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# 2013 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

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# 2013 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 (Appendix A). The Report for 2013 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 at least one significant violation increased from 36,536 in 2012 to 40,338 in 2013. However, the number of systems that are priorities for enforcement actions decreased from 6,352 in 2012 to 5,026 in 2013. Systems typically become priorities for enforcement action after multiple violations over a sustained period.

At the end of December 2013, the number of active<sup>1</sup> PWSs in the U.S. was 149,912. This is less than a 1 percent decrease from December 2012 (150,848). The population served by these PWSs at the end of December 2013 was almost 317 million consumers. This is a 1 percent decrease in the population from the end of December 2012 (320 million). Small PWSs<sup>2</sup> comprise the vast majority of all these PWSs. Noncompliance occurs more frequently at smaller PWSs because they often have fewer resources to operate and maintain compliance. For this reason, EPA, states and other organizations provide significant assistance and resources to small PWSs to build their capacity to properly finance, operate and maintain their drinking water systems. Among other mechanisms to support small PWSs, EPA provides funds through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program for third-party technical assistance providers and maintains multiple, free online financial and technical web sites, tools and resources.

## Overall Compliance Is Improving

EPA tracks compliance at PWSs in different ways and for different purposes. For purposes of this Report, EPA tracks compliance in two ways: 1) the number of PWSs with significant violations<sup>3</sup> reported to EPA by primacy agencies each year (that is, any health-based violation, certain notification 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).

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<sup>1</sup> For purposes of this Report, active PWSs are defined as those PWSs that were still operating on December 31, 2013. This would include PWSs that are only operating during part of the year, such as summer campgrounds. Any system reported by its primacy agency to be de-activated prior to December 31, 2013 is not included in this Report; neither are its violations. In other reportings, such as for the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), active PWSs are defined differently.

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

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

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 2009 and 2012, but has increased in 2013 to approximately 2010 levels (for details, see table on Page 8). The most frequently reported violations continue to be monitoring and reporting violations. Failure to monitor or report is serious because it means that regulators and consumers do not know whether drinking water standards are being met.

Beginning in 2010, EPA established a water system-based approach<sup>4</sup> to addressing noncompliance with federal requirements in accordance with the revised Enforcement Response Policy (ERP) issued on December 8, 2009. This policy instituted a process for prioritizing systems for enforcement based on the number and types of violations at each system. Using this approach, all violations at a priority system are to be addressed through a consolidated response by the primacy agency. For more information on the 2009 ERP, see [http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/drinking\\_water\\_erp\\_2009.pdf](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 6,352 (4 percent of all systems) in 2012 to 5,026 (3 percent) in 2013. Primacy agencies made progress in addressing a backlog of noncompliance through compliance assistance and enforcement actions, while reporting those activities into the national data system.

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

Primacy agencies<sup>6</sup> reported that 40,338 PWSs (approximately 27 percent of all PWSs in the U.S.) had at least one significant violation in 2013. This is higher than the 36,356 PWSs (approximately 24 percent of all PWS) reported with at least one significant violations in 2012. The data submitted by primacy agencies indicate that 7 percent of all PWSs in the U.S. serving approximately 26.5 million consumers had violations of health-based standards in 2013, while significant monitoring and reporting violations were reported for about 18 percent of all PWSs. In 2012, 6 percent of all PWSs in the U.S. serving approximately 23.7 million consumers health-based violations, while significant monitoring and reporting violations were reported for about 15 percent of all PWSs. In 2013, EPA and primacy agencies initiated 9,392 enforcement actions in response to drinking water violations at PWSs within their jurisdictions. Not all activities that agencies conduct to bring a system into compliance are counted in the report. Those enforcement actions that are counted include a variety of administrative, civil and criminal actions and other actions that primacy agencies used to address violations. Examples of actions not counted in this report are boil water orders, compliance meetings conducted and formal notices of violations issued.

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Federal approval to implement the drinking water program is called primary enforcement authority, or “primacy.” The term “primacy agency” includes 54 states, commonwealths and territories that have been approved to implement the drinking water program within their jurisdictions. It also includes the Navajo Nation, which has primacy for most, but not all, PWSs that are located on Navajo lands. When this Report mentions PWSs in the Navajo Nation, it refers to those PWSs for which the Navajo Nation exercises primacy. During calendar year 2013, EPA directly implemented the drinking water program in Wyoming, the District of Columbia and throughout all of Indian country, except for those PWSs under Navajo Nation primacy. EPA is responsible for submitting violation information into Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) for the areas where the Agency directly implements the program.

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

In 2013, 985 PWSs served almost 1.3 million consumers in Indian country. EPA and the Navajo Nation reported that approximately 46 percent of all PWSs in Indian country had at least one significant violation in 2013. The rate is lower than the violation rate of 49 percent reported in 2012. The Indian country data indicate that 12 percent of PWSs in Indian country, serving approximately 195,574 consumers, had violations of health-based standards in 2013, which is the same percentage reported last year. In 2013, significant monitoring and reporting violations were reported for 40 percent of PWSs in Indian country, which is lower than the rate of 42 percent reported in 2012. In 2013, EPA and the Navajo Nation took 55 enforcement actions in Indian country.

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

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

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

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

## **Recommendations**

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

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

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

Data quality improvement must remain a high priority for EPA and the primacy agencies. Primacy agencies must provide complete and accurate data to the public and to EPA. Without high quality data

from primacy agencies, EPA cannot fulfill its responsibility to fully assess the state of compliance of the nation's PWSs and to communicate to the public, Congress and other oversight bodies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<http://echo.epa.gov/>

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.

# 2013 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report

## Introduction

### Purpose of Report

This annual *National Public Water Systems Compliance Report* summarizes and evaluates annual reports submitted by primacy agencies regarding compliance at public water systems (PWSs) of all types and sizes in the U.S. in calendar year 2013. The information in this Report summarizes PWS noncompliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) at the national and state levels and does not provide information about specific water systems. This Report is compiled annually as required by Section 1414(c)(3)(B) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The Report includes the following:

- Part 1: Summary of Compliance and Enforcement at PWSs throughout the U.S. (including those in Indian Country)
- Part 2: Summary of Compliance, Enforcement and Financial Assistance at PWSs in Indian Country
- Part 3: Conclusions and Recommendations
- Appendices: Glossary of Terms and Summaries of Primacy Agency Reports

### Scope of Report

This Report discusses the incidence of significant violations that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 2013, as defined by the SDWA and shown in Table A-1 in Appendix A, at PWSs that operated during the year and were still active at the end of the year, including:

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

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

For purposes of this Report, EPA defines small systems as those serving up to 3,300 customers. PWS size is generally associated with a system's ability to maintain or return to compliance following a violation of a NPDWR. In general, large PWSs have greater capacity to maintain compliance than small systems and can return to compliance more quickly than small systems. This disparity is often the result of differences in financial, administrative and technical capacity between large and small systems. Small PWSs have a smaller customer base to support purchase and installation of needed infrastructure and to operate and maintain the system. Similarly, small PWSs may be unable or unwilling to charge consumers rates sufficient to cover the true cost of collecting, treating and distributing the water. Lack of funding may cause small PWSs to delay needed capital improvements. Small PWSs (particularly non-community water systems) are often overseen by part-time administrators who are not environmental professionals, and the pay for the system operators may not be adequate to attract and keep someone with the necessary training and skills. If there are violations, small PWSs may not have the technical capabilities to correct



the underlying problems. Because of the relationship between system size and the ability to achieve and maintain compliance, some of the findings in this Report are discussed in terms of system size.

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

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

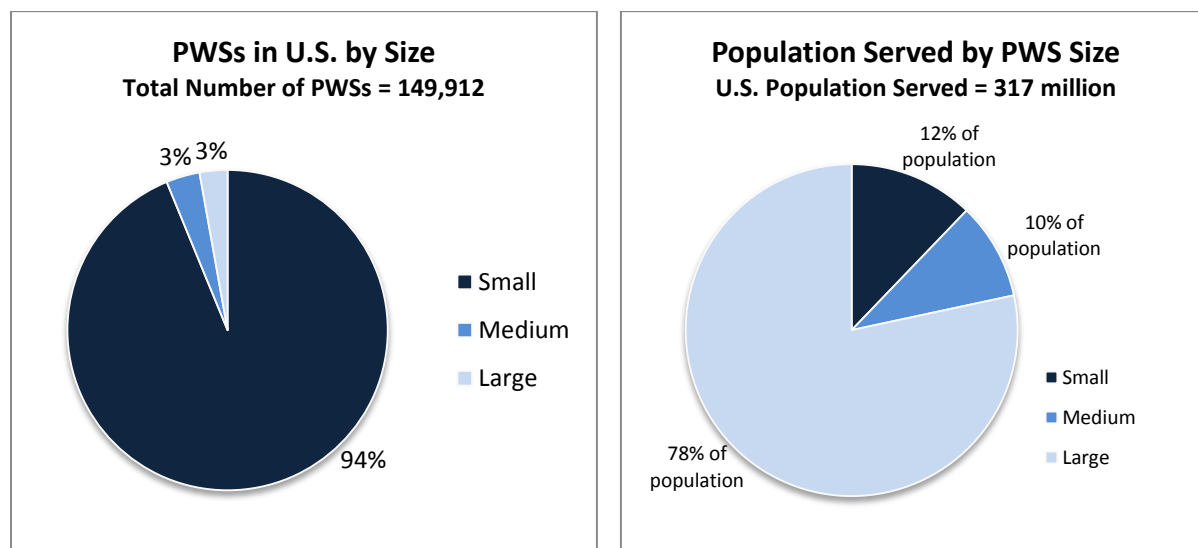
This Report is based on violation types shown in Table A-1 (Appendix A) that occurred during calendar year 2013. EPA acknowledges that the data summarized in this Report are incomplete. The data are housed in the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED). PWSs are required to take samples and test their water and report the results to their primacy agency. The primacy agency reviews the test results and other required reports and determines whether a violation has occurred. The primacy agency is required by EPA to enter all violation and enforcement data into SDWIS/FED; a finding of compliance is not required to be entered into SDWIS/FED.

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

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

## Inventory of Public Water Systems by Size

From the end of December 2012 to the end of December 2013, the active<sup>7</sup> PWSs in the U.S. decreased by less than 1 percent from 150,848 to 149,912. The population served decreased by 1 percent from 320 million consumers at the end of December 2012 to almost 317 million consumers at the end of December 2013 to 149,912 active PWSs, serving almost 317 million consumers. This variability is relatively consistent with the past three years. The proportion of small PWSs to the total number of PWSs remained consistent with previous years at 94 percent.



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

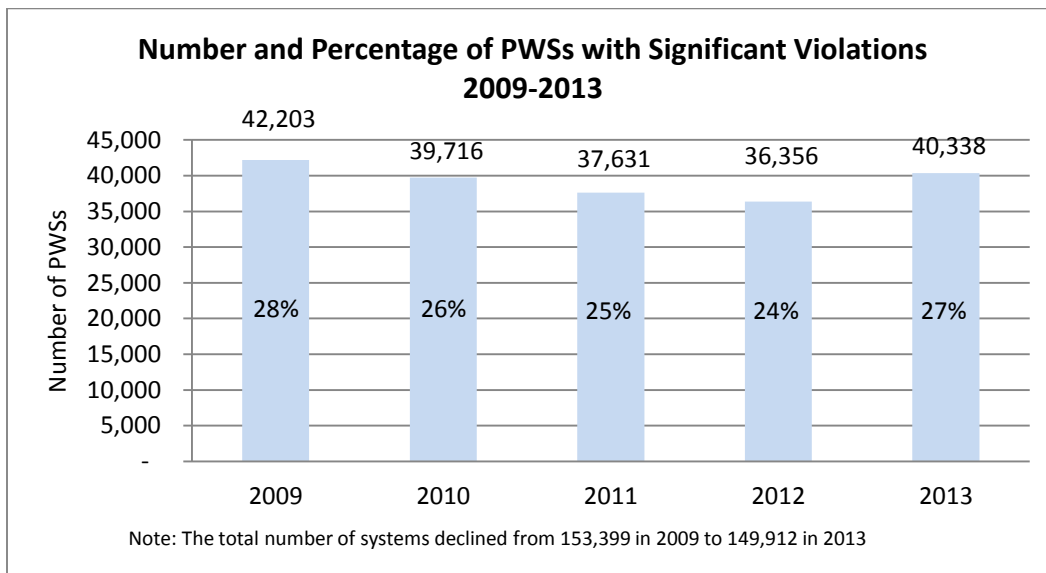
## PWSs with Significant Violations of Any Type

In 2013, about 73 percent (109,574) of PWSs in the U.S., serving approximately 77 percent of the population, had no significant violation of any type, as reported by primacy agencies<sup>8</sup>. Significant

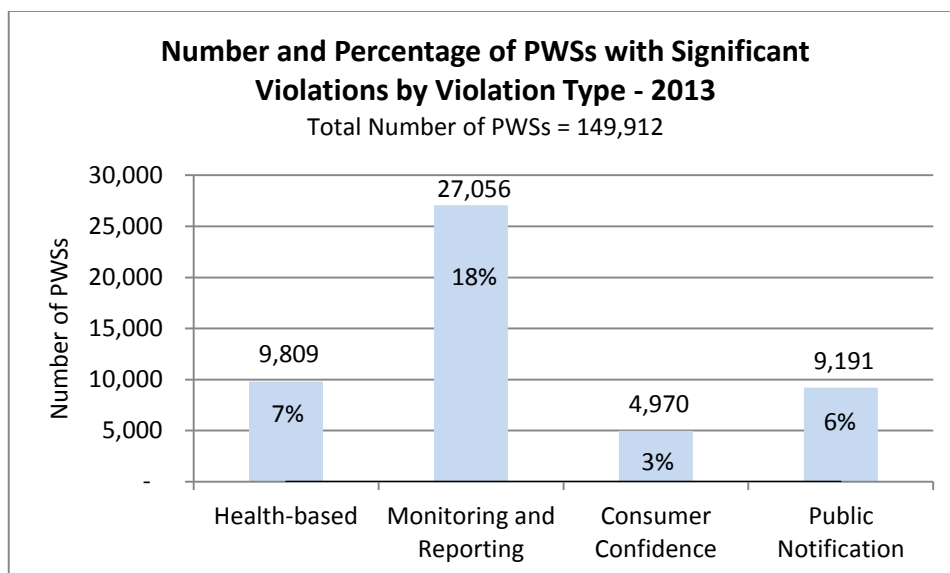
<sup>7</sup> For purposes of this Report, active PWSs are defined as those PWSs that were still operating on December 31, 2013. This would include PWSs that are only operating during part of the year, such as summer campgrounds. Any system reported by its primacy agency to be de-activated prior to December 31, 2013 is not included in this Report; neither are its violations. In other reportings, such as for the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), active PWSs are defined differently.

<sup>8</sup> All references to populations served throughout this Report are approximate, because most receive drinking water from more than one system (e.g., at home, at work, at parks or at commercial establishments, etc.). Therefore, adding the number of consumers of all system types would result in a number greater than the entire U.S. population.

violations include all violations of health-based standards, including exceedances of maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) and maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDL)s and violations of treatment technique (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 40,338 PWSs in calendar year 2013, representing about 27 percent of all active PWSs. This is an increase from 24 percent in calendar year 2012. The increase was mainly due to the cyclical nature of the chemical contaminant group rules monitoring requirements. The chemical contaminant group rule addresses over seventy contaminants. To standardize, simplify and consolidate the monitoring requirements for these rules, EPA developed a standardized monitoring framework, which requires PWSs, to monitor on three, six or nine year schedules. The standard monitoring framework increases public health protection by simplifying monitoring plans and synchronizing monitoring schedules leading to increased compliance with monitoring requirements.



More than 67 percent of all significant violations reported were monitoring and reporting violations. The graph below shows that the greatest number of PWSs had violations of this type. Note that the total of the numbers of systems in the graph below is greater than the 40,338 PWSs with significant violations of at least one National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR), because some systems had significant violations of multiple NPDWRs.



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

Based on data reported by primacy agencies, 93 percent of PWSs (140,103) had no reported violations of health-based standards. Conversely, 7 percent of PWSs (9,809) did have reported health-based violations. These PWSs with reported health-based violations served approximately 26.5 million consumers in 2013.

EPA’s health-based standards are designed to protect human health by preventing the occurrence of unsafe levels of contaminants in drinking water. Health-based standards include MCLs, MRDLs and TTs. An MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. An MRDL is the highest level of a disinfectant residual that is allowed in the drinking water. A TT is a required treatment process (such as filtration or disinfection) intended to prevent the occurrence of or deactivate a contaminant in drinking water. TTs are adopted where it is not economically or technologically feasible to monitor the level of a contaminant, such as microbes, where even single organisms that occur unpredictably or episodically can cause adverse health effects.

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

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

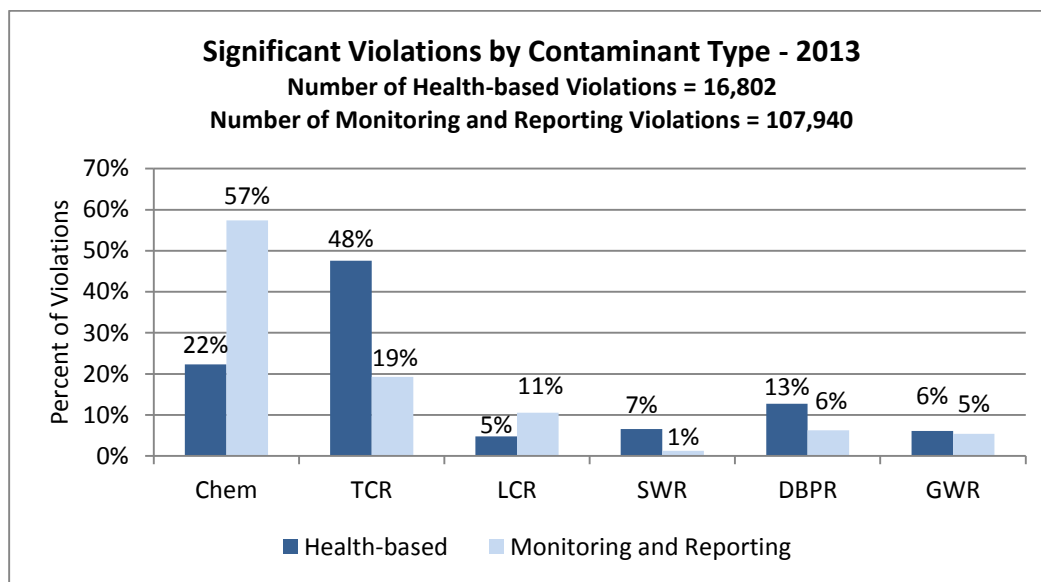
If a system does not monitor the quality of its water, it is impossible for consumers and primacy agencies to know whether the water being served is meeting health-based standards. For this reason, a system’s failure to monitor and report for an entire compliance period is a significant monitoring and reporting violation that must be addressed and corrected. In calendar year 2013, primacy agencies reported significant monitoring and reporting violations for about 18 percent of all PWSs (27,056). Approximately 48 percent of the 27,056 PWSs in 2013 had at least one violation of monitoring and reporting requirements of the Total Coliform Rule (TCR). Unlike the other NPDWRs, the TCR and the nitrate/nitrite regulations apply to all PWSs. Moreover, the TCR requires that many PWSs monitor multiple times per year, thus increasing the likelihood of the primacy agency reporting a TCR violation.

## Violations Reported Most Frequently

In calendar year 2013, primacy agencies reported 16,802 health-based violations at 9,809 PWSs as well as 107,940 significant monitoring and reporting violations at 27,056 PWSs. Monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations for the Chemical Contaminant Group were the most frequent M/R violations, at 57 percent. The higher frequency of M/R violations for the Chemical Contaminant Group is likely because a single monitoring sample may be used for various inorganic and organic contaminants. Compliance with many organic and inorganic standards is determined on the basis of a sample being analyzed for multiple contaminants, with one missed sample resulting in M/R violations for each of those contaminant standards.

The following graph shows the rates at which significant violations were reported to have occurred in 2013, by rule. The rules or rule categories in the graph include:

- Chem -- Chemical Contaminant Group. This category includes rules for synthetic organic, volatile organic, inorganic (except for lead and copper) and radioactive contaminants.
- TCR -- Total Coliform Rule.
- LCR -- Lead and Copper Rule.
- SWTR (Surface Water Treatment Rules) -- This category includes the long-term 1 enhanced surface water treatment rule (LT1ESWTR), long-term 2 enhanced surface water treatment rule (LT2ESWTR), surface water treatment rule (SWTR), interim enhanced surface water rule (IESWTR) and filter backwash recycling rule (FBRR).
- DBPR -- Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule and Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproduct Rule.
- GWR - Ground Water Rule.



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

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

Under federal law, EPA and primacy agencies can grant variances or exemptions to PWSs in limited circumstances allowing them to install alternative technology or giving them more time to meet a standard if public health is adequately protected in the interim. Five violations of variances or exemptions were reported by primacy agencies during calendar year 2013.

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

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

### ***Informal Enforcement***

When a drinking water violation is identified and a PWS does not resolve 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 actions such as field visits, reminder letters, telephone calls, warning letters and notices of violation.

### ***Formal Enforcement***

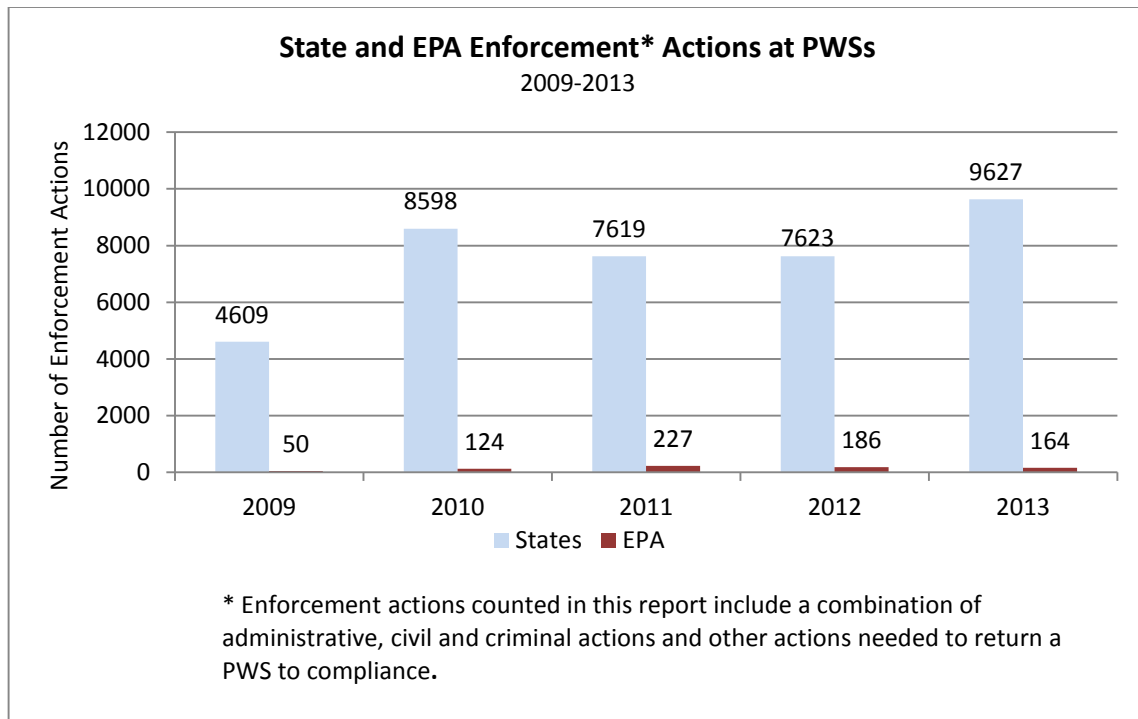
If a violation continues or recurs, the primacy agency must initiate a formal enforcement response that requires the violating PWS to return to compliance under an enforceable timetable. Formal enforcement responses include citations, administrative orders with or without penalties, civil referrals to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

### *Prioritization of Systems for Enforcement*

In 2010, EPA and primacy agencies began implementing a revised Enforcement Response Policy (ERP), which changed the prioritization process to one that is more protective of public health. The policy lays out expectations for timely and appropriate enforcement response. All unresolved violations not already under formal enforcement at each PWS are considered in the prioritization process. PWSs are then ranked according to the seriousness of their violations, with acute health-based violations weighted most heavily. This ranking allows primacy agencies to distinguish the systems with the most serious noncompliance and to allocate enforcement resources accordingly. More detail about the prioritization and expectations for primacy agencies can be found in the ERP on EPA's web site at <http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/proposed-revision-enforcement-response-policy-public-water-system-supervision-pwss>.

A decrease in the number of PWSs classified as priorities for enforcement was seen from 2012 (6,352) to 2013 (5,026). About 3 percent of all PWSs were enforcement priorities at least once during 2013. This is down from 4 percent of all PWSs in 2012. Approximately 1-2 percent of all PWSs were enforcement priorities in any given quarter, as primacy agencies implemented the ERP. Because systems typically become priorities for enforcement actions after multiple violations over a sustained period, the number of PWSs classified as enforcement priorities is less than the number of systems with at least one significant violation. Because the systems in priority status are targeted for enforcement actions, primacy agencies generally focus their resources on addressing these systems before systems with single violations.

In 2013, EPA and primacy agencies together initiated 9,791 enforcement actions<sup>9</sup> in response to drinking water violations at PWSs within their jurisdictions. Not all activities that agencies conduct to bring a system into compliance are counted in this report. Those enforcement actions that are counted include a variety of administrative, civil and criminal actions and other actions that primacy agencies used to address violations. Examples of actions not counted in this report are boil water orders, compliance meetings conducted and formal notices of violations issued. Generally, the primacy agency's first responses to violations are informal actions such as reminder letters, warning letters, notices of violation, field visits and telephone calls. In 2013, primacy agencies initiated an additional 120,950 informal enforcement actions with 90 actions occurring in tribal lands. The vast majority of these actions were taken by primacy states. EPA has primacy in Wyoming, the District of Columbia and in Indian country, except for most of the Navajo Nation. EPA's actions were primarily in these areas where it has primacy. EPA also initiates enforcement actions in primacy states, often at a state's request.



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.



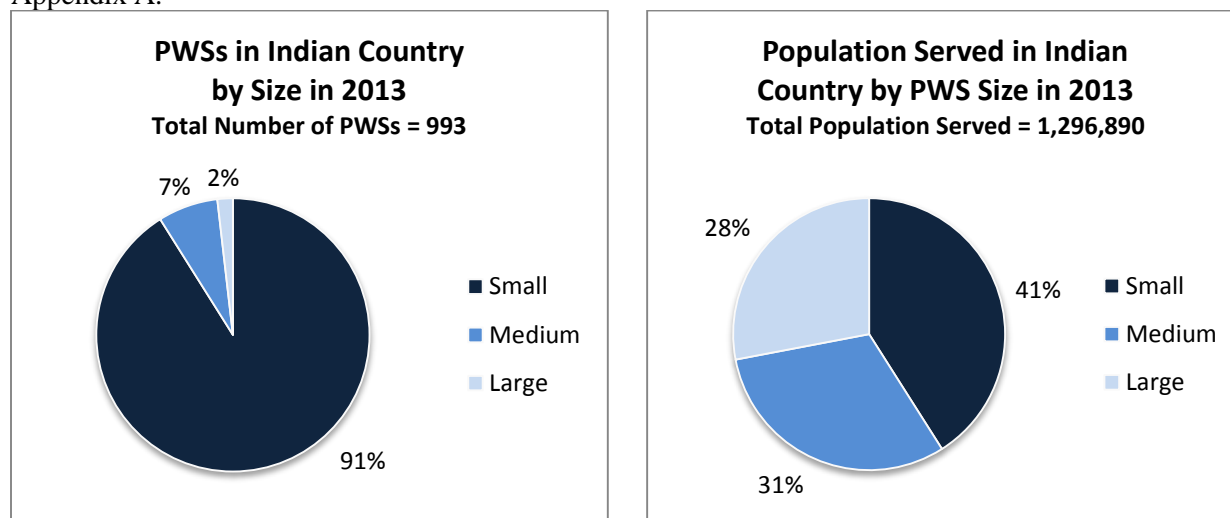
## Part 2. Summary of Compliance, Enforcement and Financial Assistance at Public Water Systems in Indian Country

### Implementation of SDWA in Indian Country

This section of the Report provides information for PWSs in Indian country where EPA has primacy and most PWSs in the Navajo Nation.<sup>10</sup> The data exclude PWSs in Alaskan Native Villages. The state of Alaska is the primacy agency with oversight responsibility for PWSs for Alaskan Native Villages. The data also exclude 18 PWSs serving Native Americans that are located in Oklahoma, as EPA is reviewing the designation of the land in which they are located. Information on these facilities is aggregated with all PWSs in the respective state reports for Alaska and Oklahoma.<sup>11</sup> Details on the Navajo Nation can be found in Appendix B.

### Inventory of PWSs by Size in Indian Country

In 2013, 993 PWSs served almost 1.3 million consumers in Indian country. Small PWSs comprised 91 percent of all PWSs in Indian country serving approximately 41 percent of the approximately 1.3 million people who received water from PWSs. This is in contrast to the U.S. as a whole where small PWSs comprise 94 percent of all PWSs and serve approximately 12 percent of all consumers. The percentage of small PWSs in Indian country with violations is greater than the percentage of small PWSs outside of Indian country with violations. The definitions of small, medium and large systems can be found in Appendix A.



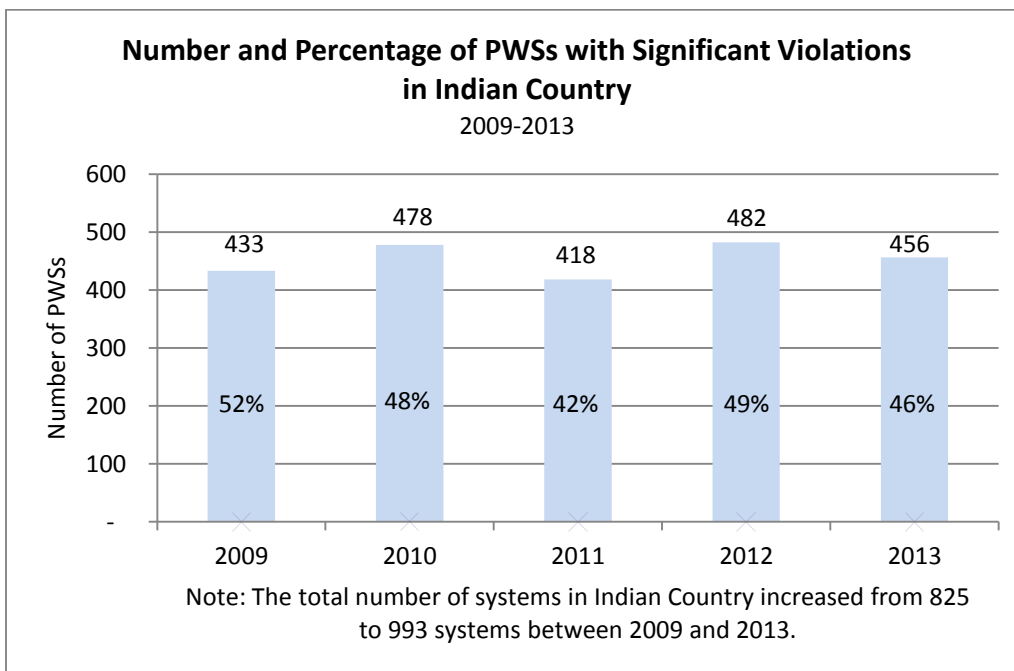
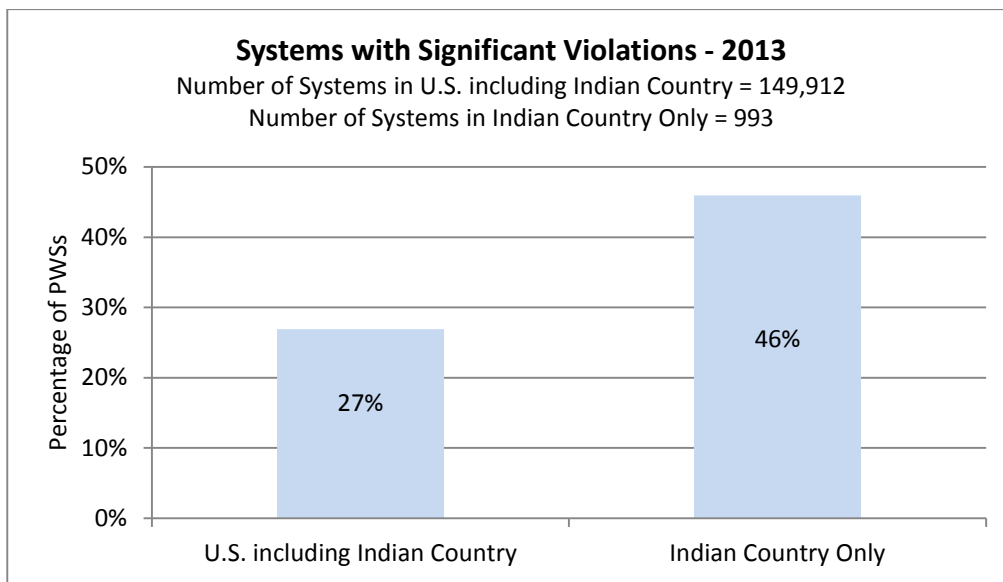
### PWSs with Significant Violations of Any Type in Indian Country

In 2013, EPA and the Navajo Nation reported that 54 percent or 537 of the 993 PWSs in Indian country for which they have primacy, serving approximately 789,621 consumers, had no significant violation of any type. Conversely, 46 percent of PWSs had at least one significant violation reported, approximately 1.7 times the rate outside of Indian country (27 percent). The rate declined from the previous year. Fluctuations from one year to the next occur due to the large number of systems and potential violations.

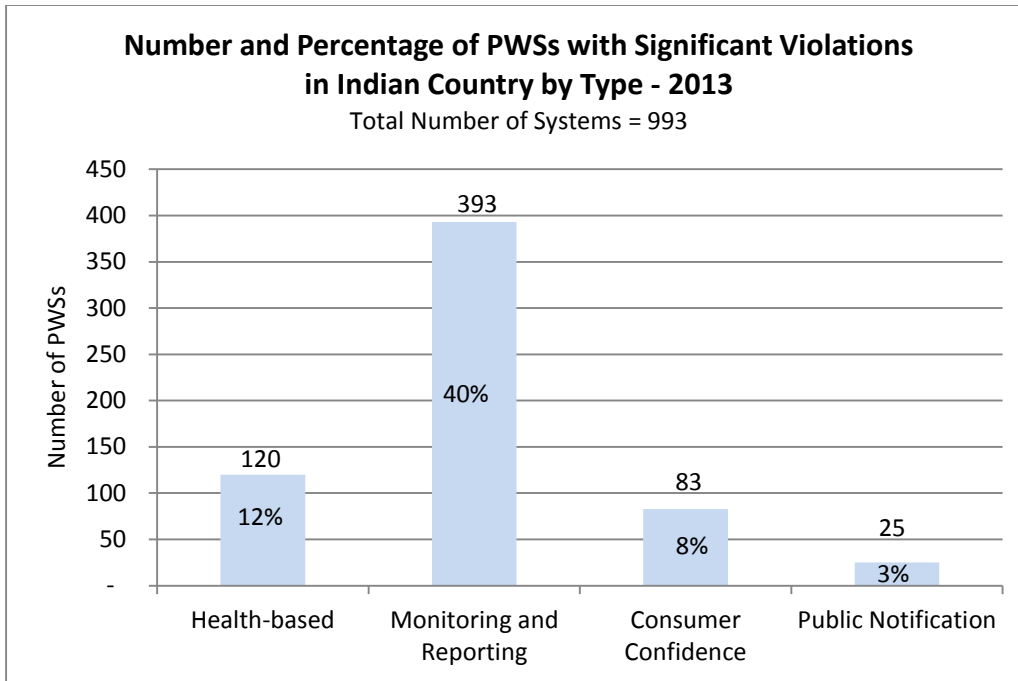
<sup>10</sup> Federally-recognized Indian tribes may apply for primacy to administer the drinking water program provided they meet the requirements of Sections 1413 and 1451 of the SDWA. Only the Navajo Nation maintains primacy for most PWSs on the Navajo Reservation. EPA maintains primacy for the rest of Indian country.

<sup>11</sup> Alaska and Oklahoma do not separate tribal information from non-tribal information in their state reports.

In addition, fluctuations may be due to the cyclical nature of the chemical contaminant group monitoring requirements which are on a three to nine-year reduced monitoring 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 2009 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 456 PWSs in Indian country (46 percent) are shown below. Significant monitoring and reporting violations comprise the most frequently reported violations of all types both inside and outside of Indian country.



Note that the total number of PWSs in the graph is 621, which is greater than the 456 PWSs that violated at least one NPDWR, because some systems violated multiple NPDWRs and thus are represented in multiple columns of the graph.

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

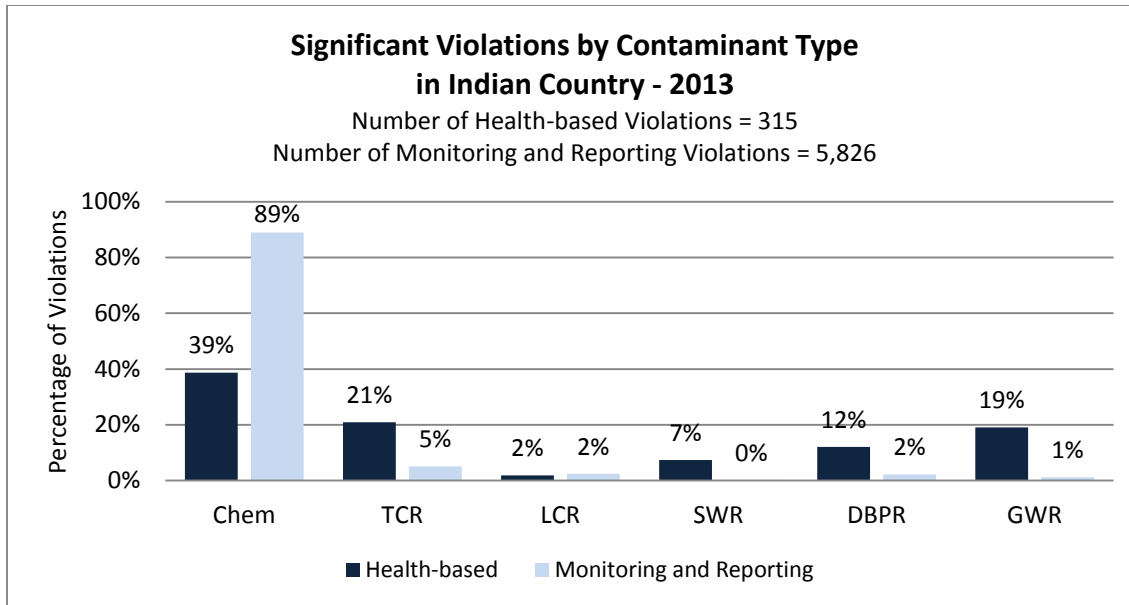
In Indian country, 12 percent of PWSs (120 systems) had health-based violations in 2013 versus 7 percent outside of Indian Country. These PWSs served 15 percent (195,574) of consumers in 2013.

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

If a PWS does not monitor the quality of its water, it is impossible to know if drinking water standards are being met. For this reason, a significant failure to monitor and report is a major violation that must be addressed and corrected. Overall, the most frequently reported violations are significant monitoring and reporting violations, both inside and outside of Indian country. In 2013, 40 percent of PWSs (393 systems) in Indian country had significant monitoring and reporting violations, which is 2 percent lower and 25 fewer systems than the rate of 42 percent reported in 2012.

### **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 (89 percent). Exceedances of the MCL for the Chemical Contaminant Group were the most frequently reported health-based violations, making up 39 percent of all health-based violations in Indian country.



### **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 2013.

### **EPA Response to Improve Compliance and Address Violations in Indian Country – Assistance and Enforcement**

In 2013, EPA devoted significant personnel and financial resources to improve compliance and respond to violations in Indian country. The PWSs in Indian country consist mainly of smaller PWSs that face significant financial and technical challenges in complying with NPDWRs.

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

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

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

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

Reclamation. In addition, EPA works with non-governmental organizations and inter-tribal consortia, including the Native American Water Association, the National Rural Water Association and the Rural Community Assistance Partnership to ensure compliance at PWSs in Indian country.

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

### ***Prioritization for Enforcement***<sup>12</sup>

EPA and the Navajo Nation implement an “Enforcement Response Policy” (ERP) to prioritize and address and resolve noncompliance using a PWS-by-PWS approach to protect public health.<sup>13</sup> The ERP 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 EPA and the Navajo Nation to distinguish the PWSs with the most serious noncompliance and to allocate enforcement resources accordingly.

If a PWS is owned or operated by a tribal government, EPA’s enforcement response is also guided by the “Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlined in the 1984 Indian Policy” (EPA Enforcement Principles);<sup>14</sup> the EPA Enforcement Principles are not applicable to Navajo Nation enforcement activity. EPA works to integrate the ERP and the EPA Enforcement Principles and ensure that the results do not result in a lesser degree of human health and environmental protection in Indian country than elsewhere in the U.S.

If there is risk to public health, EPA or the Navajo Nation can issue emergency orders that require the PWS to immediately take action to protect public health and return the system to compliance.

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

When a drinking water violation is identified and a PWS has not returned to compliance, EPA’s program implementation guidelines direct the primacy agency to initiate an enforcement response. Generally, EPA or the Navajo Nation’s first response to violations are informal actions such as field visits, reminder letters, telephone calls, short written compliance plans, warning letters and notices of violation.

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

If a violation continues or recurs, EPA and the Navajo Nation must initiate a formal enforcement response that requires the violating PWS to return to compliance under an enforceable timetable. EPA applies the ERP and the EPA Enforcement Principles and the Navajo Nation applies the ERP. Formal enforcement responses include notices of violation, administrative orders with or without penalties, civil referrals to the Navajo Nation Department of Justice 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

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<sup>12</sup> Enforcement actions counted in this Report include a variety of administrative, civil and criminal actions and other actions that primacy agencies use to address violations.

<sup>13</sup> All primacy agencies began implementing the ERP in 2010. The previous approach prioritized systems for enforcement based on the violations under each regulation separately. The ERP is available at <http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/proposed-revision-enforcement-response-policy-public-water-system-supervision-pwss>.

<sup>14</sup> The EPA Enforcement Principles document is available at <http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/transmittal-final-guidance-enforcement-principles-outlined-1984-indian-policy-january-17>.

return to compliance. This may be years, particularly when new construction and/or equipment are needed to return a PWS to compliance.

About 10 percent (96) of all PWSs in Indian country were priorities for enforcement at least once during 2013. This is down from 14 percent (139 PWSs) in 2012. The percentage of Indian country PWSs in priority status each quarter fluctuated between 4 and 6 percent. Comparatively, the rates at PWSs in the U.S. as a whole was 3 percent. In 2013, EPA and the Navajo Nation took 55 enforcement actions in Indian country.

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. The reason they do not correlate may include that: (1) most violations are resolved without the need for enforcement action of any kind, (2) many enforcement actions are initiated against violations that occurred in a previous year, and (3) 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.

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

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

From the national PWSS program's allotment for FY2013, EPA set aside \$6,425,000 for activities in Indian country. These funds were available to support the Navajo Nation (as a primacy agency), assist tribes developing primacy programs and individual program components and support EPA primacy (direct implementation) activities in Indian country. These funds were used for activities such as:

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

EPA distributes funds to improve the infrastructure of PWSs to achieve compliance. Each year, 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 FY2013 set-aside amounted to \$17,227,000. These funds were used for the following:

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

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

### **Compliance and Enforcement Public Water Systems throughout the U.S.**

The data reported by primacy agencies indicate that 73 percent of PWSs in the U.S. had no significant violation of any type. Conversely, 27 percent of PWSs did have at least one significant violation. That rate was 24 percent of all PWSs in 2012. Significant violations include any health-based violation and certain notification violations. They also include certain monitoring and reporting violations where the facility fails to report water sampling results.

The data reported by primacy agencies indicated that 7 percent of PWSs, serving about 26.5 million consumers, had violations of health-based standards in 2013, which increased slightly from 6 percent of PWSs in 2012. EPA believes that these rates are too high and that additional efforts are necessary to improve compliance.

In 2013, about 27,056, or 18 percent, of all PWSs had monitoring and reporting violations that were determined to be significant. This rate increased from 2012. Failure to monitor and report prevents systems and consumers from knowing whether drinking water standards are being met.

There was a decrease in the percentage of PWSs that were classified as priority systems for enforcement under the SDWA ERP from 4 percent in 2012 to 3 percent in 2013. Systems typically become priorities for enforcement actions after multiple violations over a sustained period, so the number of PWSs classified as enforcement priorities is less than the number of systems with at least one significant violation. Because the systems in priority status are targeted for enforcement actions, primacy agencies generally focus their resources on addressing these systems before systems with single violations. This targeted enforcement may have led to the slight decrease in percentage of PWSs classified as enforcement priorities, while there was an increase in percent of PWSs with at least one significant violation from 2012 to 2013.

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

In 2013, EPA and the Navajo Nation reported that 46 percent of PWSs (456 systems) in Indian country had a significant violation of some type. Since 2009, this rate has dropped from 52 to 42 percent.

About 10 percent of all PWSs in Indian country were enforcement priorities at least once during 2013. Approximately 4 to 6 percent of all systems in Indian country were enforcement priorities in any given quarter. Furthermore, twelve percent of the PWSs in Indian country had health-based violations and forty percent had significant monitoring and reporting violations in 2013. The high percentage of significant monitoring and reporting violations 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 by integrating the 2009 ERP and EPA's Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlined in the 1984 Indian Policy. This includes consultation and coordination with tribes; compliance, financial and technical assistance; and civil inspections and enforcement activity to ensure the same degree of human health and environmental protection in Indian country as elsewhere in the U.S.

### **Overarching Conclusions**

The rate at which significant violations occur, according to data provided by primacy agencies, have shown an increase from 2012. The majority of these violations were due to the cyclical nature of the chemical contaminant group monitoring requirements were are on a three to nine-year schedule. Even

with the increase in reported violations, primacy agencies used their resources to address violations at the systems identified as enforcement priorities. Since implementing the ERP in 2010, the number of PWSs classified as enforcement priorities decreased from 4 percent to 3 percent of all PWSs. This decrease reflects efforts on the part of EPA and states to provide assistance and other informal means to prevent noncompliance, address data quality issues, address violations in a timely manner and return violating PWSs to compliance as expeditiously as possible. Nevertheless, EPA believes that violation rates are too high and that additional efforts are necessary to improve compliance.

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

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

## **Recommendations**

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

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

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

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

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

- Providing online error reporting on EPA's ECHO (Enforcement and Compliance History Online, <http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/>) web site containing data on PWS compliance;
- Encouraging states to issue regular reminders to water systems of their compliance monitoring schedules;
- Negotiating grant conditions with several states to encourage them to follow quality assurance/quality control plans for drinking water violation data reported to EPA and address the differences in interpretation of the regulation; and
- Working with all states to implement the EPA Order CIO 2105.0 addressing 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 serious noncompliance.



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

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

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

- Numerous assistance activities, such as on-site visits and the distribution of easy-to-read guides and checklists.
- The Local Government Environmental Assistance Network (LGEAN) web site, a source of information on current and developing SDWA requirements (as well as technical assistance, peer counseling and financial guidance). LGEAN can be accessed on the internet at [www.lgean.org](http://www.lgean.org) or by calling toll-free 1-877-TO-LGEAN (865-4326).
- The Financing for Environmental Compliance web site providing financial and technical assistance resources to help communities create a plan to finance environmental capital assets. The web site can be accessed at: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/financing/steps>.
- Tools and resources assisting small PWSs with implementing drinking water regulations and managing their PWSs while providing adequate public health protection can be accessed at <http://water.epa.gov/type/drink/pws/smallsystems/index.cfm>.
- Additional tools and resources to support system sustainability can be accessed at <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/sustain/index.cfm>.

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

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

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

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

# Appendix A

## Glossary of Terms

### **Administrative Order**

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

### **Chemical Rules**

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

### **Community Water System**

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

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

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

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

Applies to community water systems and nontransient non-community systems that add a disinfectant to the drinking water during any part of the treatment process. The Stage 1 DBPR specifically addresses risks associated with disinfectants and disinfection byproducts. This rule was published concurrently with the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), which addresses control of microbial pathogens. The Stage 2 DBPR strengthens public health protection for customers of systems that deliver disinfected water by requiring such systems to meet maximum contaminant levels as an average at each compliance monitoring location (instead of as a system-wide average as in previous rules) for two groups of DBPs: total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5).

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

A Web tool developed and maintained by EPA's OECA for public use. The ECHO Web site provides compliance and enforcement information for approximately 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide. <http://echo.epa.gov/>

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

On December 8, 2009, EPA issued the Public Water System Supervision Program Enforcement Response Policy (ERP), which establishes a water system-based approach to defining, prioritizing and addressing noncompliance with federal requirements. The ERP can be found on EPA's web site at [http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/drinking\\_water\\_erp\\_2009.pdf](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.

**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)**

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

**Health-based Violation**

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

**Indian Country**

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

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

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

**Large System**

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

**Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)**

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

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

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

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

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**

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

**Medium System**

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

**Monitoring and Reporting Violation**

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

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

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

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

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

**Primacy**

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

In the absence of state or Tribal primacy, EPA assumes responsibility for administering the drinking water program for that area. Of the 56 eligible States (defined to include Commonwealths, Territories and the District of Columbia), all but Wyoming and the District of Columbia have primacy. During calendar year 2013, 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 a community water system, a non-transient non-community water system, or a transient non-community water system.

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

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

**Radionuclides**

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

**Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)**

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

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

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

**Significant Noncompliance**

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

**Significant Violations**

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

**Small PWSs**

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

**Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)**

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

**Total Coliform Rule (TCR)**

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

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**

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

**Transient Non-community Water System**

A non-community water system that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year (Note – see 40 CFR 141.2). A typical example is a campground or a highway rest stop that has its own water source, such as a drinking water well.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**

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

**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 COMPLIANCE REPORTS**

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>SDWIS Violation Code<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SDWIS Contaminant Code</b>
<b>Total Coliform Rule</b>	Major routine	No samples collected during a compliance period.	23	3100
	Major repeat	No follow-up samples collected after a positive total coliform sample or no speciation.	25	3100
<b>Surface Water Treatment Rule</b>	Major (filtered)	Collected less than 90 percent of samples required during a compliance period.	36	0200
	Major (unfiltered)	Collected less than 90 percent of samples required during a compliance period.	31	0200
<b>Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule/ Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule</b>	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 after the first 4 hours of operation after filter backwash or otherwise taken offline).	29	0300
	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	

Rule		Violation Type	Description	SDWIS Violation Code <sup>1</sup>	SDWIS Contaminant Code
<b>Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment</b>		Major	Failure to conduct source water monitoring	32	0800
		Major	Failure to submit bin determination	33	0800
<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>		Initial lead and copper tap	Either failed to collect the initial tap samples and then failed to correct that omission within a) 3 months for large systems, b) 6 months for medium systems or c) 12 months for small systems; or failed to submit the associated report.	51	5000
		Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap	Failure to collect 1 or more required samples.	52	5000
<b>Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts</b>		Regular monitoring	Failure to collect any required samples <sup>2</sup> .	27, 30, 35	By contaminant
<b>Ground Water Rule</b>		Monitoring	Monitoring of Treatment (unfiltered/GWR)	31	0700
C h e m	<b>Phase I, II, IIB and V Rules</b>	Regular monitoring	Failure to collect any required samples <sup>2</sup> .	3, 4	By contaminant
	<b>Radionuclides</b>	Regular monitoring	Failure to collect any required samples <sup>2</sup> .	3, 4	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 2013**

<b>Applicability of Regulations</b>			
<b>Contaminant/Rule</b>	<b>Community Water Systems</b>	<b>Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems</b>	<b>Transient Non-Community Water Systems</b>
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>	All	All (Note: acrylamide and epichlorohydrin do not have MCLs and only have treatment techniques)	None
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs)</b>	All	Prior to the 2001 Arsenic Rule, all IOCs except for arsenic. After the 2001 Arsenic Rule all IOCs.	None
<b>Nitrate and Nitrite Contaminants</b>	All	All	All
<b>Radionuclide Contaminants</b>	All	None	None
<b>Total Coliform Rule</b>	All	All	All
<b>Surface Water Treatment</b>	PWSs using surface water or GWUDI	PWSs using surface water or GWUDI	PWSs using surface water or GWUDI
<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>	All	All	None
<b>Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule</b>	For sanitary surveys all PWSs using surface water or GWUDI; for other requirements those systems serving 10,000 or more people	For sanitary surveys all PWSs using surface water or GWUDI; for other requirements those systems serving 10,000 or more people	For sanitary surveys all PWSs using surface water or GWUDI; for other requirements those systems serving 10,000 or more people
<b>Long Term 1 and 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules</b>	All PWSs using surface water or GWUDI	All PWSs using surface water or GWUDI	All PWSs using surface water or GWUDI
<b>Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproduct Rules</b>	All PWSs that add and/or deliver water that is treated with a primary or residual disinfectant other than ultraviolet light	All PWSs that add and/or deliver water that is treated with a primary or residual disinfectant other than ultraviolet light	Those PWSs using chlorine dioxide
<b>Filter Backwash Recycling Rule</b>	Conventional or direct filtration PWSs using surface water or GWUDI and recycle spent filter backwash, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes	Conventional or direct filtration PWSs using surface water or GWUDI and recycle spent filter backwash, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes	Conventional or direct filtration PWSs using surface water or GWUDI and recycle spent filter backwash, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes
<b>Ground Water Rule</b>	All PWSs that use ground water, including consecutive systems, except that it does not apply to PWSs that combine all of their ground water with surface water or with ground water under the direct influence of surface water prior to treatment.	All PWSs that use ground water, including consecutive systems, except that it does not apply to PWSs that combine all of their ground water with surface water or with ground water under the direct influence of surface water prior to treatment.	All PWSs that use ground water, including consecutive systems, except that it does not apply to PWSs that combine all of their ground water with surface water or with ground water under the direct influence of surface water prior to treatment.
<b>Public Notification</b>	All	All	All
<b>Consumer Confidence Rule</b>	All	None	None

# Appendix B

## Summaries of Primacy Agency Annual Compliance Reports

This Appendix presents a summary of each primacy agency report in a standardized format. The format includes an overall summary of the violations data specified in Section 1414 of the 1996 SDWA Amendments (i.e., violations with respect to Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), Treatment Technique (TT) requirements, 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 focuses 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 2013, EPA received Public Water System Compliance Reports from 42 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 13 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 2013.

EPA prepared reports for the District of Columbia and Wyoming, both of which did not have primary enforcement responsibility for drinking water in calendar year 2013.

### **Violations for 2013**

EPA summarizes the number of MCL, MDRL, TT and significant monitoring and reporting violations<sup>15</sup> reported by each state in six categories:

- Violations of chemical contaminant requirements<sup>16</sup>;
- Violations of the Total Coliform Rule;
- Violations of the Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Rule and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule;
- Violations of the Lead and Copper Rule;
- Significant Consumer Confidence Rule Violations; and
- Violations of the Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rules.

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

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<sup>15</sup> A comprehensive definition of significant monitoring and reporting violations appears in Appendix A.

<sup>16</sup> MCL and significant monitoring violations for organic, inorganic, nitrate and nitrite and radionuclide contaminants.

## **2013 Totals**

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

## **Systems in Violation**

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

## **Variances and Exemptions**

Five violations of variances or exemptions were reported by the primacy agencies during 2013.

## **Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

If a primacy agency's report includes information on how to obtain a copy of the report, the information is provided on the primacy agency's summary page in this Appendix. In addition, Table B-3 presents a summary of the primacy agency reports available on the Internet. In some cases, the web site provided by the primacy agency does not contain the 2013 report. These web sites are still included in the summary table.

**Table B-1: Summary of Elements Reported in the 2013 State Compliance Reports**

State	Submitted Report	Violation Categories				Reported on V/E	Provided Inventory Information	Identified Size and Type of Violating Systems	Discussed Compliance and Enforcement Responses	Identified Each System with MCL and TT Violations	Provided Information to Public on Availability	Provided Additional Information <sup>1</sup>
		CCR	MCL	M/R	TT							
Alabama	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
American Samoa	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Arizona	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
California	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X
Guam	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	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	
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Maine	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Montana	X	X	X	X	X						X	X
Navajo Nation	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Nebraska	X	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		X
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
New York	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Northern Mariana Islands	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Oregon	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X							X
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

**Table B-1: Summary of Elements Reported in the 2013 State Compliance Reports**

State	Submitted Report	Violation Categories				Reported on V/E	Provided Inventory Information	Identified Size and Type of Violating Systems	Discussed Compliance and Enforcement Responses	Identified Each System with MCL and TT Violations	Provided Information to Public on Availability	Provided Additional Information <sup>1</sup>
		CCR	MCL	M/R	TT							
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Texas	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Utah	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virgin Islands	DID NOT SUBMIT REPORT											
Virginia	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
Wyoming	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X

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

**Table B-2: Summary of the Total Number of Regulated Systems, Systems with Significant Violations and Significant Violations Reported in the 2013 State Compliance Reports or SDWIS/FED**

State	Total Number of Regulated Systems	Total Number of Systems with Significant Violations	Total Number of Significant Violations
Alabama	609	107	587
Alaska	1,505	659	4,527*
<i>American Samoa</i>	86	85	2,685
<i>Arizona</i>	1,539	926	3,637
Arkansas	1,109	268	620
<i>California</i>	7,725	1,345	2,473
Colorado	2,008	541**	3,379
Connecticut	2,523	NR	3,445
Delaware	485	NR	125
District of Columbia	8	2	7
Florida	5,360	810	2,407*
Georgia	NR	NR	2,600
<i>Guam</i>	10	4	5
Hawaii	132	5	5
<i>Idaho</i>	1,950	700	1,851
Illinois	5,683	278***	4,305
Indiana	4,122	1,174	2,039
Iowa	1,899	463**	911
Kansas	1,011	150	382
Kentucky	NR	NR	898
Louisiana	1,406	663	1,596
Maine	1,876	767**	1,105
Maryland	3,396	751	1,239
Massachusetts	NR	NR	2,314
Michigan	10,962	1,461	2,478*
Minnesota	6,897	261†	450
Mississippi	NR	NR	123
Missouri	2,716	NR	1,801
Montana	NR	NR	6,810

State	Total Number of Regulated Systems	Total Number of Systems with Significant Violations	Total Number of Significant Violations
<i>Navajo Nation</i>	161	85	1,544
Nebraska	1,311	264	516*
Nevada	578	230	752*
New Hampshire	2,436	NR	926
New Jersey	3,753	NR	3,018
New Mexico	1,121	625	1,587
New York	8,604	3,289	5,886
North Carolina	5,872	NR	3,636
North Dakota	654	187	325
<i>Northern Mariana Islands</i>	65	15	31
Ohio	NR	NR	2,340
Oklahoma	1,692	709	2,393
<i>Oregon</i>	2,536	1,072	4,360
Pennsylvania	8,958	3,076	19,031*
Puerto Rico	468	NR	2,938
Rhode Island	486	123	164*
South Carolina	1,444	94	170*
South Dakota	646	142	466*
Tennessee	813	128	721
<i>Texas</i>	6,942	3,661	10,543
<i>Utah</i>	1,024	510	3,945
Vermont	1,370	NR	880
<i>Virgin Islands</i>	268	181	315
Virginia	2,746	682	2,530*
Washington	4,100	1,032	4,069
West Virginia	982	390	307
Wisconsin	11,409	NR	1,887
Wyoming	802	141	215

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

\*\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

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

† Systems violating MCL, Treatment Technique, and Consumer Notification (does not include systems violating only Monitoring and Reporting Rules).

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

NR – The information was not reported in the 2013 State Compliance Report submitted by the primacy agency.

**Table B-3: Summary of 2013 State Compliance Report Web Sites**

State	Web Site
Alabama	<a href="http://www.adem.state.al.us/programs/water/waterforms/2012PWSVComplianceReport.pdf">http://www.adem.state.al.us/programs/water/waterforms/2012PWSVComplianceReport.pdf</a> *
Alaska	<a href="http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/dwmain/ACR_vio.html">http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/dwmain/ACR_vio.html</a>
American Samoa	
Arizona	
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/environmentalHealth/Engineering/Pages/ReportsandForms.aspx">http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/environmentalHealth/Engineering/Pages/ReportsandForms.aspx</a>
California	
Colorado	<a href="http://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/dw">http://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/dw</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater">http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/odw.html">http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/odw.html</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/drinking/dc.htm">http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/drinking/dc.htm</a>
Florida	<a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater">http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://www.gaepd.org">http://www.gaepd.org</a>
Guam	
Hawaii	<a href="http://health.hawaii.gov/sdwb/">http://health.hawaii.gov/sdwb/</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/drinking-water/pws-switchboard.aspx">http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/drinking-water/pws-switchboard.aspx</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/compliance/drinking-water/compliance-report/index.html">http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/compliance/drinking-water/compliance-report/index.html</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/idem/5093.htm">http://www.in.gov/idem/5093.htm</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.iowadnr.gov/InsideDNR/RegulatoryWater/DrinkingWaterCompliance/AnnualComplianceReport.aspx">http://www.iowadnr.gov/InsideDNR/RegulatoryWater/DrinkingWaterCompliance/AnnualComplianceReport.aspx</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/annual_compliance_reports.htm">http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/annual_compliance_reports.htm</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://water.ky.gov/DrinkingWater/Pages/AnnualComplianceReports.aspx">http://water.ky.gov/DrinkingWater/Pages/AnnualComplianceReports.aspx</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.dhh.la.gov/SafeDrinkingWater">http://www.dhh.la.gov/SafeDrinkingWater</a>
Maine	
Maryland	<a href="http://www.mde.state.md.us">http://www.mde.state.md.us</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/water-systems-ops.html#1">http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/water-systems-ops.html#1</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/deq">http://www.michigan.gov/deq</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.health.state.mn.us/water/">http://www.health.state.mn.us/water/</a>
Mississippi	
Missouri	<a href="http://www.dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2507.pdf">http://www.dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2507.pdf</a>
Montana	<a href="http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/pws/default.mcp">http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/pws/default.mcp</a>

State	Web Site
Navajo Nation	
Nebraska	<a href="http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/pages/enh_pwsindex.aspx">http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/pages/enh_pwsindex.aspx</a>
Nevada	<a href="http://ndep.nv.gov/BSDW/oversight.htm">http://ndep.nv.gov/BSDW/oversight.htm</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/annual_report.htm">http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/annual_report.htm</a>
New Jersey	
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/dwb/">http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/dwb/</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/">http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://ncwater.org/files/pws/annual/2013AnnualComplianceReport.pdf">http://ncwater.org/files/pws/annual/2013AnnualComplianceReport.pdf</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.ndhealth.gov/mf/forms/acr/2013acr.pdf">http://www.ndhealth.gov/mf/forms/acr/2013acr.pdf</a>
Northern Mariana Islands	
Ohio	
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.deq.state.ok.us/">http://www.deq.state.ok.us/</a>
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.dep.state.pa.us">http://www.dep.state.pa.us</a>
Puerto Rico	<a href="http://www.salud.gov.pr/">http://www.salud.gov.pr/</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.health.ri.gov/publications/annualreports/2013DrinkingWaterQualityCompliance.pdf">http://www.health.ri.gov/publications/annualreports/2013DrinkingWaterQualityCompliance.pdf</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.scdhec.gov/water">http://www.scdhec.gov/water</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://denr.sd.gov/des/dw/complianceinfo.aspx">http://denr.sd.gov/des/dw/complianceinfo.aspx</a>
Tennessee	
Texas	
Utah	
Vermont	<a href="http://www.drinkingwater.vt.gov">www.drinkingwater.vt.gov</a>
Virgin Islands	
Virginia	<a href="http://www.vdh.state.va.us/ODW/compliance/annualReport.htm">http://www.vdh.state.va.us/ODW/compliance/annualReport.htm</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/RegulationandCompliance/Enforcement/EPAViolationReports.aspx">http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/RegulationandCompliance/Enforcement/EPAViolationReports.aspx</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.wvdhhr.org/oehs/eed/c%26e/reports.asp">http://www.wvdhhr.org/oehs/eed/c%26e/reports.asp</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/DG/DG0045.pdf">http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/DG/DG0045.pdf</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://www2.epa.gov/region8/wyoming-drinking-water-program">http://www2.epa.gov/region8/wyoming-drinking-water-program</a>

# State Compliance Report Summaries

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Minnesota.....	B-33	Wisconsin.....	B-63
Mississippi.....	B-34	Wyoming.....	B-64
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Montana.....	B-36		
Navajo Nation.....	B-37		



State of Alabama 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	2	2			333	45*
Total Coliform Rule	18	16			18	15
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	7	6
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	40	17	0	0	165	45*
Ground Water Rule			0	0	4	4

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	609
Total Number of Systems in Violation	107
Total Number of Violations	587

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

Alabama's 2013 State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

Contact Name: Tom DeLoach  
 Telephone: (334) 271-7791  
 Email: [tsd@adem.state.al.us](mailto:tsd@adem.state.al.us)

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

State of Alaska 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	26	11			2,233	158
Total Coliform Rule	36	27			820	399
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			89	44	499	124
Lead and Copper Rule			17	12	209	116
Consumer Confidence Report					198	131
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	42	15	2	2	291	98
Ground Water Rule			51	26	14	3

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,505
Total Number of Systems in Violation	659
Total Number of Violations	4,527*

\*The total number of violations in the report (4,645) differs from the calculated total (4,527) partially because of the inclusion of 47 public notification violations.

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

Alaska's 2013 State Report is available by accessing the state's web site or by contacting:

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

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

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

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

State of American Samoa 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	3	1			2264	35*
Total Coliform Rule	2	1			277	84
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			56	8	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	35	11
Consumer Confidence Report					19	9
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	3	1	0	0	15	2
Ground Water Rule			0	0	11	6

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	86
Total Number of Systems in Violation	85
Total Number of Violations	2,685

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Arizona 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	102	40*			781	106*
Total Coliform Rule	76	60			891	505
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	47	3
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	361	242
Consumer Confidence Report					954	475
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	1	1	357	106
Ground Water Rule			0	0	65	55

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,539
Total Number of Systems in Violation	926
Total Number of Violations	3,637

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Arkansas 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	15	7			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	104	79			216	159
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			21	12	20	9
Lead and Copper Rule			3	3	36	25
Consumer Confidence Report					69	65
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	42	19	77	12	17	14
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,109
Total Number of Systems in Violation	268
Total Number of Violations	620

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

Contact Name: Robin Michaels

Telephone: (501) 661-2623

Fax: (501) 661-2032

Email: robin.michaels@arkansas.gov

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

State of California 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	437	139*			59	51*
Total Coliform Rule	323	256			303	259
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			127	42	5	4
Lead and Copper Rule			10	9	595	465
Consumer Confidence Report					467	314
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	103	52	16	13	15	8
Ground Water Rule			0	0	13	13

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,725
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,345
Total Number of Violations	2,473

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Colorado 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	431	46*			2,169	230*
Total Coliform Rule	34	31			252	185
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			42	26	82	38
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	64	60
Consumer Confidence Report					32	31
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	39	10	0	0	202	113
Ground Water Rule			6	6	26	19

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,008
Total Number of Systems in Violation	541*
Total Number of Violations	3,379

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

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

Web site: <http://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/drinking-water-consumer-information>

State of Connecticut 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	26	13			2,502	188
Total Coliform Rule	208	148			361	289
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			4	4	130	114
Consumer Confidence Report					113	88
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	6	3	0	0	40	23
Ground Water Rule			0	0	55	49

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,523
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	3,445

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance 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 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	15	9			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	55	41			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	28	22
Consumer Confidence Report					25	25
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	1	1	NR	NR	0	0
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	1	1

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	485
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	125

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance 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 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

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	2			3	2
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			1	1	0	0

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	8
Total Number of Systems in Violation	2
Total Number of Violations	7

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report:**

District of Columbia's Report is available by contacting:

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

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

State of Florida 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	26	19			1,030	204
Total Coliform Rule	110	96			424	232
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	35	34
Consumer Confidence Report					23	23
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	141	54	0	0	173	87
Ground Water Rule			2	2	442	355

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,360
Total Number of Systems in Violation	810
Total Number of Violations	2407*

\*The total number of violations in the report (2,410) differs from the calculated total (2,407) because of the inclusion of the 3 public notification violations.

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

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

State of Georgia 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	7	6*			28	7*
Total Coliform Rule	76	62			287	203
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			5	5	1,130	746
Consumer Confidence Report					1,039	723
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	15	6	8	8	3	2
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,600

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

Georgia's State Report is available by contacting:

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

Telephone: (404) 657-8282

Guam 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

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

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	10
Total Number of Systems in Violation	4
Total Number of Violations	5

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Hawaii 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

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

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	132
Total Number of Systems in Violation	5
Total Number of Violations	5

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

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

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

State of Idaho 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	27	12*			880	128*
Total Coliform Rule	174	132			331	255
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			41	9	6	3
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	82	74
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	2	1	0	0	61	38
Ground Water Rule			154	69	92	80

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,950
Total Number of Systems in Violation	700
Total Number of Violations	1,851

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

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

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

State of Illinois 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	91†	34†			3521†	21*†
Total Coliform Rule	152†	100†			127†	79†
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	7	1
Lead and Copper Rule			4	4	73	69
Consumer Confidence Report					149	128
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	20	8	0	0	152	108
Ground Water Rule			0	0	7†	6†

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

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

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,683
Total Number of Systems in Violation	278*
Total Number of Violation	4,305

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

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

Illinois EPA  
 Division of Public Water Supplies, Compliance Assurance Section, Bureau of Water  
 1021 North Grand Avenue East  
 P.O. Box 19276  
 Springfield, IL 62794

Contact: Jeri Long  
 Email: jeri.long@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 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	48	29*			543	197*
Total Coliform Rule	355	306			795	636
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	167	131
Consumer Confidence Report					74	69
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	5	4	0	0	48	21
Ground Water Rule			1	1	1	1

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,122
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,174
Total Number of Violations	2,039

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance 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) 234-7435

State of Iowa 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	71	27			321	296*
Total Coliform Rule	127	82			197	144
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			12	12	8	4
Consumer Confidence Report					34	34
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules**	5	4	0	0	112	95*
Ground Water Rule			0	0	23	22

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,899
Total Number of Systems in Violation	463*
Total Number of Violations	911

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

Iowa Department of Natural Resources-Water Supply  
 502 E. 9th Street  
 Des Moines, IA 50319-0034

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

State of Kansas 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	101	31*			45	25*
Total Coliform Rule	41	37			60	47
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	3	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	27	23
Consumer Confidence Report					25	25
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	36	13	23	7	8	6
Ground Water Rule			5	5	5	5

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,011
Total Number of Systems in Violation	150
Total Number of Violations	382

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

Web site: <http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/>

State of Kentucky 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			150	43*
Total Coliform Rule	13	12			48	29
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			9	6	135	73*
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	159	129
Consumer Confidence Report					278	155
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	22	9	6	2	66	37*
Ground Water Rule			0	0	12	11

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	898

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

State of Louisiana 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	14	4			NR	NR
Total Coliform Rule	96	85			312	159
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	73	3
Lead and Copper Rule			3	2	62	33
Consumer Confidence Report					107	69
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	169	51	11	9	563	417
Ground Water Rule			141	134	45	31

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,406
Total Number of Systems in Violation	663
Total Number of Violations	1,596

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

Attn: Caryn Benjamin

Telephone: (225) 342-7499

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

State of Maine 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	14	8*			188	146*
Total Coliform Rule	169	123			619	378
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			7	3	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	44	44
Consumer Confidence Report					12	12
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	11	5	0	0	28	27
Ground Water Rule			1	1	12	12

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,876
Total Number of Systems in Violation	767*
Total Number of Violations	1,105

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

The 2013 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Maryland 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring*	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	66	26			133	85*
Total Coliform Rule	398	335*			282	107
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	4	2	1
Lead and Copper Rule			19	19	130	128
Consumer Confidence Report					74	67
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	66	5	2	2	62	33
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	1	1

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,396
Total Number of Systems in Violation	751
Total Number of Violations	1,239

**Where to Obtain 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Report**

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

Web site: <http://www.mde.maryland.gov>

State of Massachusetts 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	9	6*			1,019	105*
Total Coliform Rule	362	227			408	251
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	3	9	4*
Lead and Copper Rule			158	73	197	132
Consumer Confidence Report					65	56
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	6	2*	1	1	15	8
Ground Water Rule			1	1	61	52

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,314

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

Massachusetts' 2013 State Report is available by accessing the state's web site:

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



State of Michigan 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	67	60			816	557
Total Coliform Rule	372	325			942	787
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			46	45	112	103
Consumer Confidence Report					11	11
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	1	1	1	1	73	39
Ground Water Rule			4	4	33	30

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	10,962
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,461
Total Number of Violations	2,478*

\*The total number of violations in the report (2,480) differs from the calculated total (2,478) partially because of the inclusion of public notification violation.

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

Noncommunity and Private Drinking Water Unit  
 Drinking Water and Environmental Health Section (DWEHS)  
 Mr. Daniel Dettweiler  
 Telephone: (517) 284-6525  
 Email: dettweilerd@michigan.gov

Community Drinking Water Unit  
 Field Operations Section  
 Ms. Kristen Philip  
 Telephone: (517) 284-6518  
 Email: philipk@michigan.gov

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

State of Minnesota 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	50	50*			14	11
Total Coliform Rule	195	192*			81	68
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			33	21*	11	8*
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	30	30*
Consumer Confidence Report					5	5
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	1	1	NR	NR	30	29
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,897
Total Number of Systems in Violation	261*
Total Number of Violations	450

\*Systems violating MCL, Treatment Technique and Consumer Notification (does not include systems violating only Monitoring and Reporting Rules).

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

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

State of Mississippi 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

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	4	4			6	5
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	17	16
Consumer Confidence Report					92	85
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	NR	NR	NR	NR	4	3
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	123

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

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

The 2013 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Missouri 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	69	15			192	183*
Total Coliform Rule	429	240			589	362
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			14	7	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	57	57
Consumer Confidence Report					277	277
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	58	29*	28	18*	NR	NR
Ground Water Rule			15	15	73	43

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,716
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,801

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

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

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

State of Montana 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	78	29*			4,218	586*
Total Coliform Rule	227	141			979	397
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			26	14	33	3
Lead and Copper Rule			16	15	435	272
Consumer Confidence Report					394	229
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	44	8	4	1	128	52
Ground Water Rule			1	1	227	159

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	6,810

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

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

State of Navajo Nation 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	56	19*			1395	52*
Total Coliform Rule	10	8			44	23
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	10	9
Consumer Confidence Report					8	8
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	5	4	0	0	7	2
Ground Water Rule			0	0	9	6

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	161
Total Number of Systems in Violation	85
Total Number of Violations	1,544

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report:**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Nebraska 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	105	44*			30	30*
Total Coliform Rule	246	180*			120	104
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	1	4	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	6	2	0	0	2	2
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,311
Total Number of Systems in Violation	264
Total Number of Violations	516*

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

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report:**

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

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

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

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

State of Nevada 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	81	20*			284	57
Total Coliform Rule	36	27			155	104
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			10	1	27	16
Consumer Confidence Report					34	13
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	2	1	0	0	51	33*
Ground Water Rule			1	1	3	3

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	578
Total Number of Systems in Violation	230
Total Number of Violations	752*

\*The total number of violations in the report (760) differs from the calculated total (752) partially because of the inclusion of public notification violations.

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance 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/bsd/oversight.htm>



State of New Hampshire 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	84	40*			195	47*
Total Coliform Rule	232	172			241	217
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			5	5	22	22
Consumer Confidence Report					39	39
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	8	3	0	0	9	7
Ground Water Rule			42	42	49	44

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,436
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	926

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

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

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

State of New Jersey 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	44	26*			1,848	233*
Total Coliform Rule	363	285			400	306
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	4	35	5
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	27	27
Consumer Confidence Report					82	82
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	8	5	2	2	64	34
Ground Water Rule			3	3	137	73

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,753
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	3,018

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

The 2013 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of New Mexico 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	117	37			13	7
Total Coliform Rule	72	57			268	161
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			26	14	17	3
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	304	162
Consumer Confidence Report					487	248
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	13	5	19	13	80	51
Ground Water Rule			79	52	92	64

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,121
Total Number of Systems in Violation	625
Total Number of Violations	1,587

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance 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 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

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

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

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	8,604
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3,289
Total Number of Violations	5,886

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance 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](mailto:bpwsp@health.state.ny.us)

Web site: <http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/>

State of North Carolina 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	47	22*			2,356	1805*
Total Coliform Rule	39	30			545	314
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			14	14	91	88
Consumer Confidence Report					98	84
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	103	39	1	1	275	125
Ground Water Rule			0	0	67	67

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,872
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	3,636

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

Attention: Hornlean Chen  
 Telephone: (919) 707-9068  
 E-mail: Hornlean.Chen@ncdenr.gov

State of North Dakota 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			7	7
Total Coliform Rule	39	29			181	121
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	7	7
Consumer Confidence Report					6	6
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	0	0	76	49
Ground Water Rule			0	0	7	7

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	654
Total Number of Systems in Violation	187
Total Number of Violations	325

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

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

North Dakota's State Report is available by contacting:

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

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

Northern Mariana Islands 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	1	1			5	4
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	19	9
Consumer Confidence Report					3	3
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	3	3	0	0
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	65
Total Number of Systems in Violation	15
Total Number of Violations	31

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Ohio 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	16	11			640	121
Total Coliform Rule	396	274			482	405
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			7	5	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			18	15	211	194
Consumer Confidence Report					103	80
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	39	25	0	0	319	163
Ground Water Rule			1	1	108	103

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,340

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

The 2013 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.



State of Oklahoma 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	192	57*			409	94*
Total Coliform Rule	126	102*			845	487*
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			39	21	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	109	93
Consumer Confidence Report					45**	33**
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	367	124	82	31	132	59
Ground Water Rule			0	0	45	37

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

\*\*CCR and PN are reported together.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,692
Total Number of Systems in Violation	709
Total Number of Violations	2,393

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report:**

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

Department of Environmental Quality  
 Water Quality Division, 7th Floor  
 707 N. Robinson  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677

By mail:

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

Contact: Jamie Henson

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

State of Oregon 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	48	16			1963	195*
Total Coliform Rule	188	140			659	456
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			27	17	433	78
Lead and Copper Rule			28	20	156	103
Consumer Confidence Report					149	53
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	6	2	2	2	99	47
Ground Water Rule			3	3	599	350

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,536
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,072
Total Number of Violations	4,360

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report:**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

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

<http://170.104.63.9/>

State of Pennsylvania 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	114	62			14,131	999
Total Coliform Rule	552	399			1,372	959
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			41	10	265	100
Lead and Copper Rule			19	19	183	176
Consumer Confidence Report					171	171
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	43	23*	21	12	1,024	533*
Ground Water Rule			143	110	952	375

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	8,958
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3,076
Total Number of Violations	19,031*

\*The total number of violations in the report (24,796) differs from the calculated total (19,031) partially because of the inclusion of 3,749 public notification violations.

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

Telephone: (717) 772-4018

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

Puerto Rico 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			617	42*
Total Coliform Rule	168	94*			1,871	235
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	102	74
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	35	11	61	14	84	32
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	23	13

\* Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	468
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,938

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

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

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

State of Rhode Island 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	6	3			13*	12**
Total Coliform Rule	45	27			66	55
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	4	3
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	13	12
Consumer Confidence Report					6	6
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	1	1	0	0	9	9
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

\*Violations for VOCs and SOCs are listed as one violation, not as violations for each of the regulated contaminants.

\*\*Possible over counting of violating systems

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	486
Total Number of Systems in Violation	123
Total Number of Violations	164*

\* The total number of violations in the report (164) differs from the calculated total (165).

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

Web site: <http://www.health.ri.gov/publications/annualreports/2013DrinkingWaterQualityCompliance.pdf>

State of South Carolina 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	10	8*			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	85	44			64	49*
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	8	5*	0	0	2	2
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,444
Total Number of Systems in Violation	94
Total Number of Violations	170*

\*\*The total number of violations in the report (174) differs from the calculated total (170) because of the inclusion of 4 public notification violations.

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance 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, South Carolina 29201

Attention: Bruce Bleau  
 Telephone: (803) 898-4154  
 Fax: (803) 898-3795  
 Email: bleaup@dhec.sc.gov

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

State of South Dakota 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	73	16			202	12
Total Coliform Rule	44	33			28	24
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	3	1
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	6	6
Consumer Confidence Report					4	3
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	3	2	47	44	30	20
Ground Water Rule			4	4	21	12

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	646
Total Number of Systems in Violation	142
Total Number of Violations	466*

\*The total number of violations in the report (542) differs from the calculated total (466) because of the inclusion of 74 public notification violations and 2 other groundwater rule regulations.

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

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

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

State of Tennessee 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			602	57*
Total Coliform Rule	5	4			29	28
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			8	8	24	20
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	3	2	0	0	41	21
Ground Water Rule			0	0	9	8

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	813
Total Number of Systems in Violation	128
Total Number of Violations	721

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

The 2013 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.



State of Texas 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	1142	240*			1096	131*
Total Coliform Rule	168	147			1132	509
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			46	21	18	3
Lead and Copper Rule			99	64	3352	1933
Consumer Confidence Report					1170	700
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	320	127	0	0	1197	678
Ground Water Rule			5	3	798	626

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,942
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3,661
Total Number of Violations	10,543

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Utah 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	1	1			3088	219*
Total Coliform Rule	97	78			170	125
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	3	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			4	4	90	64
Consumer Confidence Report					43	40
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	0	0	112	49
Ground Water Rule			228	152	108	80

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,024
Total Number of Systems in Violation	510
Total Number of Violations	3,945

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Vermont 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	10	6*			136	130*
Total Coliform Rule	129	115*			423	300*
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	30	27*
Consumer Confidence Report					49	49
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	15	9*	0	0	59	48*
Ground Water Rule			0	0	28	27

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,370
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	880

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report:**

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

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

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

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

Virgin Islands 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

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	42	34			62	41
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	210	103
Consumer Confidence Report					1	1
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground Water Rule			0	0	0	0

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	268
Total Number of Systems in Violation	181
Total Number of Violations	315

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

EPA did not receive the 2013 Annual Report prior to the deadline required for publication and generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Virginia 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	49	17*			1,319	124*
Total Coliform Rule	229	173			586	428
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			4	4	2	2
Lead and Copper Rule			5	5	115	82
Consumer Confidence Report					54	36
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	11	8	25	12	63	29
Ground Water Rule			14	7	54	45

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,746
Total Number of Systems in Violation	682
Total Number of Violations	2,530*

\*\*The total number of violations in the report (2,676) differs from the calculated total (2,530) because of the inclusion of 145 public notification violations and 1 other groundwater rule violation.

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

Telephone: (804) 864-7500  
 Fax: (804) 864-7521  
 Email: [cathy.hanchey@vdh.virginia.gov](mailto:cathy.hanchey@vdh.virginia.gov)

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

State of Washington 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group*	76	46*			2,849	295*
Total Coliform Rule	21	20			646	427
Surface Water Treatment Rule; Interim, LT1 and LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules; and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			26	5	7	5
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	9	9
Consumer Confidence Report					435	435
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Rules	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ground Water Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR

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

**2013**

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,100
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,032
Total Number of Violations	4,069

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

Web site:

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

State of West Virginia 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

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

**2013**

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

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

The 2013 State Report did not provide information regarding public availability.

State of Wisconsin 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

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

\*Possible over counting of violating systems.

**2013**

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

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

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

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



State of Wyoming 2013 PWS Compliance Report

**Violations for 2013**

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

**2013**

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

**Where to Obtain the 2013 Annual State Public Water Systems Compliance Report**

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

EPA Region 8's Environmental Information Service Center

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

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

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