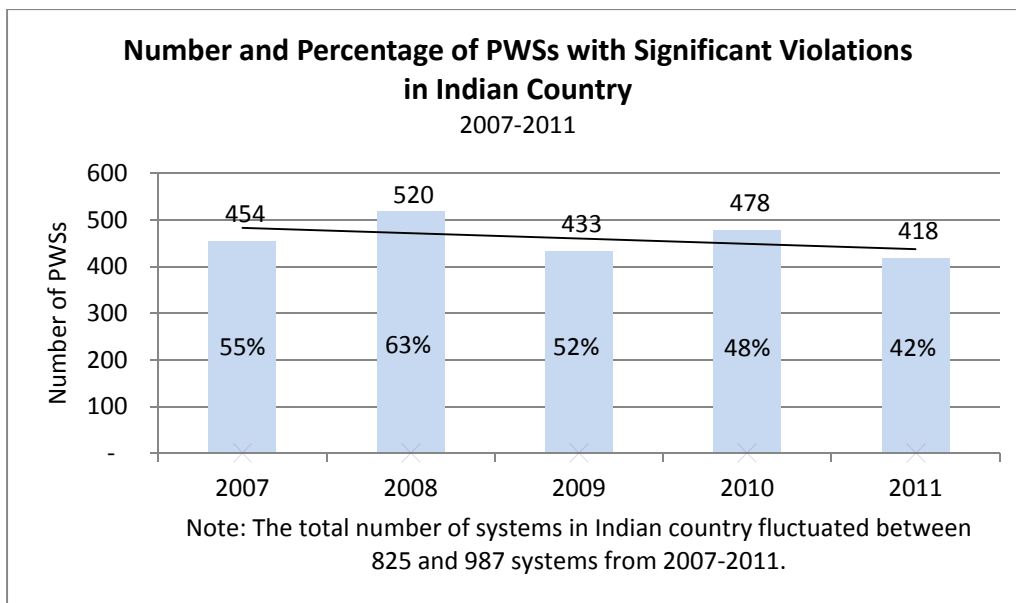
In 2011, 985 PWSs served over 1.2 million users in Indian country. Small PWSs comprised 91 percent of all PWSs in Indian country serving approximately 41 percent of the people in Indian country who received water from PWSs. This is in contrast to the U.S. as a whole where small PWSs comprise 94 percent of all PWSs and serve approximately 12 percent of all consumers. The percentage of small PWSs in Indian country with violations is greater than the percentage of small PWSs outside of Indian country with violations.



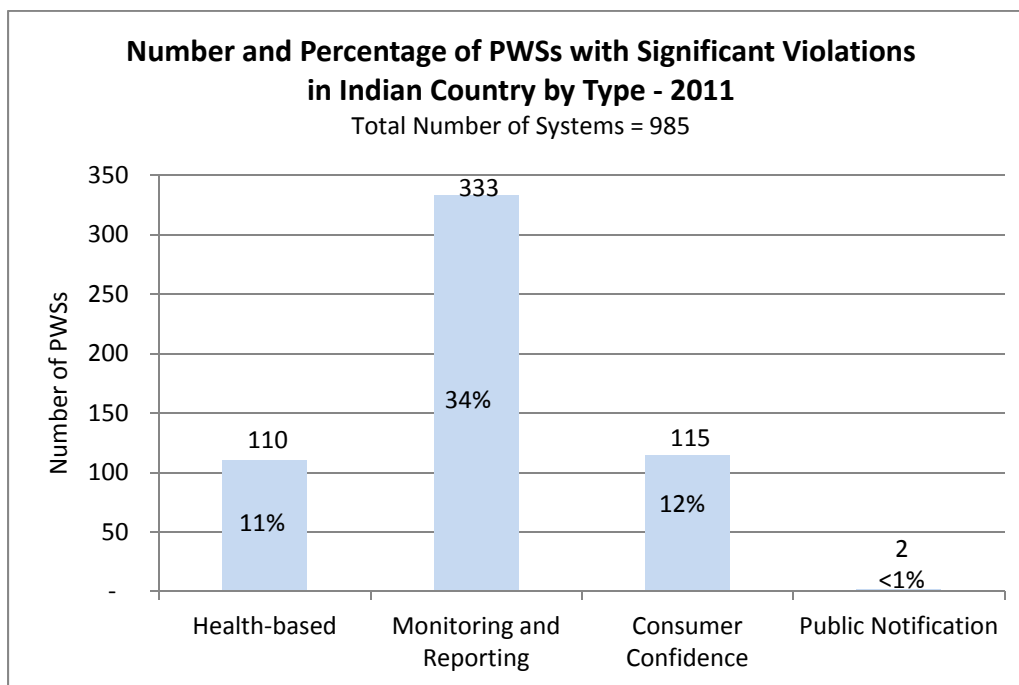
PWSs with Significant Violations of Any Type in Indian Country

In 2011, EPA and the Navajo Nation reported that 58 percent or 567 of the 985 PWSs in Indian country for which they have primacy, serving approximately 812,643 consumers, had no significant violation of any type. Conversely, 42 percent of PWSs had at least one significant violation reported, almost twice the rate outside of Indian country (25 percent). The rate has been largely declining over the period for which trends were calculated. Fluctuation from one year to the next occurs due to the large number of systems

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



The types of violations reported by the 418 PWSs (42 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

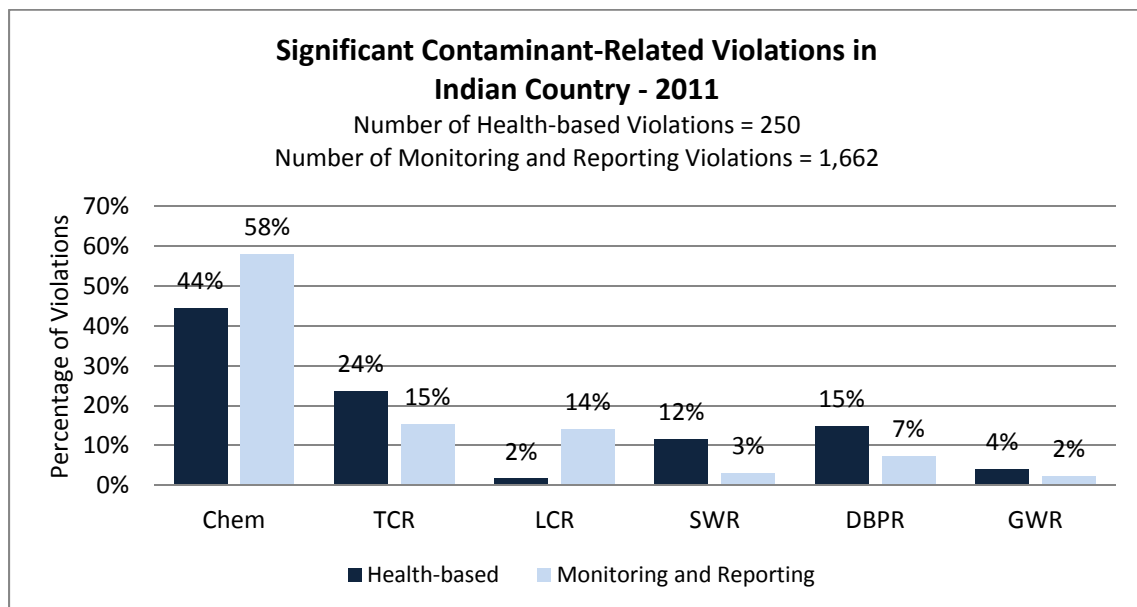
Eleven percent of PWSs (110 systems) in Indian country had health-based violations in 2011. These PWSs served twelve percent (143,997) of consumers in 2011.

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 2011, 34 percent of PWSs (333 systems) 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 (58 percent). Exceedances of the MCL for the Chemical Contaminant Group were the most frequently reported health-based violations, making up 44 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 2011.

EPA Response to Violations in Indian Country

In 2011, EPA devoted significant financial and staff resources to improve compliance in Indian country. The PWSs in Indian country consist mainly of smaller PWSs that face significant financial and technical

challenges in complying with NPDWRs.

Compliance Assistance for PWSs in Indian Country

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

- Conducting on-site visits and sanitary surveys at PWSs (e.g., an on-site review of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operations, and maintenance to evaluate their adequacy in producing and distributing safe drinking water; sanitary surveys are required to be conducted at community water systems every 3-5 years).
- Helping PWSs identify and implement preventive measures.
- Providing financial assistance for system improvements through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund tribal set-aside.
- Conducting training sessions.
- Holding public information meetings.
- Lending specialized monitoring equipment, such as handheld equipment.
- Publishing information and providing training events and other educational opportunities.

In many cases, EPA coordinates its assistance with other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's Indian Health Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Utility Service, and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, EPA works with non-governmental organizations and inter-tribal consortia, including the Native American Water Association, the National Rural Water Association, and the Rural Community Assistance Partnership to ensure compliance at PWS in Indian country.

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

Informal Enforcement for Violations in Indian Country

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

Formal Enforcement for Violations in Indian Country

If a violation continues or recurs at a PWS in Indian country, EPA or the Navajo Nation as 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 attorneys general or to the U.S. Department of Justice, filing criminal charges, and other sanctions. The timetable establishes when a PWS must have taken all corrective actions needed to return to compliance. This may be years, particularly when new construction and/or equipment are needed to return a PWS to compliance. If there

is risk to public health, EPA can issue emergency orders in accordance with the authority under Section 1431 of the SDWA that require the PWS to immediately take action to protect public health and return the system to compliance. In 2011, EPA and the Navajo Nation took 44 enforcement actions in Indian country⁹.

Prioritization of PWSs in Indian Country for Enforcement

Beginning in 2010, EPA and the Navajo Nation began implementing the revised ERP in Indian country, which changed the prioritization process to one that is more protective of public health. The policy also lays out expectations for timely and appropriate enforcement response. All unresolved violations at each PWS are considered in the prioritization process. Acute health-based violations are weighted most heavily in the prioritization. All PWSs are ranked according to the severity of their unresolved violations. This ranking allows primacy agencies to distinguish the PWSs with the most serious noncompliance and to allocate enforcement resources accordingly. The ERP can be found on EPA's website at http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/drinking_water_erp_2009.pdf.

About 19 percent (185) of all PWSs in Indian country were priorities for enforcement at least once during 2011. This is down from 24 percent in 2010. Approximately 10-14 percent of all systems in Indian country were priorities for enforcement in any given quarter. These rates are more than twice those at PWSs in the U.S. as a whole.

It is important to note that the number of enforcement actions in a year does not necessarily correlate with the violations that are reported in the same year. Most violations are resolved without the need for enforcement action of any kind. Many enforcement actions are initiated against violations that occurred in a previous year. One enforcement action may address numerous violations at the same PWS. It is also important to note that it may take several years for 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.

Financial Assistance for 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 program's allotment for FY2011, EPA set aside \$6,709,000 for activities in Indian country. These funds are available to support tribes that have received primacy (currently only the Navajo Nation), assist tribes with the development of primacy programs and individual components of PWSS programs, and support direct implementation activities in Indian country where EPA is the primacy agency. These funds are used for activities such as:

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

⁹ For purposes of this report, enforcement actions include a variety of administrative, civil and criminal actions, and other actions that primacy agencies use to address violations.

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 2011 set-aside totaled \$19,261,000. These funds are used for:

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

Part 3. Conclusions and Recommendations

Compliance and Enforcement at U.S. Public Water Systems

The data reported by primacy agencies indicate that 75 percent of PWSs in the U.S. had no significant violation of any type. Conversely, 25 percent of PWSs did have at least one significant violation. That rate was slightly less than 26 percent of PWSs in 2010.

The data reported by primacy agencies indicate that 6 percent of PWSs, serving about 18.7 million consumers, had violations of health-based standards in 2011. EPA believes that these rates are too high and that additional efforts are necessary to improve compliance.

In 2011, about 23,422, or 15 percent, of all PWSs had significant monitoring and reporting violations. This was a decrease from 16 percent of all PWSs in 2010. Failure to monitor and report prevents PWSs, regulators and consumers from knowing whether drinking water standards are being met.

EPA prioritized PWSs for enforcement based upon the revised Enforcement Response Policy (ERP). From 2010 to 2011 the percentage of PWSs classified as priorities for enforcement decreased from 9 percent in 2010 to 5 percent in 2011.

Compliance and Enforcement at Public Water Systems in Indian Country

In 2011, primacy agencies reported that 42 percent of PWSs (418 systems) in Indian country had a significant violation of some type. This rate has generally been declining since 2007, ranging from 63-42 percent.

EPA regions and the Navajo Nation reported that 11 percent of the PWSs in Indian country had health-based violations and 34 percent had significant monitoring and reporting violations in 2011. This is of concern because if a system does not monitor and report on the quality of its water, it is impossible to know if health-based standards are being met. EPA is working to address these rates through effectively implementing the 2009 ERP and OECA's Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlined in the 1984 Indian Policy. Consultation with tribes, civil inspections and enforcement activity should help to ensure the same degree of protection of human health and environmental protection in Indian country as elsewhere in the U.S. About 19 percent of all PWSs in Indian country were priorities for enforcement at least once during 2011. Approximately 10-14 percent of all systems in Indian country were priorities for enforcement in any given quarter. While improving, these rates are still too high. EPA will continue to make improving PWS compliance in Indian country a high priority.

Conclusions

The rates at which significant violations occur, according to data provided by primacy agencies, have shown a decrease from 2010 and generally over the five years for which trends were calculated. However, EPA considers these rates to be too high, and that further actions are necessary to improve noncompliance.

Since implementing the revised ERP in 2010, the number of PWSs that are priorities for enforcement decreased from 9 percent to 5 percent of all PWSs. This decrease reflects efforts on the part of EPA and states to provide assistance and other informal means to prevent noncompliance, address violations in a timely manner, and return violating PWSs to compliance as expeditiously as possible. Nevertheless, EPA believes that violation rates are still too high and that additional efforts are necessary to improve compliance.

EPA recognizes that there are higher rates of significance noncompliance in drinking water systems in Indian country than those outside of Indian country. EPA is increasing its efforts to prevent and address noncompliance in Indian country in an effort to reduce the disparity.

Compliance statistics are based on violations reported by primacy agencies to SDWIS/FED. EPA is aware of inaccuracies and underreporting of some data in this system. EPA is working with primacy agencies and internally to improve the quality of the data.

Recommendations

1. Continue to Improve Compliance

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

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 regular reminders to water systems of their compliance monitoring schedules.
- Negotiating grant conditions with several states to encourage them to follow quality assurance/quality control plans for drinking water violation data reported to EPA and address the differences in interpretation of the regulation.
- Working with all states to implement the EPA Order CIO 2105.0 dealing with requirements for quality management systems.

3. Continue to Implement the 2009 Enforcement Response Policy

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

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

4. Continue to Develop Capacity at Smaller Public Water Systems

EPA will continue its efforts to support PWSs serving 10,000 or fewer consumers through the capacity development program. Recognizing the challenges facing these drinking water systems, EPA provides tools and assistance to develop system capacity (the technical, financial and managerial capacity of a

system to provide safe drinking water). The program also provides information about treatment technology options for small systems. EPA's capacity development efforts include:

- Numerous assistance activities, such as on-site visits and the distribution of easy-to-read guides and checklists.
- The Local Government Environmental Assistance Network (LGEAN) 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 at <http://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/FED 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://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/drinking_water_erp_2009.pdf.

Federally-recognized Indian Tribe

An Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, community, or Alaska Native Village that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. Section 479a. Maintained by the Department of the Interior, the list of federally-recognized tribes is updated periodically and published in the Federal Register. The latest list of federally-recognized Indian tribes is available at 75 Federal Register (FR) 60810 (October 1, 2010).

Filter Backwash Recycling Rule (FBRR)

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

Ground Water Rule (GWR)

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

Health-based Violation

A violation of 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

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

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)

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

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.

Medium System

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

Monitoring and Reporting Violation

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

Non-transient Non-community Water System

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

Primacy

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

In the absence of state or Tribal primacy, EPA assumes responsibility for administering the drinking water program for that area. Of the 56 eligible States (defined to include Commonwealths, Territories, and the District of Columbia), all but Wyoming and the District of Columbia have primacy. During calendar year 2011, 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 Levels (MCLs), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL), and violations of treatment technique rules; certain notification violations (i.e., complete failure to provide required notification); and major monitoring and reporting violations (failure to sample or to report results during a compliance period).

Small PWSs

Small systems, for purposes of this report, are those that serve no more than 3,300 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 does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year (Note – see 40 CFR 141.2). A typical example is a campground or a highway rest stop that has its own water source, such as a drinking water well.

Treatment Technique

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.

Variations 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 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule	Major	Failure to produce and/or report to state individual filter profile within 7 days of exceedance (>0.5 NTU in 2 consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart).	29	300
	Major	Failure to produce and/or report to state individual filter profile within 7 days of exceedance (>1.0 NTU in 2 consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart).		
	Major	Failure to conduct and/or report to state a self-assessment of an individual filter within 14 days of exceedance (>1.0 NTU in 2 consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart in each of 3 consecutive months).		
	Major	Failure to have a CPE conducted by state or third party no later than 30 days after exceedance (>2.0 NTU in 2 consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart in 2 consecutive months) and have the CPE completed and submitted to the state no later than 90 days following the exceedance.		
	Major	Failure to collect and report at least 90 percent of required samples.	38	
	Major	Failure to report that the system has conducted all individual filter monitoring to the state within 10 days after the end of each month.		
	Major	Failure to report that the system has exceeded 1.0 NTU (or maximum set by state) in representative samples by end of next business day.		
	N/A	Failure to maintain the results of individual filter monitoring for at least 3 years.	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 samples" means none of the required samples were collected.

**TABLE A-2: SUMMARY OF DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS DURING 2011**

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 PWSs that combine all of their ground water with surface water or with ground water under the direct influence of surface water prior to treatment.	All PWSs that use ground water, including consecutive systems, except that it does not apply to PWSs that combine all of their ground water with surface water or with ground water under the direct influence of surface water prior to treatment.	All PWSs that use ground water, including consecutive systems, except that it does not apply to PWSs that combine all of their ground water with surface water or with ground water under the direct influence of surface water prior to treatment.
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 2011, 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 2011.

EPA prepared reports for the District of Columbia and Wyoming, which did not have primary enforcement responsibility for drinking water in calendar year 2011.

Violations for 2011

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 requirements¹⁰;
- Violations of the Total Coliform Rule;
- Violations of the Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule;
- Violations of the Lead and Copper Rule;
- Significant Notification or Consumer Confidence Rule Violations; and
- Violations of the Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts Rule.

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

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

¹⁰ MCL and significant monitoring violations for organic, inorganic, total trihalomethane (TTHM), nitrate and nitrite, and radionuclide contaminants.

2011 Totals

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

Systems in Violation

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

Variances and Exemptions

Fourteen violations of variances or exemptions were reported by the primacy agencies during 2011.

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 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
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X
Missouri	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 2011 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.

M/R – monitoring and reporting

Table B-2: Summary of the Total Number of Regulated Systems, Systems with Significant Violations and Significant Violations Reported in the 2011 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.

State Report Summaries

Contents

Alabama	B-7	Navajo Nation	B-36
Alaska	B-8	Nebraska	B-37
American Samoa.....	B-9	Nevada	B-38
Arizona	B-10	New Hampshire	B-39
Arkansas	B-11	New Jersey	B-40
California.....	B-12	New Mexico	B-41
Colorado	B-13	New York	B-42
Connecticut	B-14	North Carolina	B-43
Delaware	B-15	North Dakota	B-44
District of Columbia	B-16	Northern Mariana Islands	B-45
Florida	B-17	Ohio	B-46
Georgia	B-18	Oklahoma	B-47
Guam	B-19	Oregon	B-48
Hawaii	B-20	Pennsylvania	B-49
Idaho	B-21	Puerto Rico	B-50
Illinois	B-22	Rhode Island	B-51
Indiana	B-23	South Carolina	B-52
Iowa	B-24	South Dakota	B-53
Kansas	B-25	Tennessee	B-54
Kentucky	B-26	Texas	B-55
Louisiana	B-27	Utah	B-56
Maine	B-28	Vermont	B-57
Maryland	B-29	Virgin Islands	B-58
Massachusetts	B-30	Virginia	B-59
Michigan	B-31	Washington	B-60
Minnesota	B-32	West Virginia	B-61
Mississippi	B-33	Wisconsin	B-62
Missouri	B-34	Wyoming	B-63
Montana	B-35		

State of Alabama 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Alabama's 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Alaska's 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2011 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Arizona 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2011 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Arkansas 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2011 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Colorado 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2011 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Hawaii 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2011 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Illinois 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2011 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Maine 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The state report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Maryland 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2011 state report did not provide information regarding public availability.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Massachusetts' 2011 State Report is available by accessing the state's web site:

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

State of Michigan 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2011 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Missouri 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

EPA did not receive the 2011 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Nebraska 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2011 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of New Mexico 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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 2011 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/2011/2011_compliance_report.htm

State of North Carolina 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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?secID=5>
 Click on 2011 Annual Public Water System Compliance Report

State of Ohio 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Web site:
<http://www.epa.ohio.gov/>

State of Oklahoma 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report:

The 2011 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2011 state report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Texas 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2011 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

State of Utah 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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).

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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						

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

EPA did not receive the 2011 Annual Report prior to January 20, 2012 and generated data from SDWIS/FED to meet publication deadlines.

Commonwealth of Virginia 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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 2011 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 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

The 2011 state report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Wisconsin 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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_2011.pdf

State of Wyoming 2011 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2011

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.

2011

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

Where to Obtain the 2011 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>