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National Summary of Public Water Systems Compliance in 2006

INTRODUCTION

The National Public Water Systems Compliance Report for 2006 describes how the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and its state and tribal partners are meeting the goal of ensuring that Americans receive safe drinking water from public water systems.

One of the ways that EPA measures attaining this goal is to track the number of public water systems that may not be meeting health-based drinking water standards, or monitoring and reporting requirements.

In 2006, 93% of America's public water systems did not have any reported violations of health-based standards.

Public Water Systems

A Public Water System (PWS) is a system that provides water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year. EPA doesn't have the authority to regulate private drinking water wells that do not meet the above criteria. A public water system can be one of three types:

- **Community Systems (CWS)** serve at least 15 service connections (which may include factories, schools, or places of housing that are on the same distribution system as residences) used by year-round residences or regularly serve at least 25 year-round residents.
- **Non-transient Non-community Systems (NTNCWS)** serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year not at their residence (e.g., schools or factories that have their own water source).
- **Transient Non-community Systems (TNCWS)** serve at least 25 persons (but not the same 25) over six months per year not at their residence (e.g., campgrounds or highway rest stops that have their own water source).

EPA prepares a National Public Water Systems Compliance Report for every calendar year. This report uses a calendar year, which is from January through December, while other reports or databases may use the fiscal year which is from October through September. The federal report is an annual summary of reported violations at the nation's public water systems. This report discusses the data we use to measure our success and the progress we are making in our efforts to increase data reliability and completeness. The report also summarizes and evaluates annual reports prepared by the states.¹

The first part of this report provides a national picture of public water system compliance using data from the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED). SDWIS/FED is the national database where states and tribes with primacy report annually to EPA violations of the maximum contaminant levels, treatment techniques, monitoring and reporting, consumer notification, and variance and/or exemptions. EPA aggregates these reported violations at all public water systems in states, commonwealths, territories and in Indian country to present a national summary of violations, and then presents summaries of significant monitoring and reporting violations, significant public notification violations, and violations of health-based standards at the different kinds of public water systems.

The second part of this report presents information on public water systems in Indian country. A glossary of terms used in this report appears in Appendix A.

Summaries and evaluations of completeness of the states' annual public water systems reports for 2006 are presented in Appendix B.

¹The term "state" includes 57 states, commonwealths, and territories that have been approved to implement the drinking water program within their jurisdiction. It also includes the Navajo Nation, which received EPA approval to implement its drinking water program on December 6, 2000. Federal approval to implement the drinking water program is called primary enforcement authority, or "primacy." During calendar year 2006, EPA directly implemented the drinking water program in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and throughout most of Indian country other than the Navajo Nation. EPA is responsible for reporting violations in areas where the Agency directly implements the program.

How Does The Public Find Out If Its Drinking Water Is Safe?

Information Sent to Customers:

Consumer Confidence Report —

(http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/pdfs/quickrefguide_ccr.pdf) Every community water system is required to produce a yearly report identifying the contaminants detected in its water and the risks of exposure to those contaminants. The annual water quality report or consumer confidence report (CCR)-tells customers what is in their water, where it comes from, and where they can obtain additional information. Large systems are required to mail the report to their customers. While medium systems and small systems are required to produce the report, these systems may obtain a waiver from the mailing requirement. Very small systems are only required to print the report in the local newspaper.

Public Notification Rule — (<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pws/publicnotificaton/index.html>) Public water systems must notify their customers if there has been a violation of drinking water standards. Public notification is intended to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. Public water systems must notify the people who drink their water if the level of a contaminant in the water exceeds EPA, State, or tribal drinking water regulations, if there is a waterborne disease outbreak or any other situation that may pose a risk to the public health, if the water system fails to test its water as required, or if the system has a variance or exemption from the regulations. Depending on the severity of the situation water suppliers have 24 hours to one year to notify their customers. Public notification is provided in addition to the CCR.

Information on the Internet:

Safewater Web Site (<http://www.epa.gov/safewater>) — Provides information on the Safe Drinking Water Act, individual water systems, contaminants that may be in drinking water, and what individuals can do to help protect sources of their drinking water.

Additional Information:

Call the Community Water System — Billing statements should provide a number to call with questions.

State Public Water Systems Compliance Report — Each state's annual report discusses the violations at its public water systems. Most state reports include a list of violating facilities.

National Public Water Systems Compliance Report (this report) — Summarizes all reported violations at America's public water systems.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) — Answers questions about drinking water, lets callers order documents from EPA, and can refer callers to EPA experts if they need more information.

Envirofacts Web Site (<http://www.epa.gov/enviro>) — Allows the public to access EPA databases containing information on environmental activities that may affect air, water, and land anywhere in the United States.

WHAT INFORMATION IS IN THIS REPORT?

This report uses information from SDWIS/FED, the national database where EPA records information that the states are required to report about their public water systems. For the national public water system compliance reports, EPA examines SDWIS/FED records of violations of primary drinking water regulations that specify: 1) the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system (Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL); 2) techniques for treating water (TT) to make it safe; 3) monitoring and reporting requirements (how and when water must be tested and the results reported); and 4) significant user notification violations.

- While SDWIS/FED collects information on all monitoring and reporting violations, only significant² monitoring and reporting violations are counted in this report. A "significant" monitoring and reporting violation occurs, with rare exceptions, when no samples are taken or no results are reported during a compliance period. Table A-1 provides a more detailed description of significant monitoring violations for the different rules.

² This report tabulates only "significant" monitoring and reporting and notification (e.g., CCR) violations. Table A-1 presents descriptions of significant monitoring violations for the different drinking water regulations.

- A significant user notification violation occurs when a community water system completely fails to provide to its users a required report. Significant user notification violations include violations of the Consumer Confidence Report Regulation and violations of the Public Notification Regulations.
- The information provided in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) will supplement public notification that water systems must provide to their customers upon discovering any violation of a contaminant standard. The CCR typically will provide customers with a snapshot of the quality of their drinking water supply.
- Public notification helps to ensure that consumers receive timely information about problems with their drinking water. These public notification requirements have always been a part of the Safe Drinking Water Act, but were revised in 2000.

EPA routinely evaluates state programs by conducting data verification audits and triennial national data quality assessments. The most recent triennial review revealed that 81% of the apparent MCL/treatment technique violations and 29% of the apparent monitoring and reporting violations had been reported to SDWIS/FED. Since the reviews, EPA and the primacy agencies have worked towards the identification and resolution of any problems that may have produced data discrepancies in the past, and to prevent the occurrence of future problems. More discussions of data quality concerns, triennial reviews, and EPA's recommendations appear later in this report.

FINDINGS

Public Water System Sizes and Types

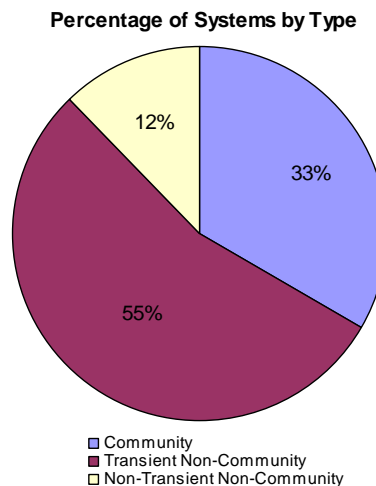
Public water systems can be categorized based upon the size of the population that they serve. Large systems serve over 10,000 users, while medium size systems serve 3,301 to 10,000. The small systems serve 3,300 or less users.

Systems by Size	Number of Systems	Users served
Large Systems	4,103	235,575,036
Medium Systems ³	5,109	28,974,008
Small Systems	147,060	39,611,079
All Sizes	156,182	304,102,891

³ Because approximately 3% of public water systems are "medium" in size, i.e., serve between 3,301 and 10,000 users, and because approximately 10% of the population is served by them, this report omits a separate discussion of "medium" systems. Discussions concerning medium systems are included with the larger systems.

In 2006, 156,182 public water systems together served over 304 million users. The actual number of individuals served was smaller, because millions of Americans drank water from, and were counted as users by, more than one public water system during the course of the year.

94% of America's public water systems served 3,300 or fewer users. Together, these 147,060 small systems provided service to only 13% of all users, while the 4,103 large systems (3%) provide service to 77% of all users.



- 52,236 community water systems served over 284 million people in their primary residences.
- 18,910 non-transient non-community systems (i.e., schools, factories) served over 6 million people in places they frequented.
- 85,036 transient non-community systems (i.e., campgrounds, highway rest stops) served a constantly changing user base of almost 14 million people. Nearly all of these systems are small systems.

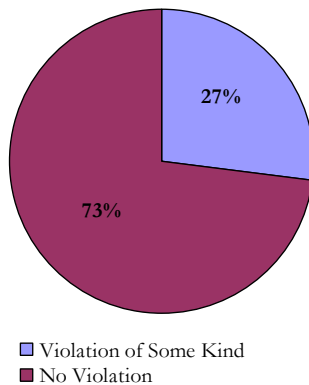
Overall Compliance

The overall compliance of America's 156,182 public water systems is depicted in the table below which provides the type of significant violations reported, the number of violations, the number of systems with those violations, and the number of users served by those systems.

Type of Violation	Number of Systems with Violations	Number of Violations	Users Served
All Violation Types	42,108	128,666	81,466,047
Health-based	11,115	18,637	26,483,028
Monitoring & reporting	29,660	91,077	49,152,615
CCR	7,333	11,346	17,838,339
Public Notification	7,606	7,606	7,266,860

Most Americans received drinking water from public water systems that recorded no significant violations in 2006.

PWS with Significant Violations Reported by States



For 73% of the public water systems in America, serving 73% of the users, the states reported no health-based violation or significant monitoring and reporting violation. The states reported either a health-based violation, a significant monitoring and reporting violation, or a significant CCR violation at 42,108 public water systems in 2006.

No violations of variances or exemptions were reported by the states to SDWIS/FED during 2006.

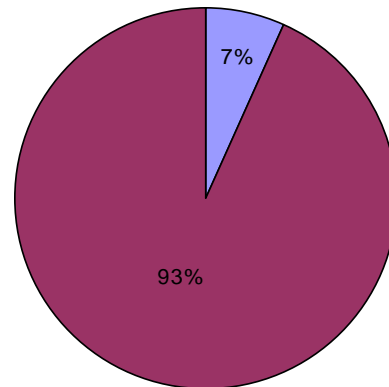
- Under Federal law, states can grant variances or exemptions to public water systems in limited

circumstances allowing them to install alternative technology or giving them more time to meet a standard if public health is adequately protected in the interim. For the few public water systems that were operating under a variance or exemption in 2006, no states reported a violation of the variance or exemption.

Health-Based Drinking Water Standards

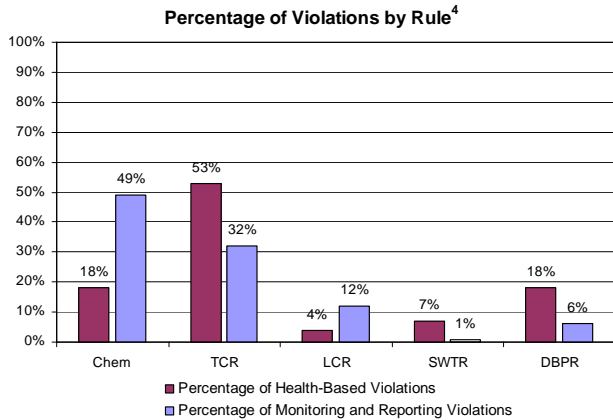
93% of America's public water systems, serving 90% of the users, did not have any reported violations of health-based drinking water standards in 2006.

PWS with No Health-Based Violations Reported by States



- Systems with Reported Health-Based Violations
- Systems with No Reported Health-Based Violations

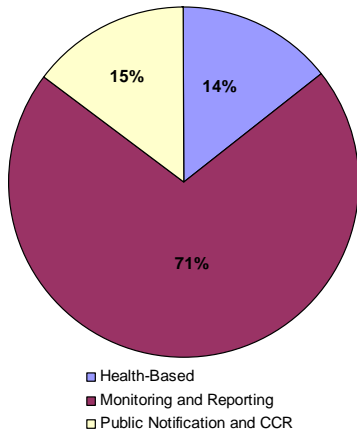
SDWIS/FED recorded 18,637 violations of health-based standards in 2006. The Maximum Contaminant Level for the Total Coliform Rule (TCR) is the health-based standard most frequently violated. Over fifty percent (53%) of these violations were violations of the MCL for the Total Coliform Rule (TCR), which must be met by all types and sizes of public water systems.⁴



Monitoring and Reporting Drinking Water Standards

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

Type of Reported Significant Violation



- 71% of the 128,666 violations the states reported to SDWIS/FED in 2006 were for a public water system's significant failure to monitor and report, rather than a violation of a health-based standard.

⁴ For the annual compliance reports, EPA tracks violations of the contaminant rules in five categories: 1) **chemical contaminants (Chem)** — violations of rules for organic, inorganic (except for lead and copper), and radioactive contaminants — compliance with many organic and inorganic standards is determined on the basis of shared samples, with one missed sample resulting in a monitoring and reporting violation of many standards; 2) **total coliform rule (TCR)** Coliform bacteria are usually not a threat to humans, but their presence in drinking water can indicate a lapse in treatment and the possible presence of other, more dangerous microbes.; 3) **lead and copper rule (LCR)**; 4) **surface water treatment (SWTR)** includes interim enhanced surface water rule (IESWTR), filter backwash recycling rule; Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule; and 5) **Disinfection By-Product Rule (DBPR)**.

- 49% of the 91,077 significant monitoring and reporting violations reported by the states were violations of the requirements of the Chemical Contaminant Group. In 2006 the states reported 62% more Chemical Contaminant Group monitoring and reporting violations than in 2005. This is due to the cyclical pattern of the monitoring requirements of the Chemical Contaminant Group (See page 11).

Community Water Systems

Although community water systems make up only one-third of the public water systems in America, they serve 93% of population served by public water systems.

	Number of systems	Number of Users	Number of Violating systems	Number of Users Impacted
All CWS	52,236	284,202,124	19,136	76,803,218
Large CWS	8,864	259,547,142	2,351	68,829,074
Small CWS	43,372	24,744,982	16,785	7,974,144

The following observations were made concerning the community water systems:

- 73% of the population served by community water systems received drinking water from a system with no significant state-reported violations.
- Of the more than 8,000 larger community water systems approximately 2,300 (27%) had significant violations reported by the states. Of the 43,372 small community water systems, 16,785 (39%) had significant violations.
- As reported by the states to SDWIS/FED, 86% of the community water systems complied with the Consumer Confidence Rule.

Does a Health-Based Violation Mean Drinking the Water Causes Illness?

It is important to note that a public water system's violation of a health-based standard does not mean that the people who drank the system's water got sick. A health-based violation means either that the system has exposed its users to what EPA has judged as an unreasonable risk of illness, or that the system has failed to treat its water to the extent EPA has judged necessary to protect its users from an unreasonable risk of illness in the event that the regulated contaminant is present in source water. Many variables affect the likelihood of illness resulting from health-based violations, among them the duration of the violation, whether or not the violation occurred in an isolated section of a complex public water system, and the extent to which contamination exceeds the allowable level.

While modern treatment systems have substantially reduced the incidence of waterborne disease, drinking water contamination remains a significant health risk management challenge. Studies by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) indicate that between 1980 and 1998 there were 419 outbreaks of illness linked to contamination in drinking water resulting in an estimated 511,000 cases of disease (Craun and Calderon, 1996; Levy et al., 1998; Barwick et al., 2000). The majority of outbreaks in the U.S. occurred at surface water systems. Nearly 80% of all reported cases of illness were associated with the 1993 *Cryptosporidium* outbreak in Milwaukee, WI, which resulted in an estimated 403,000 cases (MacKenzie et al. 1994; McDonald et al. 2001).

The number of waterborne disease outbreaks identified and reported in the CDC database is believed, however, to understate the actual incidence of outbreaks and cases of illness (Craun and Calderon, 1996; National Research Council, 1997). The most recent CDC report on outbreak data for 2001–2002 is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5308.pdf>.

Recognized and reported waterborne disease outbreaks are usually the result of exposure to waterborne pathogens that cause acute gastrointestinal illness with diarrhea, abdominal discomfort, nausea, and vomiting. Because such illnesses are generally of short duration in healthy people, many individuals experiencing these symptoms do not seek medical attention. Where medical attention is sought, the pathogenic agent may not be identified through routine testing. Consequently, outbreaks are often not recognized in a community or, if recognized, are not traced to a drinking water source. Moreover, an unknown but probably significant portion of waterborne disease is endemic (i.e., isolated cases not associated with an outbreak) and, thus, is even more difficult to recognize. Waterborne disease information does not include information on diseases that would be caused by contaminants with chronic effects.

EPA's health-based standards are intended to provide an adequate margin of safety not just for healthy people, but also for populations that are at greater risk from waterborne disease. These sensitive subpopulations include children (especially the very young), the elderly, the malnourished, pregnant women, the disease-impaired (e.g., those with diabetes, cystic fibrosis), and a broad category of those with compromised immune systems, such as AIDS patients, those with autoimmune disorders (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis), transplant recipients, and those on chemotherapy (Rose, 1997). Immunocompromised persons are more likely than healthy individuals to contract waterborne disease, the severity and duration of their illness is often greater, and they are at a greater risk of death.

Non-Community Water Systems

	Number of systems	Number of Users	Number of Violating systems	Number of Users Impacted
All NCWS	103,946	19,957,999	22,972	4,662,829
Large NCWS	258	14,866,097	64	1,194,702
Small NCWS	103,688	5,091,902	22,908	3,468,127

- Out of over 103,900 non community water systems, almost 23,000 (22%) had significant violations. The vast majority of the violating non-community systems were smaller water systems. These small systems with significant violations served over 3.5 million (17%) users out of the almost 20 million users served by non-community water systems.
- 64 (25%) out of 258 larger non-community water systems had significant violations. Together these 64 larger non-community systems served 1,194,702 (6%) users of the almost 20 million users served by non-community water systems.

Compliance Assistance and Enforcement

Primacy States and EPA engage in a variety of activities to help public water systems remain in and return to compliance, including formal enforcement actions, informal actions, and compliance and technical assistance. State and EPA compliance assistance efforts to help a source remain in or return to compliance may include:

- conducting on-site visits and sanitary surveys at public water systems (i.e., an on-site review of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operations, and maintenance to evaluate their adequacy in producing and distributing safe drinking water);
- helping systems invest in preventive measures;
- providing financial assistance for system improvements through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and other State funding programs;
- reviewing water system plans and specifications;
- conducting training sessions;
- holding public information meetings;
- lending specialized monitoring equipment; and
- publishing informational bulletins and newsletters on training events and other educational opportunities.

What Happens to Systems that Violate the Requirements?

When a drinking water violation is detected and compliance assistance to the violating system is found not to be an effective method for returning the system to compliance, EPA program implementation guidelines require the state, as a condition for receiving EPA funding, to initiate an enforcement response. Acceptable enforcement responses include a variety of formal and informal actions as the state or EPA attempts to return a violating public water system to compliance as quickly as possible.

Generally, the primacy agency's first responses to violations are informal actions beyond compliance assistance such as:

- reminder letters;
- warning letters;
- notices of violation;
- field visits; and
- telephone calls.

If the violation continues or recurs, the primacy agency must initiate a formal enforcement response that requires the violating public water system to return to compliance. Formal enforcement responses include:

- citations;
- administrative orders with or without penalties;
- civil referrals to state attorneys general or to the Department of Justice;
- other sanctions, such as denying permission for system expansion; and
- filing criminal charges.

If a situation poses an imminent risk to public health, EPA and the state can issue an emergency order that requires the public water system to take the steps necessary to protect public health and return the system to compliance.

During 2006, EPA and its state partners initiated 4,114 enforcement actions in response to drinking water violations at public water systems in their jurisdictions. For new rules, EPA generally has primary enforcement authority until the States receive primacy for each new rule. EPA implemented the drinking water program in Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and in Indian country, except for the Navajo Nation. The Agency initiated

enforcement responses in these areas and occasionally in the states, often at a state's invitation.⁵

- In 2006 the states issued a total of 3,966 formal enforcement actions, including: 1,124 administrative orders without penalty, 1,428 administrative orders with penalty, 102 civil referrals to the states' Attorneys General, 558 signed State Bilateral Compliance Agreements (BCA), 744 state intentional no-actions, 4 civil cases filed, and 6 criminal cases filed.
- During the same period, EPA issued a total of 148 formal enforcement actions, including 145 federal administrative orders, one Federal Emergency Order, 3 Federal intentional no actions, and 2 signed Federal BCA.

These totals do not include informal enforcement actions (i.e., warning letters, notices of violation), compliance assistance activities, or the public water systems that returned to compliance before EPA and state procedures would require initiation of a formal response.

EPA generally designates a public water system to be in significant non-compliance (SNC) if the system has serious, frequent, or persistent violations for a specific regulation that may pose a threat to public health. This enables the states and EPA to prioritize enforcement resources to ensure that the most severe violations are addressed first. While all systems in SNC are a priority, the systems in SNC with health-based violations receive even higher attention than those with other violations. In EPA's "timely and appropriate" guidance for drinking water, violations that have been elevated to the SNC level are to be addressed with a formal enforcement action within six months of receiving the SNC designation. EPA reviews the state-reported violations quarterly to identify new systems as being in SNC for one or more rules or for other systems as being addressed SNCs. In determining the total number of systems that are in significant non-compliance and have had the SNC addressed, EPA does not take into account the public water systems that have returned to compliance due to informal enforcement actions or compliance assistance, or public water systems that have returned to compliance before EPA and the states have initiated a formal response.

- Of the 156,182 public water systems nationwide, EPA determined that 14,036 systems were in significant noncompliance for calendar year 2006. This was comparable to the number of public water systems determined to be in significant noncompliance in 2004 and 2005. Over 90% of the public water systems determined to be in significant non-compliance are small systems serving 3,300 or fewer users.

- In 2006 states and EPA addressed non-compliance at 6,035 public water systems. Additionally the states and EPA addressed 4,157 of the systems with new SNC outside of the 2006 calendar year, leaving 3,844 systems (over 2% of the systems nationally) with unaddressed SNCs.

It should be noted that this report is a snapshot of one year. Systems that are identified as being in significant non-compliance near the end of the year are likely to carry over to the next year, since the states have 6 months/two quarters to address a SNC. For example, if an average of 14,000 systems were designated SNCs in a year, then, on average, 3,500 systems are designated as SNC in a quarter. Since EPA and the states have six months to address systems with SNC, as many as 7,000 systems could be classified as unaddressed SNCs at the end of a year. However, EPA and the states would still be in compliance with EPA's "Timely and Appropriate" response policy because EPA and the states have six months to address systems with SNC.

Starting in calendar year 2006 (fiscal year 2007) EPA shifted its focus from ensuring SNCs were being addressed on a rule by rule basis to ensuring systems with SNC were being returned to compliance. Annually, EPA Headquarters negotiates the state targets with the Regions through the Annual Commitment System (ACS). The goal for each state is to reduce its number of drinking water systems with significant noncompliance for all rules. Since we have adopted that focus we have seen the number of systems with SNC decrease from 12,596 systems listed in July 2006 to 8,438 listed in July 2008 (a 33% reduction). Nationally, EPA headquarters reviews the progress of all the states with our Regional offices. Where we have identified significant increases of systems with SNC in a state, we have asked the region to work with the state to address the non-compliance. The state can provide compliance assistance to correct the situation, if appropriate. In addition, headquarters provides quarterly updates for the Regions and states on the status of systems with SNC. Using this update of their systems' status, states prioritize any new systems that need to be addressed and track their progress towards addressing systems with existing SNC. We are also in the process of developing an approach for targeting violations that will assist the Regions and states to identify systems with serious violations more efficiently. The focus of this effort is to direct EPA's enforcement resources more strategically to protect public health.

WHAT IS THE QUALITY OF THE DATA EPA USES FOR THIS REPORT?

The data used in this report came from EPA's national SDWIS/FED database. SDWIS/FED is composed of data that primacy states are required to submit to SDWIS/FED each quarter. EPA uses information in SDWIS/FED to assess progress in the implementation of regulations, to develop national enforcement and compliance priorities, and to provide information to the public.

EPA periodically conducts data verifications (independent, on-site audits) of primacy state and tribal drinking water programs to ensure that the primacy state is determining compliance in accordance with Federal regulations. Data verifications help detect differences between data in a state's files (whether electronic or hard copy) and data in SDWIS/FED.

As part of the ongoing data reliability efforts described in past National Public Water Systems Compliance Reports, EPA examined the results of data verifications conducted from 1999 to 2001 and previously from 1996 through 1998. The 2002-2004 audits, which covered 38 states, analyzed data from 2,658 public water systems. The data audits reviewed inventory information (identifying systems, their number, their size, and their type), apparent violations that either were reported or should have been reported, and any enforcement actions initiated.

EPA's review showed that the quality of the information the states reported to SDWIS/FED is highly accurate, but the data are incomplete. This finding principally reflects states' failure to determine and assign a violation rather than a preponderance of data management issues. Most of the SDWIS/FED data quality problems EPA identified were instances where violations that should have been recorded and reported did not appear in SDWIS/FED. EPA found that only a small percentage of this incompleteness is because SDWIS/FED will accept only properly transferred data. EPA's analysis of the data verifications found:

- 87% of all inventory data in SDWIS/FED were consistently reported.

⁵ There are several reasons why there will be a difference between the number of violations in a year and the number of formal enforcement responses. For example, a state may choose to address a system's violations informally in a manner that returns the system to compliance before the time interval has elapsed that by EPA guidance would necessitate initiation of a formal enforcement response. Also, it is not uncommon for the regulator to address all of a violating system's multiple violations in a single enforcement response. In addition, formal enforcement responses addressing violations discovered late in one reporting year are generally not initiated until early in the following year.

- The overall quality of TCR MCL violations data in SDWIS/FED was 81%, quality of all health-based violations was 77%, and quality of monitoring and reporting violations was 27%.
- Most of the discrepancies between apparent and reported violations are because violations were not reported.
- 29% of monitoring and reporting violations had been reported to SDWIS/FED.
- 81% of the MCL/SWTR treatment technique violations had been reported to SDWIS/FED.

WHAT IS EPA DOING TO IMPROVE DATA QUALITY?

EPA continues to work with its state partners to identify and resolve any problems that may have produced data discrepancies in the past and to ensure that complete and accurate documentation is available to help assess the safety of the nations' drinking water.

- The drinking water violation data improved from the 1996-1998 timeframe to the 2002-2004 timeframe. EPA has completed the Data Reliability Report for the 2002-2004 timeframe. EPA has set a goal of 90% accuracy for data quality and is working closely with the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) to implement an action plan that will help the drinking water program achieve this goal.
- EPA and a subset of states established a workgroup through ASDWA to implement its updated 2006 Data Reliability Analysis and Action Plan (DRAAP). Implementation of the plan began in 2005 ahead of the report release.
- EPA will be working with all states to implement the EPA Order 5360.1 A2 dealing with requirements for quality management systems.
- Changes to modernize SDWIS database should reduce data quality problems in the future from data entry to transmission. SDWIS Modernization focused on changes to make the quality checking function available to states before they send data to EPA, to provide a data entry format consistent with contemporary commercial data transfer formats, and to reduce the complexity of data entry into SDWIS/FED by standardizing processing.

In 1998, EPA launched a major effort to assess the quality of the drinking water data contained within SDWIS/FED to respond to concerns regarding incorrect violations in the database. EPA enlisted the help of its stakeholders in

designing the review, analyzing the results for data collected by Data Verification (DV) audits between 1996 and 1998, and recommending actions to improve drinking water data quality. The first Data Reliability Analysis of SDWIS/FED was published in October 2000.

Findings of the first Data Reliability Analysis, which indicated that data quality needed improvement, were later updated by the second and third triennial assessments in 2003 (which included data collected between 1999 and 2001) and 2006 (for data between 2002 and 2004). Together, these assessments included comprehensive recommendations for EPA and state primacy agencies on quality improvements. The reports identified near-term actions that had already been taken or were still needed to improve data quality more immediately. To implement the recommendations, the states and EPA have conducted numerous activities and projects to improve data quality. Activities undertaken have included a) providing training for states; b) streamlining reporting to SDWIS/FED; c) making SDWIS error reporting more user-friendly; d) improving data verifications; e) following up with Regions on findings after data verifications; f) encouraging states to annually notify water systems of sampling schedules; and g) creating an electronic capability to evaluate data quality by states and EPA.

EPA's response to the data reliability issues identified in the 2003 report (second triennial report) included a commitment to conduct analyses which would provide periodic data quality estimates (DQEs), and provide input into program activities and priorities necessary to improve the quality and reliability of the data.

Like the previous two reviews, the third triennial review of data quality is largely based on DV audits. The DV audits, conducted between 2002 and 2004, reflect data for 2,658 randomly selected PWSs in 38 states. The introduction to the 2006 Drinking Water Data Reliability Analysis and Action Plan (EPA 816-R-07-010, March 2008, available online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/pdfs/report_data_data_reliability_2006.pdf) discusses DV audits and the triennial national summary.

Based on the third review, the overall DQE of the eight inventory (water system identification) parameters assessed was 87%. In other words, 87% of systems from DV states between 2002 and 2004 had consistent data for all eight inventory data elements between their state files and SDWIS/FED database, or 13% of systems had at least one data element reported with a discrepancy. The highest discrepancy rate was for the administrative contact address element.

For the 38 states evaluated from 2002 to 2004, 90% of the

reported violations in SDWIS/FED were accurate. Approximately 81% of the MCL and SWTR TT violations, 62% of the health-based violations (including LCR TT violations), and 29% of the monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations were reported to SDWIS/FED. Non-reporting was mostly attributable to the fact that states did not issue violations when violations had occurred (compliance determination error). In other words, the violations were not recognized, not recorded by the states as violations, and consequently, not reported to SDWIS/FED. Compliance determination errors led to 84% of non-reported health-based violations and 92% of non-reported M/R violations.

Additional findings included the DQEs of health-based violations were not significantly different between CWSs and NTNCWSs. The DQEs of M/R violations for TNCWSs were significantly higher than those for CWSs and NTNCWSs.

HOW DOES EPA EVALUATE STATE REPORTS?

EPA reviewed each 2006 annual state report that was submitted to determine if it met the requirements of the 1996 Amendments to SDWA. The contents of the state reports are summarized in Table B-1 in Appendix B. Table B-1 shows whether a state:

- submitted a report to EPA;
- included all required elements;
- satisfied its statutory requirement to publish and distribute summaries of the report that inform the public of the availability of the full report;
- identified the size and type of violating systems;
- discussed the compliance assistance and enforcement activities the state undertook in response to violations;
- included a list of PWSs with MCL or treatment technique violations, as EPA recommended in its guidance to states on preparing their reports;
- provided information to the public on availability of the reports; and
- included additional information of interest to the public, such as the number of public water systems in the state, their sizes and types, and background on the Safe Drinking Water Act and its implementation.

EPA provides a state-by-state summary of information reported in each state report in Appendix B. The standardized format includes an overall summary of the violations data the Safe Drinking Water Act requires states

to report (i.e., violations with respect to MCLs, treatment technique violations, significant monitoring and reporting violations, and variances and exemptions). The summary for each state also tells how to obtain a copy of the state's full report. The annual summary is based on violations reported in the calendar year of 2006. In some instances, the data reported by a state in July of 2006 may not agree with data currently in SDWIS/FED. EPA's and the states' continual efforts to ensure that the information in the SDWIS/FED database is as accurate as possible may have resulted in updates and corrections to the data since the state published its report.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most Americans received water from systems which reported no violations of health-based standards, and for which the states reported no significant violations of monitoring and reporting requirements.

Comparison of 2005 and 2006 Data

There are some differences in the numbers of violations reported in 2005 and 2006. The total number of violations increased by 16% from 2005. The number of significant violations of monitoring and reporting requirements also increased by 15% from 2005. The increase was due to the cyclical pattern of the monitoring requirements of the Chemical Contaminant Group. Small percentage decreases were seen in the violations of the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR), the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Lead & Copper Rule, and the Surface Water Treatment Rule. In 2006, only 226 more violations of health-based standards were detected at public water systems and reported by states — a 1% increase from 2005. The total violations include health-based and significant monitoring and reporting violations, along with violations of the CCR and public notification.

TCR and Chemical Violations

In 2006, states reported the largest number of total violations (both health-based and significant monitoring and reporting) for the Chemical Group Rule. Typically the states report the most violations for either the Chemical Group Rule or the Total Coliform Rule. The cyclical pattern of the monitoring requirements for some rules in the Chemical Group can result in peaks and valleys in the number of violations. The 45,035 significant violations of monitoring and reporting requirements of the Chemical Group Rule represent 49% of all significant monitoring and reporting violations reported by the states in 2006. The

highest number of health-based violations can be found in the Total Coliform Rule with 9,829 violations of the MCL representing 53% of all reported violations of health-based standards in 2006. Generally, the health-based violations are most frequently reported for the Total Coliform Rule.

Implementation of Prior Year Recommendations

EPA incorporated the following recommendations for fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2006:

States and EPA should continue working together to address significant violations of monitoring and reporting and notification requirements.

States and EPA should continue working together to address violations of MCL and treatment technique requirements.

EPA Regions continue to work with states to evaluate how well public water systems comply with the rules and whether enforcement actions are being initiated when appropriate. Regions and states have also identified and evaluated microbial risks to watersheds in an attempt to focus enforcement and compliance efforts on ensuring the safety of drinking water sources. Considerable effort has been devoted to training and compliance assistance. EPA works to build the capacity of small public water systems to maintain compliance both with established rules and with new microbial rules such as the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the Ground Water Rule. In Indian country, where almost all public water systems are small, EPA continues to focus resources on ensuring compliance with the microbial rules and the standards for nitrates in drinking water through implementation of its new strategy for the FY05–07 Tribal National Compliance and Enforcement Priority.

With respect to the rest of the drinking water program, states and EPA are continuing their efforts to implement the recommendations of the national public water system reports:

- EPA provides funding to support eight technology assistance centers that help small systems with training, technical assistance, and technology demonstrations.
- States and EPA help promote compliance with existing drinking water requirements by conducting numerous assistance activities, such as on-site visits and the distribution of easy-to-read guides and checklists.
- EPA funding established and maintains the Local Government Environmental Assistance Network (LGEAN), a source of free information on current and developing SDWA requirements (as well as technical

assistance, peer counseling, and financial guidance). LGEAN can be accessed on the Internet at www.lgean.org or by calling toll-free 1-877- TO-LGEAN (865-4326).

- EPA had established and maintains the Financing for Environmental Compliance website to provide financial and technical assistance resources to help communities create a plan to finance environmental capital assets. The Financing for Environmental Compliance can be accessed at <http://www.epal.gov/compliance/assistance/financing/idex.html>
- EPA has developed sets of tools that will assist small systems with implementing drinking water regulations and managing their systems while still providing adequate public health protection. The tools can be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/cupss/index.html>.
- The states and EPA are pursuing enforcement actions against violating public water systems both to discourage violations and to ensure public health protection.

Since September 1998, the findings and recommendations of the national public water systems reports have been incorporated into EPA's ongoing efforts to ensure the reliability of data in SDWIS/FED. In its first national report, EPA noted that compliance data in many individual state reports differed from the data reported to SDWIS/FED. In 1998, EPA, states, and drinking water stakeholders agreed that our data quality goal should be "100% complete, accurate, and timely data submitted by public water systems and primacy agencies, consistent with SDWA reporting requirements." Further analysis and discussions among the stakeholders led to establishment of interim milestones for how soon that goal will be achieved. EPA, states, and the drinking water stakeholders made significant progress on most of the data recommendations of the earlier national reports — in some instances achieving full implementation. Among the major accomplishments, EPA has:

- improved the display of drinking water data in Envirofacts;
- characterized and quantified the data quality problem;
- taken interim steps to improve data quality, including improvements to the data entry tools states use to put information in SDWIS/FED and provision of a mechanism that enables water systems to confirm the accuracy of data before it is accepted by SDWIS/FED; and

- made a long-term commitment to achieve and maintain data quality goals.

2006 Report Recommendations

EPA, states, and drinking water stakeholders should continue to work cooperatively to improve the quality of the compliance data. More remains to be done to achieve the goal of 100% accurate, complete, and timely information. Some of the next steps EPA, states, and the drinking water stakeholders have agreed to undertake include:

- streamlining data reporting and reducing rule complexity;
- conducting more training to ensure regulatory staff can accurately determine compliance with drinking water rules and data entry staff can upload complete and accurate data to SDWIS/FED;
- encouraging states to issue annual reminders to water systems of their compliance monitoring schedules;
- providing states with individual, prioritized recommendations for improving their data quality;
- performing more frequent data verification audits;
- calculating estimates for SDWIS/FED data quality every three years, or more frequently if data from a sufficient number of data verifications are available;
- working with the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) to implement its updated 2006 Data Reliability Analysis and Action Plan (DRAAP) <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/reports/accomplishments/sdwa/sdwacom2005.pdf>;
- negotiating grant conditions with several states to encourage them to follow quality assurance/quality control plans for drinking water violation data reported to EPA and address the differences in interpretation of the regulation; and
- working with all states to implement the EPA Order 5360.1 A2 dealing with requirements for quality management systems.

National Summary of Compliance for Public Water Systems in Indian Country in 2006

INTRODUCTION

This section of the 2006 National Public Water Systems Compliance Report describes how the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and federally-recognized Indian tribes (tribes) are meeting the goal of ensuring that public water systems in Indian country provide safe drinking water.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

Tribes may apply for eligibility to receive primary enforcement authority (known as primacy) to administer the drinking water program provided they meet the requirements of Sections 1413 and 1451 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). As of 2006, only the Navajo Nation had received primacy for most public water systems on the Navajo Reservation. EPA administers the drinking water program in the rest of Indian country.

A glossary of terms used in this report appears in Appendix A. A map of the areas covered by this section appears in Appendix C.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS IN ALASKA AND OKLAHOMA

Compliance figures for Alaska Native Villages outside of Indian country are not included in this section of the report. Similarly, compliance figures for 18 public water systems in Indian country located in Oklahoma are not included in this section of the report. The Alaska Native Villages and these 18 systems in Oklahoma are not federally recognized tribes, therefore, the state acts as the primacy agency in reports violations. In both cases, this information is found in the state reports for Alaska and Oklahoma, respectively. The state reports do not, however, contain separate information on these public water systems.

DATA QUALITY

This report uses information from the Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED). SDWIS/FED is the national database where EPA records information on public water systems in Indian country. Public water systems in Indian country are required to report laboratory data to EPA. EPA uses the information to determine compliance with the national primary drinking water regulations of SDWA.

This report also discusses the limitations in the data EPA uses to measure its success and the steps it is taking to increase data reliability and completeness. In addition, the report also discusses EPA's compliance assistance, enforcement, and financial assistance programs. EPA plans to continue its data quality efforts to ensure that SDWIS/FED contains complete and accurate information. A complete discussion of data quality is in the National Summary of Public Water Systems Compliance under the section entitled Data Quality.

FINDINGS

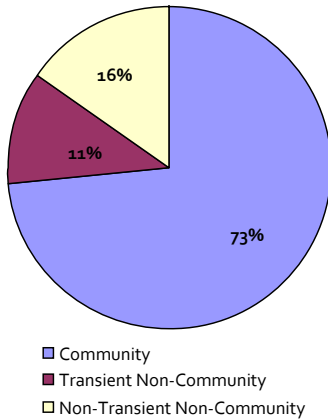
	Number of Systems	Users served
Large Systems	14	291,628
Medium Systems	45	249,982
Small Systems	758	388,628
All Sizes	817	930,238

In 2006, 817 public water systems in Indian country served 930,238 users.

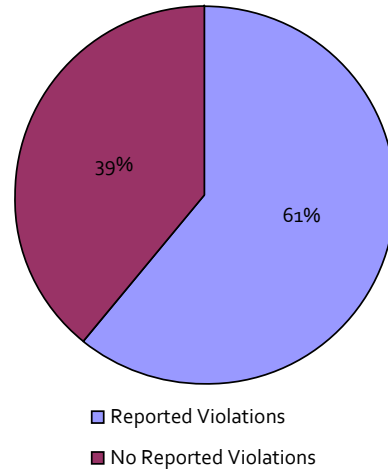
Almost all public water systems in Indian country were small.

- 93% of public water systems in Indian country serve 3,300 or fewer people. These 758 small systems served 42% of the people who received water from public water systems in Indian country. Conversely, the other 59 public water systems in Indian country served 58% of the people who received water from public water systems in Indian country.

Percentage of Systems by Type



Systems with Reported Significant Violations



- 599 community water systems served 660,880 people in their primary residences.
- 128 non-transient non-community systems (schools and factories) served 211,781 people in places they frequented.
- 90 transient non-community systems (campgrounds and highway rest stops) served 18,688 people who passed through.

725 (89%) of the 817 public water systems, serving 83% of the users, in Indian country reported no violations of a health-based drinking water standard in 2006.

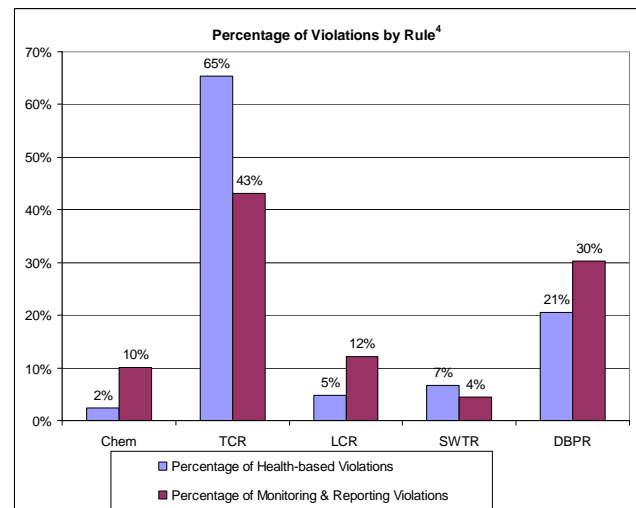
- 165 health-based violations in Indian country, including multiple violations by some systems, were reported to SDWIS/FED in 2006. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for the Total Coliform Rule (65%) was the health-based standard most frequently violated.

Type of Violation	Number of Systems with Violations	Number of Violations	Users Served
Any Type of Violation	496	1,936	495,248
Health-based	92	165	111,031
Monitoring & reporting	321	1,076	259,970
CCR	292	691	272,287
Public Notification	4	4	8,171

No violations of variances or exemptions were reported to SDWIS/FED during 2006 for the Indian Country.

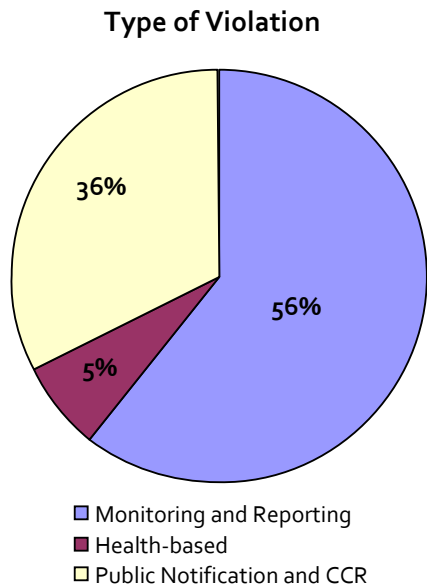
As reported to SDWIS/FED, over half of the public water systems in Indian country had violations.

- 496 of 817 water systems (61%) reported health-based or significant monitoring or reporting violations.



- Of the 1,936 violations reported to SDWIS/FED in 2006, 1,076 (56%) were significant violations of monitoring and reporting requirements. If a system did not monitor the quality of its water, it is impossible to know if it has violated health-based requirements. For this reason, a system's significant failure to monitor and

report is a major violation that must be addressed and corrected.



The majority of violations reported to SDWIS/FED in 2006 were for a public water system’s significant failure to monitor and report.

- Only 165 of over 1,900 reported violations (5%) in Indian country were health-based violations.
- As reported to SDWIS/FED, 307 of 599 community water systems (49%) in Indian country complied with the Consumer Confidence Report Rule

Community Water Systems

	Number of systems	Number of Users	Number of Violating systems	Number of Users Impacted
All Tribal CWS	559	660,880	405	365,515
Large CWS	41	364,027	24	174,555
Small CWS	558	296,853	381	188,960

405 (68%) of the 599 of the community water systems in Indian country had significant violations. Most of these community water systems were small. These systems served 55% of the community water systems population.

24 (58%) of the 41 of the larger community water systems

in Indian country had significant violations,

Non-Community Water Systems

	Number of systems	Number of Users	Number of Systems with Violations	Number of Users Impacted
All Tribal NCWS	218	269,358	91	131,773
Large NCWS	18	177,583	9	84,448
Small NCWS	120	91,775	82	47,285

- 91(4%) out of 218 non-community water systems in Indian country had significant violations. The majority of the violating non-community systems were smaller water systems. Together these small systems with significant violations served over 47,000 (36%) out of the over 131,000 users served by non-community water systems.
- 9 (50%) out of 18 larger non-community water systems in Indian country had significant violations. Together these nine larger non-community systems served over 84,000 (31%) users of the almost 270,000 users served by non-community water systems.

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

EPA uses multiple approaches to ensure public water systems in Indian country comply with SDWA regulations.

EPA’s tribal compliance assistance program is designed to help maintain compliance with SDWA by building cooperative working relationships with utility managers, operators, other tribal environmental staff, and tribal elected officials. The program emphasizes information exchanges, operation assistance, and water quality monitoring.

EPA provides compliance assistance to system operators, utility managers, and owners through training sessions, newsletters, telephone support, and system visits. Engineers and qualified staff provide on-site assistance to assess current compliance status, develop monitoring schedules and compliance plans, and conduct sanitary

surveys. EPA coordinates many of these activities with other federal agencies, including the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Reclamation. Coordination also occurs with non-governmental organizations and inter-tribal consortia, including the Native American Water Association, the Rural Water Association, and the Rural Community Assistance Corporation.

In federal fiscal year 2006, EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance continued to focus increased attention on environmental issues in Indian country through implementation of the National Indian Country Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Priority. One of the goals was to improve compliance with drinking water standards by the end of fiscal year 2010. Under this national effort, EPA worked to improve the quality of public water system data, provide additional compliance assistance, and reduce the number of systems that are out of compliance with key health-based standards.

In 2006, public water systems were required to monitor for 89 different contaminants and conduct analyses using a variety of EPA-approved analytical methods. Where a system fails to perform monitoring for some or all of the required contaminants, a separate monitoring and reporting violation is recorded for each missed contaminant. Each of these violations is enforceable.

EPA is also responsible for initiating enforcement actions against owners or operators of public water systems in Indian country if a system is not in compliance with SDWA. In most cases, EPA relies on compliance assistance and informal enforcement actions to facilitate a tribally-owned or -managed public water system's return to compliance. When a formal enforcement action is appropriate, EPA can initiate administrative orders, including emergency administrative orders, and refer civil and criminal cases to the Department of Justice. The "EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental Programs on Indian Reservations" (EPA Indian Policy, 11/8/84) and the "Guidance on the Enforcement Principles Outlined in the 1984 Indian Policy" (EPA Tribal Enforcement Principles) guide the Agency's approach to bringing civil administrative or judicial enforcement actions against systems in Indian country. During 2006, EPA issued one federal administrative order in Indian country. This does not include informal enforcement actions (i.e. warning letters, notices of violation), compliance assistance activities, or the public water systems that returned to compliance before EPA procedures would require initiation of a formal response.

EPA generally designates a public water system to be in significant non-compliance (SNC) if the system has serious, frequent or persistent violations for a specific regulation that may pose a threat to public health. This

enables the states and EPA to prioritize enforcement resources to ensure that the most severe violations are addressed first. In EPA's "timely and appropriate" guidance for drinking water, violations that have been elevated to the SNC level are to be addressed with a formal enforcement action within six months of receiving the SNC designation. EPA reviews the state-reported violations quarterly to identify new systems as being in SNC for one or more rules or other systems as being addressed SNCs. In determining the total number of systems that are in significant non-compliance, EPA does not take into account the public water systems that have returned to compliance due to informal enforcement actions or compliance assistance, or public water systems that have returned to compliance before EPA and the states have initiated a formal response.

- Of the 817 public water systems in Indian country, EPA determined that 292 systems were in significant noncompliance with one or more drinking water standards in calendar year 2006. Over 90% of these systems are small systems serving 3,300 or fewer users.
- In 2006 states and EPA addressed non-compliance at 100 public water systems. Additionally the states and EPA addressed 68 of the systems with SNC outside of the 2006 calendar year, leaving 124 systems (over 15% of the systems in Indian country) with unaddressed SNCs.

A system can be designated as SNC if it has a poor monitoring & reporting history, although it doesn't have a health-based violation. For the systems designated as SNC in 2006 less than 60 had health-based violations.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

EPA provides financial assistance to public water systems in Indian country to help build tribal capacity to operate and maintain systems in compliance with SDWA. Capacity building is a long-term solution which focuses on providing grants to tribes and providing training, and technical assistance as they develop their environmental programs. EPA's Indian General Assistance Program builds tribal capacity by providing grants to plan, develop, and establish environmental protection programs, including drinking water programs.

EPA also distributes funds for specific drinking water program priorities. EPA set aside \$6,325,400 in FY2006 for activities to support Tribal Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Programs. EPA uses these funds to operate the PWSS program in Indian country. Tribes with primacy for the drinking water program also receive financial support from PWSS funds. Currently, the Navajo

Nation is the only tribe with primacy for the drinking water program. These funds are used to implement the PWSS program, including activities such as:

- Improving capacity at tribal drinking water systems source water and wellhead protection projects;
- Completing Source Water Assessments;
- Providing training to tribal operators;
- Compiling and analyzing compliance information; and
- Responding to violations.

In the 1996 Amendments to SDWA, an infrastructure funding program was established to improve water supplies. Each year, 1.5% of the appropriation for the national Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program is set aside for American Indian communities and Alaska Native Villages. The FY 2006 set-aside amounted to \$12,562,400. These funds are used to improve the infrastructure of water systems serving tribal populations to achieve compliance with drinking water standards. This includes projects such as:

- distribution system improvements;
- community water system extensions;
- replacement of water mains;
- adding new wells;
- treatment improvements;
- construction of new pumphouses; and
- consolidation of PWS.

Finally, technical assistance and training for small tribally owned or operated public water systems are also provided. Through the cooperative agreements, small tribal public water systems receive information on training and technical assistance, wellhead and ground water protection, and source water protection.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In 2006, EPA Regions reported that 39% of the public water systems in Indian country did not report a violation of a health-based standard, a significant monitoring and reporting violation, or a significant consumer notification violation. This represents an 8% improvement from 2005.

During 2006, there was a decrease in the total number of

significant violations of monitoring and reporting requirements in Indian country (decreased from 1,223 in 2005 to 1,076 in 2006).

EPA continues to implement two primary recommendations from previous reports: (1) improve collection and maintenance of compliance data for public water systems in Indian country; and (2) place a priority on decreasing the number of monitoring and reporting violations to gain a full understanding of whether health-based violations exist. EPA is accomplishing these recommendations by:

- improving the inventory of public water systems in Indian country;
- focusing on the collection and entry into SDWIS/FED of compliance and enforcement;
- continuing to work with tribal governments, utility managers, and water system operators to improve compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements and with health-based standards, particularly the Total Coliform Rule and Surface Water Treatment Rule;
- in Indian country, where almost all public water systems are small, EPA will continue to focus resources on ensuring compliance with the microbial rules and the standards for nitrates in drinking water through implementation of the National Indian Country Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Priority;
- maintaining EPA's direct on-site compliance assistance, including conducting frequent sanitary surveys and targeting systems with repeat violations; and
- continuing to support and encourage capital improvements for public water systems to improve the infrastructure (and therefore compliance with SDWA requirements) of public water systems in Indian country, including grants provided under the Drinking Water Tribal Infrastructure Grant Tribal Set-Aside Program.

Ultimately, EPA continues to respond to compliance and enforcement issues at public water systems owned, operated, or managed by tribal governments in a manner consistent with SDWA, the EPA Indian Policy, and the EPA Tribal Enforcement Principles. Where compliance assistance is ineffective or where, among other things, there is a significant threat to human health or the environment, EPA takes appropriate steps to return systems to compliance, including formal enforcement actions.

Appendix A

Glossary of Terms

Administrative Order

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

Chemical Rules

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

Community Water System

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

Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR)

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

Disinfection/Disinfectant By Product Rule (DBPR)

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

Federally-recognized Indian Tribe

An Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, community, or Alaska Native Village that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. Section 479a. Maintained by the Department of the Interior, the list of federally-recognized tribes is updated periodically and published in the Federal Register. The latest list of federally-recognized Indian tribes is available at 65 Federal Register 12398 (March 13, 2000).

Filter Backwash Recycle Rule (FBRR)

Requires public water systems (PWSs) to review their backwash water recycling practices to ensure that they do not compromise microbial control. Under the FBRR, recycled filter backwash water, sludge thickener supernatant, and liquids from dewatering processes must be returned to a location such that all processes of a system's conventional or direct filtration including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation (conventional filtration only) and filtration, are employed. Systems may apply to the State for approval to recycle at an alternate location. The Filter Backwash Rule applies to all public water systems, regardless of size.

Health-based Violation

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

Inorganic Chemicals

These non-carbon based compounds (such as metals, nitrates, and asbestos) can either occur naturally in some sources of drinking water or be introduced by human activity. EPA has established MCLs for 15 inorganic contaminants. Violations of standards for lead and copper are addressed separately.

Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR)

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

Large System

A public water system that serves more than 10,000 people.

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)

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

Maximum Contaminant Level

The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water

Maximum Disinfectant

Residual Level (MDRL)

A level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effect.

Monitoring and Reporting Violation

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

Nitrate and Nitrite

Inorganic compounds that can enter water supplies, primarily from fertilizer runoff, livestock farms, and sanitary wastewater discharges.

Non-transient Non-community Water System

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

Organic Chemicals

These carbon-based compounds, such as solvents and pesticides, can enter drinking water through a variety of means, including factory discharges or runoff from crop lands. EPA has established MCLs for 56 organic contaminants.

Primacy

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

delivered to any user of a public water system.

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 2001, the EPA Regional Offices administered the drinking water program within these two jurisdictions and on all Tribal lands, except for the Navajo Nation.

Primary Drinking Water Regulations

These are regulations that apply to public water systems; specify contaminants which, in the judgment of the Administrator, may have an adverse effect on the health of persons; and specify for each such contaminant either a maximum contaminant level or a treatment technique.

Public Water System (PWS)

A system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system can be either a community water system, a non-transient noncommunity water system, or a transient noncommunity water system.

Radionuclides

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

Regional Offices

Responsible for implementing Environmental Protection Agency programs within their respective jurisdictions. Regional Offices cooperate with Federal, State, interstate, and local agencies, as well as with industry, academic institutions, and other private groups to ensure that Regional needs are addressed and that Federal environmental laws are upheld.

Small Systems

Public water systems that serve no more than 3,300 people.

Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)

The Surface Water Treatment Rule requires a public water system served by surface water or by 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)

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.

SDWIS/FED

EPA's database for collecting safe drinking water monitoring results from oversight agencies. SDWIS stands for Safe Drinking Water Information System. Public Water Systems are required to report all monitoring results to the primary enforcement authority. States with primacy, or EPA where it administers the program, analyze the monitoring results, determine compliance, and report violations to EPA on a quarterly basis. EPA maintains records of these violations in SDWIS/FED. SDWIS/FED records only violations, not results that demonstrate compliance with drinking water standards.

Total Trihalomethanes

These chemicals can be by-products of chemical processes used to disinfect drinking water.

Transient Non-community Water System

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

Treatment Technique

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

Variances and Exemptions

A public water system that cannot comply with a drinking water standard because of poor source water quality, or, in the case of small systems, inadequate financial resources, can be granted a variance to comply with less stringent, but still protective standards based on a specific EPA-approved technology available to the system. An exemption allows a PWS with compelling circumstances (including economic considerations) additional time to achieve compliance with applicable SDWA requirements, so long as public health is adequately protected.

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

Rule		Violation Type	Description	SDWIS Violation Code ¹	SDWIS Contaminant Code
Total Coliform Rule	Major routine		No samples collected during a compliance period	23	3100
	Major repeat		No follow-up samples collected after a positive total coliform sample or no speciation	25	3100
Surface Water Treatment Rule	Major (filtered)		Collected less than 90% of samples required during a compliance period	36	None
	Major (unfiltered)		Collected less than 90% of samples required during a compliance period	31	None
Lead and Copper Rule	Initial lead and copper tap		Either failed to collect the initial tap samples, and then failed to correct that omission within a) 3 months for large systems, b) 6 months for medium systems, or c) 12 months for small systems; or failed to submit the associated report	51	
	Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap		Failed to collect 1 or more required samples	52	
C h e m	Phase I, II, IIB, and V Rules	Regular monitoring	Failed to collect any required samples ²	03	By contaminant
	Total Trihalomethanes	Regular monitoring	Failed to collect any required samples	03	2950
	Radionuclides	Regular monitoring	Failed to collect any required samples	03	4000, 4100, 4010

1 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED) makes no distinction between the sampling violations and the reporting violations associated with a sample collection requirement. Both violations are reported under the same violation code.

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

2

**TABLE A-2: SUMMARY OF DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS DURING 2006**

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

Appendix B

Summaries of State Annual Compliance Reports

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Indiana	B-23	Rhode Island	B-50
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Kansas	B-25	South Dakota	B-52
Kentucky	B-26	Tennessee	B-53
Louisiana	B-27	Texas	B-54
Maine	B-28	Utah	B-55
Maryland	B-29	Vermont	B-56
Massachusetts	B-30	Virgin Islands	B-57
Michigan	B-31	Virginia	B-58
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Mississippi	B-33	West Virginia	B-60
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This Appendix presents a summary of each state report in a standardized format. The format includes an overall summary of the violations data specified in Section 1414 of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments (i.e., violations with respect to maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), treatment technique violations, significant monitoring and reporting requirements, significant notification violations, and variances and exemptions).

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

In 2006, EPA received State Public Water System Compliance Reports from 45 of the 57 primacy states, Commonwealths, Territories, and tribes. As in past years, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands did not submit reports, and, with limited exceptions, did not supply information to SDWIS/FED. EPA did not receive a report from Arizona, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, the Virgin Islands, and Vermont. Appendix B supplies what information is available in SDWIS/FED to indicate violations at public water systems in the Pacific territories. Because the District of Columbia, Wyoming, and most Indian Tribes did not have primary enforcement responsibility for drinking water in calendar year 2006, EPA prepared reports for those jurisdictions.

¹ A comprehensive definition of significant monitoring and reporting violations including exceptions to the definition for the Total Coliform Rule and Lead and Copper Rule appears in Appendix A.

Violations for 2006

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

- Violations of chemical contaminant requirements²
- Violations of the Total Coliform Rule
- Violations of the Surface Water Treatment Rule, Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule
- Violations of the Lead and Copper Rule
- Significant Notification or Consumer Confidence Rule Violation
- Violations of the Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts Rule

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

2006 Totals

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

Systems in Violation

Systems in Violation is defined as the number of different systems with a reported violation of this type. Some states counted a system with multiple violations or violations in more than one category as one violating system. Other states counted a violating

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

system each time it had a violation, or once for each of the regulatory categories in which it had a violation. If EPA's review of a state's report indicated some violating systems were counted more than once, an asterisk notes that the state's number possibly overcounts violating systems

Variances and Exemptions

No states reported a violation of a variance or exemption in 2006.

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual Public Water Systems Report

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

Table B-1: Summary of Elements Reported by States

State	Submitted Report	Reported on Violation Categories				Reported on V/E	Provided Inventory Information	Identified Size and Type of Violating Systems	Discussed Compliance and Enforcement Responses	Identified Each System with MCL and TT Violations	Provided Information to Public on Availability	Provided Additional Information ¹
		CCR	MCL	M/R	TT							
Alabama	X	X	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	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
Arizona	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
California		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Colorado	X	X	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	NR	X	X	X	X	X	X
District of Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Florida	X	X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	NR
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guam	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	NR	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X	NR	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Massachusetts	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota												
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Montana	X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	
Navajo Nation	X		X	X	X		X	X		X		
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Nevada	X	X	X	X	X	NR	X	X	X	X	X	
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	NR	X	X	X	X	X	X

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

Table B-1: Summary of Elements Reported by States

State	Submitted Report	Reported on Violation Categories				Reported on V/E	Provided Inventory Information	Identified Size and Type of Violating Systems	Discussed Compliance and Enforcement Responses	Identified Each System with MCL and TT Violations	Provided Information to Public on Availability	Provided Additional Information ¹
		CCR	MCL	M/R	TT							
New York	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X		X		X		X				X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Northern Mariana Islands	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oregon	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	NR	X	X	X	X		X
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	X	X	X		X	NR	X	X	X	X	X	X
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NR	X
Utah	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		
Vermont	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
Virgin Islands	REPORT NOT SUBMITTED											
Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington	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	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.

State of **Alabama** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	21*	15**			442*	35**
Total Coliform Rule	19	19			21	17
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	2	2
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	91
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	19	19	NR	NR	21	17

*Also includes Disinfection Byproducts Rule violations, which are set out separately below.

**Possible overcounting of violating systems

Total Number of Regulated Systems	640
Total Number of Systems in Violation	37
Total Number of Violations	NR

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

ADEM
 Drinking Water Branch
 PO Box 301463
 Montgomery, AL 36130-1463

Website: <http://www.adem.state.al.us>

State of **Alaska** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	6	2			2,468	267
Total Coliform Rule	37	32			909	483
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			177	62		
Lead and Copper Rule			15	13	288	187
Consumer Confidence Report					162	140
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	45	16	7	4	541	159

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,589
Total Number of Systems in Violation	790
Total Number of Violations	4,894

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

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

State of American Samoa 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

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	66	9			1	1
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	5	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	19
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	67

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

American Samoa did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of **Arizona** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	21	20*			97	47*
Total Coliform Rule	130	102			1,892	738
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			10	10*	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	1,682	699
Consumer Confidence Report					1,796	714
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	6	4	NR	NR	674	329

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,635
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	6,298

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Arizona did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Arkansas 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	7	2			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	96	80			208	142
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			75	17	6	5
Lead and Copper Rule			12	10	52	43
Consumer Confidence Report					79	75
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	92	42	11	3	40	33

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,111
Total Number of Systems in Violation	297
Total Number of Violations	678

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Arkansas Department of Health
 4815 West Markham, Slot H-37
 Little Rock, AR 72203-3867

Web Site: <http://www.healtharkansas.com/eng/viol.htm>

State of California 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	132	83*			342	217*
Total Coliform Rule	723	515			790	581
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			50	29	11	10
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	29	27
Consumer Confidence Report					122	115
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	74	31	4	3	80	39

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,745
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	NR

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

CA Dept of Public Health

www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/DWdocuments/AnnualComplianceReport2006.pdf

Telephone: (916) 449-5600

State of Colorado 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	53	17			2,809	211
Total Coliform Rule	57	45			464	361
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			50	23	59	28
Lead and Copper Rule			4	4	93	73
Consumer Confidence Report					134	134
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	26	9	3	3	387	213

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,990
Total Number of Systems in Violation	211
Total Number of Violations	2,809

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Web Site:
<http://www.cdph.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/index.html>

State of **Connecticut** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	364	177			2,291	301
Total Coliform Rule	261	148			679	383
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	27	27
Consumer Confidence Report					296	202
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	9	5	0	0	149	60

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,731
Total Number of Systems in Violation	572
Total Number of Violations	3,542

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Web Site: <http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/Water/DWD.htm>

Telephone: (860) 509-7333

State of Delaware 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	22	15*			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	47	42			0	0
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			7	6	22	16
Consumer Confidence Report					26	16
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	509
Total Number of Systems in Violation	53
Total Number of Violations	58

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Delaware's State Report is available by contacting:

Delaware Division of Public Health
 Office of Drinking Water
 Blue Hen Corporate Center
 655 Bay Road, Suite 203
 Dover, DE 19901

Website: <http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/hsp/files/acr2006report.pdf>

District of Columbia 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			10	2
Total Coliform Rule	0	0			8	1
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	1	1
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	1	1

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6
Total Number of Systems in Violation	2
Total Number of Violations	10

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Karen D. Johnson, Chief
 Ground Water and Enforcement Branch (3WP32)
 U.S. EPA Region III
 1650 Arch Street
 Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029
 Phone: (215) 814-5445

E-mail: johnson.karend@epa.gov

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

State of Florida 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violatins	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	534	208			1,439	217
Total Coliform Rule	169	150			389	317
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	121	119
Consumer Confidence Report						
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	521	199	NR	NR	155	146

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,934
Total Number of Systems in Violation	917
Total Number of Violations	2,722

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Website: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/drinkingwater/info.htm#pws>

State of Georgia 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	19	11			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	115	94			475	364
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	5	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			4	4	357	281
Consumer Confidence Report					503	429
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	30	11	18	18	14	14

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,540

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Website: www.gadne.org

Guam 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

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

Total Number of Regulated Systems	14
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Guam did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of **Hawaii** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

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	7	5			3	3
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			27	4	8	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	128
Total Number of Systems in Violation	11
Total Number of Violations	46

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Hawaii's State Report is available by contacting:

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

Website: sdwb@doh.hawaii.gov

State of Idaho 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	128	49			414	1164
Total Coliform Rule	143	114			433	322
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	36	11
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	78	59
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	5	2	0	0	51	34

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,991
Total Number of Systems in Violation	662
Total Number of Violations	1,330

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Any of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's six regional offices or the state's seven district health departments

Web Site: http://www.deq.state.idaho.us/water/data_reports/drinking_water/acr_04.pdf

DEQ Regional Offices and District Health Departments

State of Illinois 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	381	133*			3,092	98*
Total Coliform Rule	196	176			336	245
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			84	12	12	1
Lead and Copper Rule			8	8	22	22
Consumer Confidence Report					172	127
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	23	12	6	2	198	97

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,007
Total Number of Systems in Violation	743
Total Number of Violations	4,635

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Illinois EPA
 Bureau of Water, Compliance Assurance Section
 1021 North Grand Ave
 PO Box 19276
 Springfield, IL 62794

Contact: Mike Crumly

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 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	101	73*			143	21*
Total Coliform Rule	447	392			1,488	1,064
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	4	1
Lead and Copper Rule			10	9	71	59
Consumer Confidence Report					28	19
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	39	16	NR	NR	34	19

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,376
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	840

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Indiana did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Iowa 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	134	52			433	154
Total Coliform Rule	228	119			382	213
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	1	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			2	2	51	25
Consumer Confidence Report					52	52
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	117	83

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,015
Total Number of Systems in Violation	635*
Total Number of Violations	1,507

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Web Site: <http://www.iowadnr.com/water/drinking/reports.html>

Telephone: (515) 725-0348

State of **Kansas** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	46	24			8	7
Total Coliform Rule	45	36			41	30
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	68	13
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	17	17
Consumer Confidence Report					77	77
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	362	119	NR	NR	3	3

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,050
Total Number of Systems in Violation	306
Total Number of Violations	573

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Commonwealth of Kentucky 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	2	2*			227	21*
Total Coliform Rule	25	20			58	25
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			6	2*	7	1*
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	119	101
Consumer Confidence Report					81	59
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	106	42	NR	NR	100	61

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	511
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	73 ¹

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Kentucky did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED

State of Louisiana 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

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	129	108			19	19
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			11	6	12	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					106	106
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	188	69	NR	NR	126	114

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,500
Total Number of Systems in Violation	380
Total Number of Violations	995

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Louisiana's State Report is available by accessing the state's web site.

Website: <http://www.dhh.la.gov>

State of **Maine** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	58	30			328	48
Total Coliform Rule	224	167			1,079	580
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	3	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			30	29	112	85
Consumer Confidence Report					33	27
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	52	28	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,096
Total Number of Systems in Violation	914
Total Number of Violations	2,812

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Maine's State Report is available by contacting:

Maine Drinking Water Program
 Department of Health & Human Services
 11 State House Station
 Augusta, Maine 04333-011
 Telephone: (207) 287-8403

State of **Maryland** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

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	181	172			184	70
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			13	12	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	145	142
Consumer Confidence Report					2	2
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	14	6	NR	NR	0	0

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,607
Total Number of Systems in Violation	443
Total Number of Violations	NR

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Website: <http://www.mde.state.md.us>

Commonwealth of **Massachusetts** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	27	15*			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	78	55			34	22
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	3*	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			12	11	111	100
Consumer Confidence Report					14	13
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	14	6	NR	NR	22	11

* Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,757
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	315

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Massachusetts did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Michigan 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	195	192			681	553
Total Coliform Rule	444	401			960	806
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			1	1	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			2	1	192	130
Consumer Confidence Report					11	10
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	10	4	0	0	14	7

Total Number of Regulated Systems	11,630
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,655
Total Number of Violations	2,599

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Michigan Dept of Environmental Quality
 Water Quality
 P.O. Box 30273
 Lansing, MI 48909

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

State of **Minnesota** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	64	64			NR	NR
Total Coliform Rule	296	291			74	64
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			9	7	9	7
Lead and Copper Rule					33	33
Consumer Confidence Report						
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	2	2	NR	NR	19	14

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	7,343
Total Number of Systems in Violation	368
Total Number of Violations	387

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Web Site: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/com/dwar/report06.html>

State of Mississippi 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

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	37	35			86	68
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	30	24
Consumer Confidence Report					754	497
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	10	9	0	0	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	618
Total Number of Systems in Violation	570
Total Number of Violations	958

Information on where to obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Not provided in report

State of Missouri 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	167	52*			306	264
Total Coliform Rule	422	269			842	472
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			7	5	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	126	126
Consumer Confidence Report					85	85
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	78	22	9	5	NR	NR

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,771
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	2,043

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

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

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

State of **Montana** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	38	19			1,211	316
Total Coliform Rule	139	119			951	504
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			70	20	95	16
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	547	338
Consumer Confidence Report					159	125
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	125
Total Number of Violations	3,210

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Montana's State Report is available by contacting:

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

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

Eugene Pizzini
(406) 444-6972

State of Navajo Nation 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			26	26
Total Coliform Rule	11	8			52	21
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	20	20
Consumer Confidence Report					100	50
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	21	11

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	81
Total Number of Violations	230

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Navajo Nation's State Report is available by contacting:

Public Water Systems Supervision Program
 Navajo Nation EPA
 P.O. Box 339
 Window Rock, Z86515

Yolanda Barney, Environmental Protection
 Supervisor
 (928) 871-7755

State of **Nebraska** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	43	13			1	1
Total Coliform Rule	224	165			115	100
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	11	11
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	6	3	16	9

Total Number of Regulated Systems	598
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	617

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services Regulation and Licensure
 301 Centennial Mall South
 PO Box 95026
 Lincoln, NE 68509

Jo Ann Wagner, Editor

Web Site: <http://www.dhhs.state.ne.us/enh/pws/2006rpt.pdf>

State of Nevada 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	NR	NR			443*	70*
Total Coliform Rule	206*	150*			*	*
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2*	2*	*	*
Lead and Copper Rule			9*	8*	*	*
Consumer Confidence Report					53	53
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	100*	24*	*	*	*	*

* The report indicates violations by rule but does not always break them down by MCL/TT and monitoring violations. Violations are shown under the appropriate rule but may include both categories.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	587
Total Number of Systems in Violation	214
Total Number of Violations	815**

** The total violations indicated in the report (815) differs from the calculated total (945).

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Nevada publishes its ACR and distributes it to the county libraries in the State.

State of **New Hampshire** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	101	43			689	131
Total Coliform Rule	252	198			336	250
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			9	3	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			5	5	25	25
Consumer Confidence Report					51	51
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	34	9	0	0	23	17

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,447
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	NR

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Web Site: <http://www.des.nh.gov/DWGB>

Attention: Laurie Cullerot

Telephone: (603) 271-2954

E-mail: lcullerot@des.state.nh.us

State of **New Jersey** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	68	46*			138	116*
Total Coliform Rule	183	130			667	440
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	898	571
Consumer Confidence Report					1	1
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	7	7	0	0	3	3

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,904
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,966

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

New Jersey did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of **New Mexico** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	98	43*			29	16*
Total Coliform Rule	143	123			238	177
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			14	8	3	1
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	156	111
Consumer Confidence Report					220	128
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	10	5	4	4	30	14

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,265
Total Number of Systems in Violation	456
Total Number of Violations	159

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Danny Valenzuela
 Drinking Water Bureau
 New Mexico Environment Department
 Telephone (toll-free): (877) 654-8720

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

State of **New York** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

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

New York report lists the separate violations by county, but didn't include the individual totals for each violation category.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	9,807
Total Number of Systems in Violation	4,034
Total Number of Violations	7,482

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

New York State Dept of Health

1-800-458-1158 or contact: bpwsp@health.state.ny.us

State of **North Carolina** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	317	75			43	28
Total Coliform Rule	311	251			3,013	1,654
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			9	9	22	20
Consumer Confidence Report					1,426	1,008
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	196	96	5	3	697	405

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,830
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3,153
Total Number of Violations	7,536

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

E-mail: Martha.Fillinger@ncmail.net

Telephone: (919) 715-3243

Web Site: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/>

State of **North Dakota** 2005 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2005

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	4	1			1	1
Total Coliform Rule	24	19			67	58
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	2	2
Consumer Confidence Report					38	29
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	20	9	0	0	15	12

Total Number of Regulated Systems	505
Total Number of Systems in Violation	95
Total Number of Violations	138

Where to Obtain the 2005 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

North Dakota's State Report is available by contacting:

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

Attention: LeeAnn Tillotson

Northern Mariana Islands 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			397	27
Total Coliform Rule	1	1			8	7
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	73	55
Consumer Confidence Report					19	15
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	NR	NR	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	99
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	497

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Northern Mariana Islands did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

State of Ohio 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	110	74*			1,524	593*
Total Coliform Rule	689	467			1,487	1,035
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			98	25*	8	5*
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	25	25
Consumer Confidence Report					45	45
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	137	57	NR	NR	71	64

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	5,369
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,799
Total Number of Violations	4,446

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

PWS Annual Compliance Report
 Ohio EPA — DDAGW
 P.O. Box 1049
 Columbus, OH 43216-1049

Web Site: <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/annualreports.html>

State of Oklahoma 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	87	36*			402	105*
Total Coliform Rule	96	81			494	215
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			65	29*	20	5
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	2	2
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	476	114	256	79	85	35

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,600
Total Number of Systems in Violation	729
Total Number of Violations	1,944

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

In person:

Department of Environmental Quality
 Water Quality Division, 8th 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

Web Site: <http://www.deq.state.ok.us/WQDnew/pws/index.html>

State of Oregon 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			1,861	556*
Total Coliform Rule	242	174			1,601	853
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			5	5	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			37	35	471	305
Consumer Confidence Report					330	122
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	77	77

* Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	2,666
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	4,701

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Oregon's State Report does not provide information on where to obtain the report.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	206	130			5,013	800
Total Coliform Rule	499	361			1,757	1,322
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			77	24	719	172
Lead and Copper Rule			4	4	74	66
Consumer Confidence Report					393	389
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	82	40	NR	NR	2,164	821

*TT violations were included in the total MCL violations for DBPR. They were not entered separately in the report.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	9,611
Total Number of Systems in Violation	3,060
Total Number of Violations	12,739*

* Includes 1,321 violations of the Public Notification Rule.

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Telephone: (717) 787-5017

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

Keyword: drinking water

Puerto Rico 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	3	3			2,170	102
Total Coliform Rule	229	140			1,589	237
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			365	161	1,423	127
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	32	21
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	34	11	NR	NR	41	22

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	511
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	5,876

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Puerto Rico's Report is available by contacting:

Department of Health
 Public Water Supply Supervision Program
 Ponce de León Avenue, #431 Nacional Plaza
 9th Floor, Suite 903
 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00917
 Telephone: 787-777-0150/0151
 Website: <http://www.salud.gov.pr>

State of Rhode Island 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	3	3			7	5
Total Coliform Rule	76	49			29	23
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	34	34
Consumer Confidence Report					4	4
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	10	3	0	0	7	4

Total Number of Regulated Systems	480
Total Number of Systems in Violation	99
Total Number of Violations	170

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Rhode Island Dept of Health
 Office of Drinking Water Quality
 3 Capitol Hill
 Providence, RI 02908
 (401)222-6897
 Website: <http://www.health.ri.gov>

State of **South Carolina** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	45*	16*			0*	0*
Total Coliform Rule	99	83			60	36
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	40	25
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	3	2	NR	NR	0	0

* Includes Disinfection Byproduct Rule violations.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,476
Total Number of Systems in Violation	144
Total Number of Violations	245

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

SCDHEC's Bureau of Water
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Attention: Bruce Bleau

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

Telephone: (803) 898-4154

State of **South Dakota** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	61	19			943	42
Total Coliform Rule	26	22			54	40
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			2	2	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	28	28
Consumer Confidence Report					18	18
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	7	3	29	27	57	28

Total Number of Regulated Systems	663
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,225

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Attention: Mark S. Mayer, P.E.

Telephone: (605) 773-3754

Email: mark.mayer@state.sd.us

Website: <http://www.state.sd.us/denr/des/drinking/info.htm>

State of Tennessee 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			91	10
Total Coliform Rule	20	17			159	110
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			55	23	88	28
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	2	2
Consumer Confidence Report					6	6
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	20	10	0	0	57	38

Total Number of Regulated Systems	915
Total Number of Systems in Violation	188
Total Number of Violations	516

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Tennessee's State Report is available by accessing the Department's web site or by viewing it in most public libraries and these locations across the state:

Division of Water Supply - Central Office
 401 Church Street
 6th Floor, L&C Tower
 Nashville, TN 37243-1549
 615-532-0191

Regional Environmental Field Offices (EFO) - Division of Water Supply
 1-888-891-8332

State of Texas 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	458	204			1,262	607
Total Coliform Rule	154	138			1,569	919
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			60	39	86	41
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	NR	NR
Consumer Confidence Report					471	471
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	590	177	NR	NR	NR	NR

Total Number of Regulated Systems	6,725
Total Number of Systems in Violation	2,173
Total Number of Violations	4,138

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Texas's State Report does not provide information on where to obtain the report.

State of **Utah** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			708	33
Total Coliform Rule	78	63			204	153
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			3	3	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	262	165
Consumer Confidence Report					NR	NR
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	3	1	12	9

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	NR
Total Number of Systems in Violation	352
Total Number of Violations	1,315

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Utah's State Report does not provide information on where to obtain the report.

State of Vermont 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	27	8*			176	30
Total Coliform Rule	176	143			750	467
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			8	8	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			15	7	267	203
Consumer Confidence Report					40	28
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	75	21	0	0	57	27

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,373
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	642

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Vermont did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

Virgin Islands 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			0	0
Total Coliform Rule	16	12			3	2
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	0	0
Consumer Confidence Report					1	1
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	7	7	NR	NR	3	3

Total Number of Regulated Systems	303
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	20

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Virgin Islands did not publish an Annual Report. EPA generated data from SDWIS/FED.

Commonwealth of Virginia 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	107	37			178	129
Total Coliform Rule	321	220			684	461
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			37	13	3	1
Lead and Copper Rule			35	33	181	143
Consumer Confidence Report					95	73
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	49	22	47	47	42	23

Total Number of Regulated Systems	3,020
Total Number of Systems in Violation	985
Total Number of Violations	2,305

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Health
 Office of Drinking Water
 Madison Building, 6th Floor
 109 Governor St., Rm 632
 Richmond, VA

State of **Washington** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	127	50			16,205	461
Total Coliform Rule	471	347			886	586
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			20	17	19	13
Lead and Copper Rule			0	0	203	200
Consumer Confidence Report					177	171
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Number of Regulated Systems	4,197
Total Number of Systems in Violation	1,439
Total Number of Violations	18,108

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

Department of Health
 Office of Drinking Water
 P.O. Box 47822
 Olympia, WA 98504-7822

Telephone: (800) 521-0323

Web Site: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/enforcement/enflink2.htm>

State of **West Virginia** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	2	2			2,905	142
Total Coliform Rule	16	15			440	230
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			10	10	48	11*
Lead and Copper Rule			6	6	216	108
Consumer Confidence Report					266	159
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	71	30	24	18	156	76

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	1,373
Total Number of Systems in Violation	616
Total Number of Violations	5,537

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

Web Site: <http://www.wvdhhr.org/oehs/eed/c&e/reports.asp>

State of Wisconsin 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	NR	49			NR	124
Total Coliform Rule	452	346			800	706
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			0	0	0	0
Lead and Copper Rule			1	1	57	52
Consumer Confidence Report					31	31
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	10	3	0	0	2	1

Total Number of Regulated Systems	11,44
Total Number of Systems in Violation	NR
Total Number of Violations	1,503

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

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

Telephone: (608) 267-4230

State of **Wyoming** 2006 PWS Compliance Report

Violations for 2006

Violations Category	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring	
	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation	Violations	Systems in Violation
Chemical Contaminant Group	0	0			4	4
Total Coliform Rule	54	43			125	97
Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, and Filter Backwash Recycling Rule			10	6	1	1
Lead and Copper Rule			NR	NR	5	5
Consumer Confidence Report					0	0
Disinfection Byproducts Rule	1	1	2	2	5	5

*Possible overcounting of violating systems.

Total Number of Regulated Systems	765
Total Number of Systems in Violation	152
Total Number of Violations	211

Where to Obtain the 2006 Annual State Public Water Systems Report

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

EPA Region 8's Environmental Information Service Center

Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov/region8/water/dwhome/wycon/wycon.html>

Appendix C
Map of Indian Lands

