

Report to EPA

**SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT
ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2009**

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**Department of the Environment
Water Supply Program**

Martin O'Malley, Governor

Shari T. Wilson, Secretary

Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor

Robert M. Summers, Ph.D., Deputy Secretary

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization of 1996 requires states to submit annual reports of the drinking water violations that occurred to the water systems within their State to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This report constitutes Maryland's annual compliance report for calendar year 2009. The report contains an overview of the State's Water Supply Program, and describes some initiatives that were undertaken in 2009. This report also provides information on drinking water quality standards and summarizes public water system violations that occurred during 2009 or prior to 2009 and were not resolved. The report covers the period from January 1 through December 31, 2009.

The Maryland Department of the Environment's (MDE's) goal is to ensure that the water quality and quantity at all public water systems meet the needs of the public and is in compliance with federal and State regulations. This report describes the activities that are undertaken on a routine basis by MDE to ensure that public drinking water systems provide safe water to their consumers. Routine activities include regular on-site inspections of water systems to identify any sanitary defects in the systems, and a permitting process that helps ensure that systems obtain the best possible source of water. In addition, MDE works with private contractors and local health departments to identify potential sources of contamination in close proximity to ground water and surface water supplies so that the systems can protect their water sources before contamination occurs.

Public water systems are required to sample for a variety of contaminants on a routine basis depending on the population served, source type, and historical monitoring data of the water system. When contaminants are found at levels exceeding the federally established Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), it is considered a violation of federal and State standards. MCL violations are rare in Maryland for most types of chemical contaminants. In 2009, no systems exceeded the MCL for an organic (volatile or synthetic) contaminant, 18 systems exceeded the MCL for nitrate plus 4 additional systems exceeded the MCL prior to 2009, five systems exceeded the MCL for arsenic plus 3 additional systems had arsenic exemptions, four systems exceeded the MCL for total trihalomethanes, two systems exceeded the MCL for haloacetic acids, and two systems exceeded the MCL for radionuclides. Most total coliform MCL violations occurred in smaller systems where treatment may not be present or properly maintained.

Violations are also incurred for failure to monitor as required, failure to use required treatment techniques, or failure to notify the public under certain circumstances. During 2009, 127 systems had monitoring violations for inorganic contaminants, one system had a monitoring violation for synthetic organic contaminants, 131 systems had monitoring violations for lead and copper, and 201 systems had monitoring violations for coliform bacteria.

THE DRINKING WATER PROGRAM: AN OVERVIEW

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program under the authority of the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Under the SDWA and its 1986 and 1996 Amendments, EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Maximum Residual Disinfection Levels (MRDLs). For some regulations, EPA establishes Treatment Techniques (TTs) in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of contaminants in water. The Agency also regulates how often public water systems (PWSs) monitor their water for contaminants and report the monitoring results to the States or EPA. Generally, the larger the population served by a water system, the more frequent the monitoring and reporting (M/R) requirements. In addition, EPA requires PWSs that serve more than 10,000 persons to monitor for unregulated contaminants in order to provide data for future regulatory development. Finally, EPA requires PWSs to notify the public when they have violated these regulations. Public notification must include a clear and understandable explanation of the nature of the violation, its potential adverse health effects, steps that the PWS is undertaking to correct the violation, and the possibility of alternative water supplies during the violation.

The SDWA applies to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Indian Lands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

The SDWA allows states and territories to seek EPA approval to administer their own PWSS Programs. The authority to run a PWSS Program is called primacy. For a state to receive primacy, EPA must determine that the state meets certain requirements laid out in the SDWA and the regulations, including the adoption of drinking water regulations that are at least as stringent as the federal regulations and a demonstration that they can enforce the program requirements. All 50 states have primacy with the exception of Wyoming. The EPA Regional Offices report the information for Wyoming, as well as the District of Columbia and all Indian Lands but the Navaho Nation. EPA Regional Offices also report federal enforcement actions taken. Maryland received primacy for the PWSS program in 1977.

Each quarter, primacy states submit data to the federal Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/Fed), an automated database maintained by EPA. The data submitted include, but are not limited to, PWS inventory information, sample results for specific contaminants (i.e. lead and copper), the incidence of MCL, monitoring, and TT violations, and information on enforcement activities related to these violations. Section 1414(c)(3) of the SDWA requires states to provide EPA with an annual report of violations of the primary drinking water standards. This report provides an overview of violations in each of six categories: MCLs, TTs, variances, exemptions, significant monitoring violations, and significant consumer notification violations. The SDWIS/Fed database and Maryland's database (Public Drinking Water Information System (PDWIS)) were the sources of data for this report.

MARYLAND'S WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM

The Water Supply Program (WSP) is a part of the Water Management Administration in the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). The mission of the WSP is to ensure that public drinking water systems provide safe and adequate water to all current and future users in Maryland, and that appropriate usage, planning, and conservation policies are implemented for Maryland's water resources. This mission is accomplished through proper planning for water withdrawal, protection of water sources that are used for public water supplies, oversight and enforcement of routine water quality monitoring at public water systems, regular on-site inspections of water systems, and prompt response to water supply emergencies. In addition to ensuring that public drinking water systems meet federal and State requirements under the PWSS program, the WSP also administers the wellhead protection program, manages water resources, and issues water appropriation permits for both public and private water users, and commercial and agricultural entities statewide. Because all of these activities reside together in the WSP, Maryland has the unique opportunity to evaluate and regulate public drinking water systems from a broad perspective that includes an evaluation of the resource for both quantity and quality. The WSP's activities help to ensure safe drinking water for almost five million Marylanders.

The WSP is responsible for regulating public drinking water systems in Maryland. Public drinking water systems fall into three categories: community, non-transient non-community, and transient non-community. Community water systems (CWSs) serve year-round residents, non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) serve non-residents (e.g. school, business, etc.), and transient non-community water systems (TNCWS) serve different consumers each day (e.g. campground, restaurant, etc.). During 2009, the number of public water systems remained consistent compared with previous years. Currently, Maryland has 476 CWSs, 559 NTNCWSs, and 2,453 TNCWSs.

MDE directly regulates community water systems (county and municipal systems, small communities, and mobile home parks) and non-transient non-community water systems (businesses, schools, and day care centers that have their own water supply system). Transient non-community water systems (gas stations, campgrounds, and restaurants) are regulated and enforced by the local county environmental health departments through State-County delegation agreements, with the exception of systems in Montgomery, Prince George's, and Wicomico Counties, which are directly regulated and enforced by the WSP. Table 1 presents a summary of Maryland's 2009 statistics on public water systems and the populations served by each type of system.

In the Water Supply Program, emphasis is placed on preventative measures instead of reactive enforcement actions in order to avert serious public health incidents. The vast majority of drinking water violations are corrected immediately, or following the initial notices of violation. Preventive measures include source water (ground and surface) protection, monitoring schedules, technical assistance, and sanitary survey inspections. Source water protection programs, such as wellhead protection and surface water protection, are used to identify sources of potential contamination and activities that can prevent future contamination incidents.

Table 1. Maryland Drinking Water Statistics	
Population of Maryland (July 1, 2009 Census)	5,699,478
Number of individuals served by community water systems	4,928,189
Percent of population served by public water systems	86.5
Percent of population served by individual wells	13.5
Number of Public Water Systems	3488
Number of Community Systems	476
Number of Non-transient Non-community Systems	559
Number of Transient Non-community Systems	2,453
Number of Systems using surface water	62
Number of Systems using only ground water	3,426

Program Activities

Routine oversight of public drinking water systems involves a wide range of activities. These activities focus on helping systems to obtain and protect the best available source of water, ensuring that systems comply with State and federal water quality monitoring requirements, and making certain that systems maintain sufficient treatment processes to address any water quality concerns. As EPA develops new regulations and guidelines, or as other drinking water issues arise, the Water Supply Program (WSP) must respond by developing corresponding programs or adopting regulations. Table 2 presents a summary of the major activities conducted by the Program in 2009.

Table 2. Water Supply Program's Major Activities for the Year 2009	
Sanitary Surveys (Class 1) Conducted of CWS and NTNCWS	698
Sanitary Surveys Conducted of TNC Systems (by local health departments and MDE)	682
Technical Reviews of Water Construction Projects	50
Water Appropriation Permits Issued (New and Renewal)	595
Individuals Certified to Sample Drinking Water	929
New Wells Sited	34
Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water Determinations	121
Water Quality Reports Reviewed	39,427
County Water and Sewer Plans Reviewed	26

Appropriation Permits Any person who wishes to appropriate water for agricultural (greater than 10,000 gallons per day), municipal, commercial, industrial, the subdivision of land, or other uses other than for an individual home must obtain a Water Appropriation Permit from the WSP. Evaluation of permit requests requires an assessment of the reasonableness of the quantity for the intended use, the reasonableness of the impact on the resource, and the potential impact of the withdrawal on neighboring users. Permitted quantities are not allowed to exceed the sustainability of the resource. The appropriation permitting process is a key component in ensuring an adequate and reliable capacity of Maryland's community water systems.

Arsenic in Ground Water in the Major Aquifers of the Maryland Coastal Plain Ground water arsenic levels in some parts of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore are known to exceed the EPA's Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 milligrams per liter. In 2009, the Maryland Geological Survey with financial support from the WSP finalized a draft Report of Investigations on Arsenic Occurrence in Maryland for peer review. The final report will be printed in 2010.

Capacity Development Regulations were finalized in 1999 that require all new community and non-transient non-community water systems to have sufficient technical, managerial, and financial capacity to provide safe drinking water to their consumers prior to being issued a Construction Permit. These capacity development regulations are currently being enforced by the WSP.

The WSP works closely with training providers in Maryland to coordinate training and ensure that water system training needs are being met. During sanitary survey inspections, the WSP staff also provide technical assistance in emergency response and vulnerability assessments to small water systems.

Capacity Management In 2007, the WSP's "Water Supply Capacity Management Plan" guidance document was finalized and distributed to all community water systems and posted on MDE's website. WSP staff provided technical assistance to water systems in completing plans. As the WSP receives capacity management plans from water systems, the plans are reviewed and comments provided to the water systems. Capacity limiting factors include source capacity, treatment capacity, and appropriation permit quantity. Growth in some areas of central and western Maryland has outpaced the water resources in the area

Coastal Plain Aquifer Study In 2004, the Maryland Advisory Committee on the Management and Protection of the State's Water Resources identified the need for a comprehensive assessment of ground water resources in the Maryland Coastal Plain, where the population is expected to grow by 44 percent between the years 2002 and 2030. Withdrawals from the confined aquifers of the Coastal Plain in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore have caused water levels in some aquifers to decline by tens to hundreds of feet from their original levels, and the rate of decline is expected to further as the population in these areas grows. A more comprehensive understanding of the confined aquifer systems and how much water is available in these systems is needed in order to make sound management decisions and appropriately evaluate water withdrawal requests. Through funding from MDE, the first phase of a three-phase Regional Coastal Plain Aquifer Assessment began in 2006.

During FY 2010, MDE provided funding for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Maryland Geological Survey (MGS) to continue to work on Phase I of the Regional Coastal Plain Assessment of the Maryland Coastal Plain. MDE is currently using the Aquifer Information System which was developed in Phase I to assist permit reviewers in accessing appropriate information for permitting decision. All Phase I tasks are scheduled to be completed in SFY 2011.

Work was also initiated for Phase II, which will involve building a regional ground water flow model. Significant time has been invested in planning for the model. MGS continues to update the hydrogeological framework through literature research and the drilling and coring of new wells in areas where existing data is limited.

Compliance Activities More than 1,000 community and non-transient non-community water systems in Maryland must test for over 90 regulated contaminants on schedules which vary based on source type, historical data, and population. Data is received throughout the year and reviewed for compliance with the regulations. WSP staff received and reviewed more than 39,400 water quality reports for samples collected in 2009. The WSP issues Notices of Violations (NOVs) for Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and Treatment Technique (TT) violations as they occur. NOVs for monitoring violations are issued monthly. The WSP maintains an inventory of approximately 3,500 public water systems.

Consumer Confidence Reports The Consumer Confidence Report Rule requires all community systems to report water quality data in an understandable format to their consumers. Maryland received full primacy for this program in September 2001. The reports must be submitted annually to the WSP by July 1 for the previous calendar year's data, and certification of their delivery to each resident within the system must be submitted to the WSP by October 1 of each year.

Drought Management Since January 2001, MDE has been evaluating hydrologic conditions using a plan developed by the Statewide Water Conservation Advisory Committee. Conditions are evaluated on a regional basis, and drought status is assessed monthly during normal conditions, and more frequently during times of water shortage. Hydrologic conditions for 2009 indicated that conditions were within normal ranges.

Emergency Response WSP staff are available to respond to water supply emergencies 24 hours a day and may offer technical advice, special sampling, or on-site assistance. Frequently, emergency response involves evaluating the safety of the water supply and determining whether a boil-water advisory is required to protect public health. WSP staff provided assistance to the public in response to 41 complaints in 2009.

Enforcement Strategy The strategy that has been adopted for managing enforcement is progressive enforcement. This technique has been effective in resolving violations and reserving formal civil and criminal actions for the most serious cases. Mechanisms for obtaining compliance from a water system include:

- Voluntary compliance and correction by the system;
- Telephone calls: an effective method for obtaining complete details about the violation which enables the State to answer any questions about system responsibilities (NOTE: Many small

water systems serving fewer than 100 persons are managed by volunteers who appreciate the extra assistance);

- Site visits: a system may require hands-on technical assistance by trained staff to address problems not previously encountered;
- Notice of violation: a formal action (e.g. letter) which contains information on the violation, public notification requirements, and potential enforcement actions;
- Administrative penalty notice of violation: a formal action (e.g. letter) that is sent after a system fails to comply with a schedule set by MDE; a settlement agreement may be negotiated with the water system;
- Consent agreement: a legal document prepared jointly between the water company and the State, with jointly negotiated deadlines;
- Order: a legal document which orders a water system to complete specific actions by deadlines established by the State;
- Civil and criminal judicial actions taken through the local courts;
- Financial assistance for a water system which may consist of federal Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds, or State Drinking Water Grant Assistance.

When there is a risk to the public's health due to failure of the treatment plant or the loss of water, progressive enforcement is not appropriate. In these types of cases, the State, in cooperation with the local health department, may issue an immediate notice to the system users through the local radio/TV stations, or by door-to-door handouts. Boil-water advisories are managed in this manner. If corrective actions are expected to take days, alternative water sources may be recommended in the notices, or a safe supply of water may be hauled to the water system. MDE works to ensure that all public water is safe for the consumer, and to assist water systems in achieving compliance with the federal and State requirements.

On December 8, 2009, EPA issued a revised Drinking Water Enforcement Response Policy. The new strategy will bring the systems with the most significant violations to the top of the list for enforcement actions in the State. It also establishes a new priority for noncompliance that has the potential to affect children, such as violations at schools and day cares.

Field Operations WSP provides funding for MDE's Science Services Administration (SSA) to conduct sampling operations for public water systems on a year-round basis. The samplers from SSA collect routine compliance samples for inorganic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, and radionuclides according to schedules and priorities established by the WSP. In addition, samplers collect special request samples as needed to follow up on MCL violations, complaints, or other situations that warrant additional sampling.

Fractured Rock Water Resources Study The Final Report of the Maryland Advisory Committee on the Management and Protection of the State's Water Resources identified the need for a comprehensive assessment of water resources in the part of Maryland underlain by fractured-bedrock aquifers (which covers approximately everything north and west of Interstate 95). This part of Maryland is particularly susceptible to drought, because groundwater is mostly unconfined and responds directly to recharge (or the lack thereof). In 2009, MDE entered into an agreement with MGS and USGS to begin the first part of this evaluation which, if fully implemented, will take five years to complete. The proposed work will address ground and

surface water sources, existing and projected water withdrawals and return flows, and hydrologic and biological impacts of withdrawals. Initial work has focused on the development of a geospatially-referenced data base of stream flow, hydrogeology, water-use, and other appropriate information. MGS is also refining the hydrogeologic framework for this area of the State.

Laboratory Certification Program Since 2007, when the WSP's chief certification officer (CO) left State employment, Maryland has had conditional approval for the laboratory certification program from EPA. In September, 2009, the inorganic chemistry CO attended the EPA Chemistry CO Training in Cincinnati, Ohio. The inorganic chemistry CO was certified by EPA in December 2009, and the Laboratory Certification Program was restored to full authority in February 2010 following a review by EPA Region 3.

In the meantime, all outstanding organic and inorganic chemistry and radiological on-site assessments were completed before August 31, 2009 by Environmental Quality Management, Inc., a third party contractor for MDE. The third party contract was successful and provided MDE the necessary resources to eliminate the back-log of triennial assessments.

The Laboratory Certification program continues to partner with the Maryland Environmental Laboratory Association (MELA) on matters of interest to the laboratory community. The chief certification officer serves as Maryland's Liaison for EPA's Water Laboratory Alliance (WLA). Drinking Water Laboratories are encouraged to be prepared for intentional and unintentional water emergencies, and consider the advantages of WLA membership.

MDE purchased software licenses for maintaining the Laboratory Certification Program. A multi-year contract has been established with E-Limbs, formerly ITToolworks, for maintenance and updates to the software used to monitor proficiency test results (PTs), fields of testing (FOTs), and electronic storage of laboratory information.

The program continues to seek new training opportunities, and continually improves its procedures while being responsive to its clients and the public's request for information.

Operator Certification The Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996 requires States to develop, implement and enforce operator certification regulations in cooperation with the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. An annual program report for the Maryland Operator Certification Program is submitted pursuant to federal guidelines published in the February 5, 1999 Federal Register.

During 2009, a total of 408 community water systems were in compliance with the requirement to maintain a certified operator. Of the active nontransient noncommunity water systems, 384 systems employed certified operators. Compliance with the operator certification regulations increased from 59% of water systems in the 2001 baseline to 77% of the water systems in 2009. The majority of the water systems that serve more than 100 persons are in compliance.

In 2009, a full Legislative Audit of the Board of Waterworks and Waste Systems Operators activities was performed. Several recommendations were identified for further review by Maryland Department of the Environment and the Board.

The WSP submitted the annual report on water operator certification to EPA on June 29, 2009. On August 14, 2009, EPA Region III informed MDE that the Operator Certification Program continued to comply with the EPA guidelines based on a review of the report.

Operator Expense Reimbursement Grant (ERG) In 2003, the WSP applied for funds through the federal ERG to reimburse operators for certification and examination costs and to support training for operators of public drinking water systems that serve 3,300 persons or fewer. The grant request was approved by EPA in November 2003. The reimbursement program for certification and examination costs is ongoing and operators are reimbursed upon request. The WSP has negotiated agreements with three separate training organizations to provide additional training opportunities for operators at these smaller systems. Several new courses and training opportunities have been developed specifically to meet the needs of small system operators.

In 2009, EPA approved an extension in the timeline for the ERG. The WSP has agreements with the Maryland Center for Environmental Training, the Delaware Technical and Community College, and the Maryland Rural Water Association. All three of these organizations will provide training opportunities free of charge to operators of public drinking water systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons. Several other projects are also ongoing with these grant funds, including development of training videos, and a website specifically for drinking water operators.

Regulations In 2006, EPA finalized three major regulations: Long Term 2 Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2SWTR), Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (Stage 2 DBPR), and the Ground Water Rule. In 2007, MDE requested an extension for the adoption of both regulations from EPA Region III.

On December 28, 2009, Maryland submitted the primacy revision package for the LT2SWTR and the Stage 2 DBPR. On March 15, 2010, Maryland was granted interim primacy for these two regulations.

MDE requested an extension for the adoption of two additional regulations: Ground Water Rule and Lead and Copper Rule Short-Term Revisions. This extension agreement was approved in 2009. The final regulations are expected by September 2010.

MDE provides quarterly reports to EPA Region III regarding compliance activities for the new regulations.

Safe Drinking Water Information System for States (SDWIS/State) In 2008, MDE decided to move forward with the conversion from the current ORACLE database to the newest version of the SDWIS/State database. Problems with aging programs, new regulation development, and the need to move toward electronic laboratory reporting were driving factors. Federal funding for the conversion to SDWIS-State and the development of additional software was approved by EPA in April 2009. MDE began to work on the request for proposal for the database conversion.

The SDWIS-State database for Maryland will be integrated into of the Department's unified environmental enterprise management system (EEMS).

Sanitary Survey Inspections A sanitary survey is an on-site inspection of a water system, including the source, treatment, storage, and distribution systems, as well as a review of the operations and maintenance of the system. These inspections are conducted for the purpose of determining the adequacy and reliability of the water system to provide safe drinking water to its customers. The sanitary survey can be used to follow up known or suspected problems or on a routine basis to assess the water system's viability and prevent future problems from occurring. Inspectors may require system upgrades if sanitary deficiencies are identified. The WSP strives to inspect community and non-transient non-community water systems once each year. A total of 698 sanitary surveys were completed for community and non-transient non-community water systems in 2009. In addition, WSP staff and county health departments conducted sanitary survey inspections for 682 transient non-community water systems during 2009.

School Notifications Schools that have their own water systems tend to have more coliform bacteria violations during the first month that they open because the water systems are typically not used very much during the summer. To assist the schools, in August 2009, the WSP sent information to the County Boards of Education and private schools recommending that they flush the plumbing in their buildings prior to school starting.

Small System Technical Assistance MDE continued the funding for the eleventh year of a circuit rider for the Maryland Rural Water Association (MRWA) to train operators of small water systems. MDE refers systems in need of assistance to the MRWA, and the MRWA's circuit rider provides hands-on training to system operators for chemical feed systems, leak detection, corrosion control, compliance sampling, and consumer confidence reporting. In 2009, MRWA's circuit rider also assisted systems with the upcoming Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Source Water Assessments The Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization of 1996 requires states to develop and submit to EPA source water assessments for all public water supplies. Maryland's Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) was approved by EPA in November 1999. As part of the SWAP, Maryland conducted studies to define areas of contribution for each public water supply, identified potential sources of contamination within those areas, and assessed the vulnerability of the supply to those sources of contamination. By March 2006, source water assessment reports had been completed for all community water systems and non-community (non-transient and transient) water systems. Each source water assessment report was converted to a pdf file and placed on MDE's web site during 2009. The reports are available at http://www.mde.state.md.us/Programs/WaterPrograms/Water_Supply/sourcewaterassessment/by_county.asp.

Surface Water Filtration Plant Optimization Program MDE has a long history of working to improve the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of Maryland's surface water filtration plants, which serve the vast majority of Maryland's population. The WSP continues its participation in EPA's Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP), attending the planning

meetings in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Optimization activities include tracking of turbidity data in the form of graphs, and annually prioritizing filtration plants that can benefit from technical assistance. The turbidity graphs are regularly shared with systems during sanitary surveys, and optimization goals are discussed. Most surface water systems are now reporting turbidity and other data electronically, which allows the WSP to more easily analyze water plant performance.

As a result of our involvement in AWOP, significant improvements in the water treatment process have been observed for all of Maryland's surface water treatment plants since MDE started tracking this data in 2005.

Transient Non-community Water System Oversight Transient water systems, such as churches, campgrounds, rest stops, and restaurants, account for approximately 70 percent of Maryland's public water systems. In 2009, 20 of Maryland's 23 counties had delegated authority for oversight of transient non-community systems in their jurisdictions, and received funding from MDE through the State Revolving Loan Fund set-asides. Transient systems in the delegated counties accounted for more than 96 percent of the total number of transient systems. One hundred-eight systems are directly managed by the Water Supply Program in the remaining three counties. In 2009, MDE met with Wicomico County and Prince George's County to discuss the delegated programs; the counties are still evaluating their options, and have not determined whether they will accept the delegation agreement.

In 2009, the delegation agreements were updated to incorporate the Ground Water Rule requirements, and a Sanitary Survey Performance Goal. A portion of each County's annual funding is directly linked to the completion of sanitary surveys, and the subsequent reporting of the data to the WSP. By June 2010, the counties will be given a status report on their performance goal, and advised of what actions are needed by September 2010.

Counties with delegated authority have overseen the transient system program since 1998. The WSP has provided delegated counties with written and verbal guidance, and has offered several training opportunities to educate the county programs about the federal and State requirements for these systems. Beginning in 2001, the WSP initiated routine program evaluations of the delegated counties in order to provide additional direction. The program evaluations involve visiting each county for a file review, interviewing county staff regarding program operations, and preparing a written evaluation of each program. All 20 delegated county programs have undergone at least two evaluations by MDE or EPA. The most recent evaluations have incorporated a 100 point scoring system which helps to clarify the County's implementation status.

Guidance and technical assistance are provided to the counties as needed. In 2009, WSP provided Ground Water Rule training to the County Health Departments. In addition, the WSP began the process of revising the guidance manual for the transient water systems. The revised guidance manual is expected to be completed in 2010.

Water and Sewer Plan Evaluations In 1997, the Maryland Legislature enacted Smart Growth legislation limiting most State infrastructure funding to areas that local governments designate for

growth (i.e. Priority Funding Areas). Through the Smart Growth planning process, funding programs, such as the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), give preference to infrastructure improvement projects that are in the Priority Funding Areas. All new water systems must be incorporated in the County Water and Sewerage Plans before a Construction Permit is issued by MDE. These planning processes help prevent unnecessary new systems and generally encourage consolidation of small systems to improve system reliability and economy. In addition, the County Water and Sewerage Plans assist in the long-term planning of water resources and treatment plants, thereby reducing the potential for undersized water treatment plants and water outages.

Since January 2005, the WSP reviews all County Water and Sewerage Plans in order to address source water protection issues and to ensure compliance with Capacity Development and other SDWA requirements. For calendar year 2009, the WSP reviewed 26 County Water and Sewerage Plan updates.

Water Conservation Act As water appropriation permits for large water systems (serving 10,000 or more people) are renewed or expanded, they are being modified to require these utilities to conduct annual audits of their water use. The Maryland Water Conservation Act, passed during the 2002 legislative session, required MDE to produce guidelines on water conservation best management practices for water utilities. This document was published in October 2003 and is available on MDE's website at

http://www.mde.maryland.gov/assets/document/water_cons/wcp_guidance2003.pdf

Watershed Management Several of the largest water systems in Maryland, including the City of Baltimore, the City of Cumberland, and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, rely on surface water sources. Each of these systems has formalized watershed management programs in place for their reservoir sources. The purpose of watershed management programs is to protect the quality of the source waters, reduce nutrient loadings and promote best management practices among the landowners in the watersheds. MDE is active in the reservoir groups for the Baltimore City and Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission.

Interjurisdictional agreements that identify program goals and roles of local jurisdictions guide the protection programs. The Baltimore Reservoir Technical Group worked on preparing a draft Biennial Progress Report during 2008. In June 2009, the report was approved with amendments by the Watershed Protection Committee. The report highlights progress and water quality monitoring results over the past two years. The report will be posted at:

<http://www.baltometro.org/content/view/10/124/>.

The Patuxent Reservoir agreement includes a commitment to produce an annual report. Information about the Patuxent River watershed protection efforts and a link to the report for 2009 can be found at: <http://www.wsscwater.com/home/jsp/content/prcireports.faces>.

MDE continued its active role in the Potomac River Basin Drinking Water Source Protection Partnership. Six Maryland water suppliers also participate in the partnership: the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, the City of Frederick, the City of Hagerstown, Frederick County, Washington County, and the City of Rockville. An annual report summarizing the 2009 accomplishments of the Partnership can be found at: <http://www.potomacdwspp.org/>

Well Siting One important step in protecting a ground water supply is to identify the best possible location for drilling the well. WSP staff conduct joint field investigations with local health department personnel for approval of community and non-transient non-community well sites that are not susceptible to contaminant sources. In 2009, 34 well sites were approved by the WSP.

Wellhead Protection Maryland’s Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program was approved by EPA in 1991. Delineations of areas of contribution have been completed for more than 400 ground water systems. To date, 72 systems are implementing protection measures for their ground water supplies. These systems serve approximately 212,450 residents in Maryland (see Table 3).

Table 3. Source Water Protection in Maryland For the Year 2009		
System Type	No. of Systems	Population Benefited
Systems with Active Wellhead Protection Programs	72	212,447
Systems with Active Watershed Management Programs	19	2,650,000

COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

This report covers violation and enforcement data for calendar year 2009. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and Treatment Technique (TT) violations are reported for all public water systems. Monitoring/Reporting (M/R) violations are also reported for all systems that are directly overseen by MDE, including all community water systems, all non-transient non-community water systems, and transient non-community water systems in Montgomery, Prince George's, and Wicomico Counties.

Figure 1 presents the various types of violations incurred by community water systems in 2009 based on the population size. If a water system has multiple violations in the same category, it is counted once.

Summaries of the various violations for all public water systems in 2009 are presented in Tables 4 through 10.

As indicated by Figure 1, both MCL and M/R violations occur more frequently in smaller systems, which have fewer resources and less technical expertise for operating the systems. WSP field engineers regularly visit systems where water quality problems occur to advise and assist system owners to meet their regulatory and water quality requirements.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Compliance

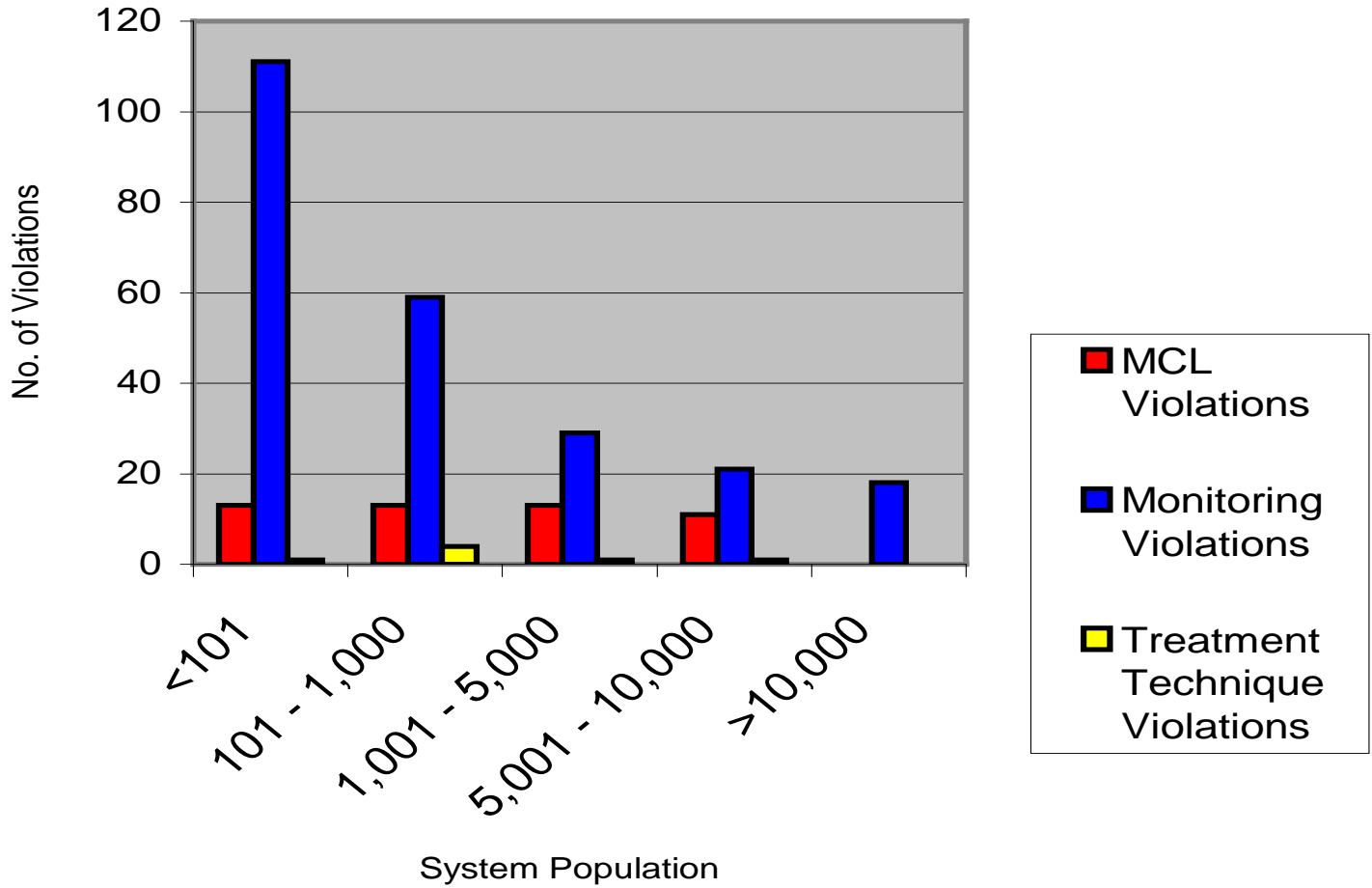
Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Contaminants are categorized into four main categories: 1) Inorganic Contaminants, 2) Organic Contaminants, 3) Microbiological Contaminants, and 4) Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts. Tables 4 through 8 present summaries of public water system violations that occurred during 2009, or violations that occurred prior to 2009 and were not resolved.

Inorganic contaminant (IOC) violations. In 2009, 24 water systems exceeded the MCL or had on-going MCL violations for nitrate, five systems exceeded the MCL for arsenic, two systems exceeded the MCL violations for gross alpha radioactivity, and one system exceeded the MCL for combined Radium-226 and Radium-228. Three water systems with arsenic exemptions completed their upgrades in 2009. As of the end of 2009, all arsenic exemptions had been completed. Table 4 summarizes this data.

Volatile organic contaminant (VOC) violations and synthetic organic contaminant (SOC) violations. No systems exceeded the MCL for any organic contaminant in 2009. Tables 5 and 6 summarize the monitoring and reporting violations for these contaminants.

Total Coliform Rule violations. Of the 1,035 community and non-transient non-community water systems in Maryland, 37 had MCL violations. The majority of the MCL violations are related to transient non-community water systems which typically have little or no treatment. Table 7 summarizes this data.

Figure 1. 2009 Violations by Population for Community Water Systems (476 Systems)



Monitoring Compliance

A PWS is required to monitor and verify that the levels of contaminants present in the water do not exceed the MCL. If a PWS fails to have its water tested as required or fails to report test results correctly to the primacy state, a monitoring violation occurs.

Water systems are notified annually by MDE of their monitoring requirements. In addition, a reminder notice is sent to the systems approximately one month before the end of the monitoring period if reports are not received. If a system fails to report or complete the required testing, a violation letter is sent to the water system. If there is no response after about one month, a second notice of violation letter is sent by certified mail to the water system; this letter will typically contain a requirement for public notification and potential fines. Phone calls and visits by the technical staff are also used to provide assistance to water systems.

Significant Monitoring Violations For this report, significant monitoring violations are generally defined as any major monitoring violation that occurred during the calendar year of the report or occurred prior to the calendar year of the report and were not resolved. A major monitoring violation, with rare exceptions, occurs when no samples were taken or no results were reported during a compliance period. The tables in this report include monitoring violations for community water systems, non-transient non-community water systems, and the transient non-community water systems in Montgomery, Prince George's and Wicomico Counties, which were overseen directly by MDE. During 2009, 127 systems had monitoring violations for IOCs, no systems had monitoring violations for VOCs, one system had a monitoring violation for SOCs, and 201 systems had monitoring violations for total coliform (see Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7). Eighteen systems failed to collect their initial tap sample for lead and copper, and 113 systems failed to collect follow-up or routine (reduced) sampling for lead and copper (see Table 9).

Table 4. Inorganic Contaminant Violations (2009)

Contaminant		MCL Violations			Monitoring Violations			
Code	Name	MCL (mg/L)	# of Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios	# of Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios
1074	Antimony*	0.006	0	0	0	4	3	4
1005	Arsenic	0.010	27	7	5	6	5	5
1094	Asbestos	7 mil. fibers/L	0	0	0	0	0	0
1010	Barium*	2	0	0	0	4	3	4
1075	Beryllium*	0.004	0	0	0	4	3	4
1015	Cadmium*	0.005	0	0	0	4	3	4
1020	Chromium*	0.1	0	0	0	4	3	4
1024	Cyanide	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1025	Fluoride	4	0	0	0	10	10	10
1035	Mercury*	0.002	0	0	0	4	3	4
1036	Nickel	N/A	0	0	0	4	3	4
1040	Nitrate-N	10	24	16	22	144	143	117
1041	Nitrite-N	1	0	0	0	4	4	4
1045	Selenium*	0.05	0	0	0	4	3	4
1085	Thallium*	0.002	0	0	0	4	3	4
4000	Gross Alpha Radioactivity	15 pCi/L	8	8	2	0	0	0
4100	Gross Beta Radioactivity	4 mrem	0	0	0	0	0	0
4010	Combined Radium 226 +228	5 pCi/L	2	2	1	0	0	0
	Totals		61	31	30	200*	189	127**

MCL = maximum contaminant level

RTC = returned to compliance

* The nine Phase II/V metals are typically sampled and reported as a group

** 127 systems had one or more monitoring violations for IOC contaminants

Table 5. Violations for Volatile Organic Contaminants (2009)								
Contaminant			MCL Violations			Monitoring Violations		
Code	Name	MCL (mg/L)	# of Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios	# of Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios
2977	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2981	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2985	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2980	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2983	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2378	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0
2990	Benzene	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2982	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2380	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0
2964	Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2992	Ethylbenzene	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
2989	Monochlorobenzene	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2968	o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
2969	p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0	0	0	0	0	0
2996	Styrene	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2987	Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2991	Toluene	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2979	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2984	Trichloroethylene	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2976	Vinyl Chloride	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2955	Xylenes (Total)	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Totals		0	0	0	0	0	0

MCL = maximum contaminant level
 RTC = returned to compliance

Table 6. Violations for Synthetic Organic Contaminants (2009)

Table 6. Violations for Synthetic Organic Contaminants (2009)								
Contaminant			MCL Violations			Monitoring Violations		
Code	Name	MCL (mg/L)	# Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios	# Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios
2063	2,3,7,8-TCDD(dioxin)	3x10-8	0	0	0	0	0	0
2105	2,4-D (Formula 40, Weedar 64)	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0
2110	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0
2051	Alachlor (Lasso)	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2050	Atrazine (Atranax, Crisazina)	0.003	0	0	0	0	0	0
2306	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2046	Carbofuran (Furdan, 4F)	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0
2959	Chlordane	0.002	0	0	0	1	1	1
2031	Dalapon	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adiphate	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
2039	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006	0	0	0	0	0	0
2931	Dibromochloropropane (DBCP, Nemaflume)	0.0002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2041	Dinoseb	0.007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2032	Diquat	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
2033	Endothall	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	Endrin	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2946	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB, Bromofume)	0.00005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2034	Glyphosate	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
2065	Heptachlor (H-34, Heptox)	0.0004	0	0	0	0	0	0
2067	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2274	Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	0	0	0	0	0	0
2042	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	Lindane	0.0002	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	Methoxychlor (DMDT, Marlata)	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0
2036	Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2326	Pentachlorophenol	0.001	0	0	0	0	0	0
2040	Picloram	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2384	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB, Aroclor)	0.0005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2037	Simazine	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	Toxaphene	0.003	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Totals		0	0	0	1	1	1

MCL = maximum contaminant level

RTC = returned to compliance

Table 7. Total Coliform Rule Violations (2009)				
Violation Name	MCL	# of Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios**
MCL, Acute (Fecal Coliform) Violation type 21	Absence	19	17	18
MCL, Monthly (Total Coliform) * Violation type 22	Absence	268	236	234
Monitoring, Routine and Repeat Major Violation types 23 – 26	N/A	348	292	201
Totals		635	545	453

MCL = maximum contaminant level
 RTC = returned to compliance

* For a system that serves 33,000 people or fewer and collects less than 40 samples per month, two positive samples in one compliance period is a violation. For a system that serves more than 33,000 people, greater than 5% of the samples testing positive in one compliance period is a violation.

Disinfection Byproduct Rule Compliance

Surface water systems that serve 10,000 or more persons are required to sample for haloacetic acids (HAA5) and total trihalomethane (TTHM). Beginning in 2004, all water systems that disinfect the drinking water with chlorine, chlorine dioxide, or ozone were required to monitor for disinfection byproducts. In 2009, five systems had MCL violations for disinfection byproducts. No water systems had treatment technique (TT) violations for disinfection byproduct precursors.

Table 8. Disinfection Byproduct Rule Violations (2009)								
Contaminant			MCL/TT Violations			Monitoring Violations		
Code	Name	MCL (mg/L)	# of Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios	# of Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios
2950	Total Trihalomethanes	0.08	50*	4	5	1	1	1
2456	Haloacetic Acids (5)	0.06	24*	5	2	1	1	1
2920	Total Organic Carbon - TT	N/A	0	0	0	2	2	1
Totals			74	9	5***	4	4	2**

* Some THM violations have been on-going since 2005 and some HAA violations since 2006

**Two systems had monitoring violations for THMs, HAAs, and TOC

***Five systems had MCL violations for DBPs

Treatment Technique Compliance

For some contaminants, the EPA establishes treatment techniques (TTs) in lieu of a Maximum Contaminant Level. In 2009, there were 66 Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) treatment technique violations and eight Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) treatment technique violations, as outlined in Tables 9 and 10.

Lead and Copper Rule Community and non-transient non-community water systems are required to treat their water if it is found to be corrosive and/or if the source water contains unacceptable levels of lead or copper. Based on a system's population, five to 100 samples are collected at homes or sample locations with the highest probability of elevated lead concentrations. This is determined based on a survey of when buildings were constructed and/or when plumbing is installed, and/or if the service line leading to the building contains lead, and/or if the interior plumbing of the building contains lead pipes. Lead solder was prohibited from use in water system plumbing beginning in the mid-1980s. A water system's results for the compliance period cannot exceed the Action Level (AL) for lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the samples. Although exceeding the AL is not a violation, follow-up actions, such as lead public education, and treatment recommendations, are required. In 2009, 41 systems failed to conduct required lead public education activities (see Table 9).

Table 9. Lead and Copper Violations (2009)

Violation Name	# of Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios
Initial Tap Sampling for Lead and Copper M/R (violation type 51)	19	16	18
Follow-up or Routine Tap Sampling M/R (violation type 52)	114	90	113
Lead Public Education TT (violation type 65)	66	25	66
Treatment Installation TT (violation type 58)	0	0	0
Totals	150	86	178*

RTC = returned to compliance

of Vios = Number of violations that occurred in 2009 plus number of ongoing, unresolved violations

* Some systems had violations in multiple categories and were counted once

Surface Water Treatment Rule Water systems that use surface water as their drinking water source are required to provide filtration and disinfection. The treatment process is monitored throughout each day, and reported monthly to the State. Table 10 outlines the Surface Water Treatment Rule violations for 2009. Two water systems exceeded the turbidity standards for treatment technique. As of June 2005, Maryland’s last unfiltered surface water source was taken out of service; the water system connected to a regional water system.

Maryland continues to evaluate new ground water systems for vulnerability to surface water contamination. Untreated raw water samples are analyzed for E. coli, turbidity, temperature and pH. If a ground water source is determined to be under the direct influence of surface water, they have 18 months to install treatment or to replace the wells with an approved water source. Eight water systems (3 CWS and 5 TNCWS) have exceeded the 18 month deadline.

Table 10. Surface Water Treatment Rule Violations (2009)

Type of System	Violation Name	# of Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios
Filtered Water Systems	Treatment Technique (violation type 41)	2	2	2
Filtered Water Systems	Treatment Technique - Exceeds 1 NTU (violation type 43)	1	1	1
Filtered Water Systems	Treatment Technique - Exceeds 0.3 NTU (violation type 44)	2	2	1
Filtered Water Systems	Monitoring, Routine/Repeat (violation type 36)	0	0	0
Filtered Water Systems	Turbidity Monitoring, Filtered (violation type 38)	8	8	5
Unfiltered Water Systems	Treatment Technique - Failure to Filter – GWUDI (violation type 42)	8	1	8
Totals		21	14	17

RTC = returned to compliance

Variations

A primacy state can grant a PWS a variance from a primary drinking water regulation if the characteristics of the raw water sources reasonably available to the PWS do not allow the system to meet the MCL. To obtain a variance, the system must agree to install the best available technology, treatment techniques, or other means of limiting drinking water contamination that the Administrator finds are available (taking costs into account), and the state must find that the variance will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health. At the time the variance is granted, the state must prescribe a schedule that the PWS will follow to come into eventual compliance with the MCL. Small systems

may also be granted variances if they cannot afford (as determined by application of the Administrator’s affordability criteria) to comply with certain MCLs (non-microbial, promulgated after January 1, 1986) by means of treatment, alternative source of water, restructuring, or consolidation. Small systems are allowed three years to install and operate EPA approved small system variance technology. The variance must be reviewed not less than every five years to determine if the system remains eligible for the variance. In 2009, no variances were granted by MDE.

Exemptions

A primacy state can grant an exemption temporarily relieving a PWS of its obligation to comply with an MCL, treatment technique, or both if the system’s noncompliance results from compelling factors (which may include economic factors) and the system was in operation on the effective date of the MCL or treatment technique requirement. A new PWS that was not in operation on the effective date of the MCL or treatment technique requirement by that date may be granted an exemption only if no reasonable alternative source of drinking water is available to the new system. Neither an old or a new PWS is eligible for an exemption if management or restructuring changes can reasonably be made that will result in compliance with the SDWA or improvement of water quality, or if the exemption will result in an unreasonable risk to public health. The state will require the PWS to comply with the MCL or treatment technique as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than three years after the otherwise applicable compliance date.

In 2006, Maryland approved exemptions for 17 water systems that were that were impacted by the new Arsenic Rule standard of 0.010 milligrams per liter in the drinking water. Eight systems drilled new wells to deeper aquifers, six systems installed arsenic removal treatment, and three systems connected to a larger PWS. All 17 water systems completed their arsenic upgrades by December 2009. In 2009, no new exemptions were granted by MDE.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Compliance

Every community water system is required to deliver to its customers a brief annual water quality report. This report is required to include some educational material, and provides information on the source water, the levels of any detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water regulations. During 2009, letters were sent to approximately 470 systems that had not submitted their CCRs by June 1, 2009 as a reminder to submit their CCRs by the July 1 compliance deadline. Systems that failed to submit their CCRs were contacted by telephone by the Rule Manager. Table 11 presents a summary of the Consumer Confidence Report Reporting Violations.

Table 11. Consumer Confidence Reporting Violations (2009)			
Violation Name	# of Vios	# Vios RTC	# of Systems with Vios
Consumer Notification	65	65	59

Conclusion

Maryland public water systems maintain a high level of compliance with all Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. This high rate of compliance could be attributed to the strong oversight of the Water Supply Program's dedicated staff, and support by the Department in meeting the federal and state requirements. In general, compliance is more difficult for smaller systems, which struggle both financially and technically to meet a continually increasing number of complex regulations. MDE's technical assistance approach is aimed at helping all public drinking water systems to achieve the highest possible level of public health protection.

Attachment 1

DEFINITIONS

Filtered Systems Water systems that have installed filtration treatment [40 CFR 141, Subpart H].

Inorganic Contaminants Non-carbon-based compounds such as metals, nitrates, and asbestos. These contaminants are naturally occurring in some water, but can get into water through farming, chemical manufacturing, and other human activities. EPA has established MCLs for 15 inorganic contaminants [40 CFR 141.62].

Lead and Copper Rule This rule established national limits on lead and copper in drinking water [40 CFR 141.80-91]. Lead and copper corrosion pose various health risks when ingested at any level, and can enter drinking water from household pipes and plumbing fixtures. States report violations of the Lead and Copper Rule in the following four categories:

Initial lead and copper tap monitoring and reporting: SDWIS Violation Code 51 indicates that a system did not meet initial lead and copper testing requirements, or failed to report the results of those tests to the State.

Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap monitoring and reporting: SDWIS Violation Code 52 indicates that a system did not meet follow-up or routine lead and copper tap testing requirements, or failed to report the results.

Public education: SDWIS Violation Code 65 shows that a system did not provide required public education about reducing or avoiding lead intake from water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest amount of a contaminant that EPA allows in drinking water. MCLs ensure that drinking water does not pose either a short-term or long-term health risk. MCLs are defined in milligrams per liter (parts per million) unless otherwise specified.

Monitoring EPA specifies which water testing methods the water systems must use, and sets schedules for the frequency of testing. A water system that does not follow EPA's schedule or methodology is in violation [40 CFR 141].

States must report monitoring violations that are significant as determined by the EPA Administrator and in consultation with the states. For purposes of this report, significant monitoring violations are major violations and they occur when no samples are taken or no results are reported during a compliance period. A major monitoring violation for the surface water treatment rule occurs when at least 90% of the required samples are not taken or results are not reported during the compliance period.

Organic Contaminants Carbon-based compounds, such as industrial solvents and pesticides. These contaminants generally get into water through farm cropland or discharge from factories. EPA has set legal limits on 54 organic contaminants that are to be reported [40 CFR 141.61].

Public Water System A Public Water System (PWS) is defined as a system that provides water via piping or other constructed conveyances for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or

serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three types of PWSs. PWSs can be community (such as towns), non-transient non-community (such as schools or factories), or transient non-community systems (such as rest stops or parks). For this report when the acronym “PWS” is used, it means systems of all types unless specified in greater detail.

Radionuclides Radioactive particles that can occur naturally in water or result from human activity. EPA has set legal limits on four types of radionuclides: radium-226, radium-228, gross alpha, and beta particle/photon radioactivity [40 CFR 141]. Violations for these contaminants are to be reported using the following three categories:

Gross alpha: SDWIS Contaminant Code 4000 for alpha radiation above MCL of 15 picoCuries/liter (pCi/L). Gross alpha includes radium-226 but excludes radon and uranium.

Combined radium-226 and radium-228: SDWIS Contaminant Code 4010 for combined radiation from these two isotopes above MCL of 5 pCi/L.

Gross beta: SDWIS Contaminant Code 4100 for beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides above 4 millirem/year.

Uranium: SDWIS Contaminant Code 4006 for total Uranium above MCL of 30 µg/L.

Reporting Interval The WSP Annual Compliance Report is submitted to EPA by July 1 of each year, and reports violations for the previous calendar year.

SDWIS Code Specific numeric codes from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) have been assigned to each violation type included in this report. The violations to be reported include exceeding contaminant MCLs, failure to comply with treatment requirements, and failure to meet monitoring and reporting requirements. Four-digit SDWIS Contaminant Codes have also been included in the chart for specific MCL contaminants.

Surface Water Treatment Rule The Surface Water Treatment Rule establishes criteria under which water systems supplied by surface water sources, or ground water sources under the direct influence of surface water, must filter and disinfect their water [40 CFR 141, Subpart H]. Violations of the Surface Water Treatment Rule are to be reported for the following four categories:

Monitoring, routine/repeat (for filtered systems): SDWIS Violation Code 38 indicates a system’s failure to carry out required tests, or to report the results of those tests.

Treatment techniques: SDWIS Violation Code 41 shows a system’s failure to properly treat its water. States report Code 41 for filtered and unfiltered systems to EPA.

Failure to filter (for unfiltered systems): SDWIS Violation Code 42 shows a system’s failure to properly treat its water.

Total Coliform Rule (TCR) The Total Coliform Rule establishes regulations for microbiological contaminants in drinking water. These contaminants can cause short-term health problems. If no samples are collected during the one month compliance period, a significant monitoring violation occurs. States are to report four categories of violations:

Acute MCL violation: SDWIS Violation Code 21 indicates that the system found fecal coliform or E. coli, potentially harmful bacteria, in its water, thereby violating the rule.

Non-acute MCL violation: SDWIS Violation Code 22 indicates that the system found total coliform in samples of its water at a frequency or at a level that violates the rule. For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month, more than one positive sample for total coliform is a violation. For systems collecting 40 or more samples per month, more than 5% of the samples positive for total coliform is a violation.

Major routine and follow-up monitoring: SDWIS Violation Codes 23 and 25 show that a system did not perform any monitoring.

Sanitary Survey: SDWIS Violation Code 28 indicates a sanitary survey was not performed.

Treatment Technique A water treatment process that EPA requires instead of an MCL for contaminants that laboratories cannot adequately measure. Failure to meet other operational and system requirements under the Surface Water Treatment and the Lead and Copper Rules have also been included in this category of violation for purposes of this report.

Unfiltered Systems Water systems that do not need to filter their water before disinfecting it because the source is very clean [40 CFR, Subpart H].

Violation A failure to meet any State or federal drinking water regulation.