

State of Alaska Annual Compliance Report on Public Water Systems

2014



Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Health
Drinking Water Program

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Attachment 1: State of Alaska Public Water System Annual Compliance Report Violations for CY 2014

Attachment 2: Alaska Public Water Systems with Maximum Contaminant Level or Treatment Technique Violations in CY 2014

Attachment 3: Summary of Compliance and Enforcement Actions by Drinking Water Program Staff in CY 2014

Message from the Drinking Water Program Manager

The Drinking Water (DW) Program of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has a mission to protect the health of the people of Alaska by establishing, maintaining, and enforcing standards for safe and reliable drinking water. This report provides information on how well public water systems in Alaska are meeting the standards for providing safe drinking water. It also provides information on the DW Program's roles and responsibilities as well as information about significant projects for the year.

Each state is required to produce and submit a similar annual report to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The reports are made available to the public, and the data is included in a national report summarizing the performance of the nation's public water systems. This report fulfills that requirement.

During 2014, the main focus of the DW Program was to continue to provide a high level of technical and compliance assistance to the owners and operators of public water systems in Alaska. We believe that providing this assistance leads to improved public health outcomes. This year, staff provided over 6,500 compliance and technical assistance actions which had a direct impact on the number of public water systems in compliance with all drinking water regulations. One of the major assistance efforts was providing each public water system with a comprehensive Monitoring Summary early in the calendar year. The Monitoring Summary is a helpful tool for public water systems to schedule required testing and to budget the necessary funds to remain in compliance.

We also continued to focus on completing the adoption of the Federal Public Law, the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act, into the Alaska Drinking Water Regulations, 18 AAC 80. This was accomplished in December 2014. Beginning in the fall of 2014, the DW Program began efforts to prepare to adopt the EPA's Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). An extension agreement was filed with EPA in December 2014. The state has until February 2017 to adopt the rule. Implementation planning activities for the RTCR will continue in 2015. Additionally, efforts were made to continue work on updating Article 2, Engineering Section of 18 AAC 80, as well as updating and reorganizing Class C water system requirements. These efforts will continue into calendar year 2015, when it is expected that several regulations revision packages will go out for public comment. In an effort to assist public water systems owners and operators with preparing for the updates to the Drinking Water Regulations, the DW Program will add information to the DW Program website located at <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/index.htm>

In 2014, the DW Program facilitated six Groundwater Protection and Water Wells Stakeholder workgroup meetings for continued awareness of ground water protection and the continued need for open discussions on the issues and concerns regarding water wells and perceived impacts to ground water resources. The Stakeholders group consists of public water system owners and operators, state agency representatives, and water well drillers. These efforts will continue in calendar year 2015.

Cindy Christian
Acting Drinking Water Program Manager
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Definition of a Public Water System

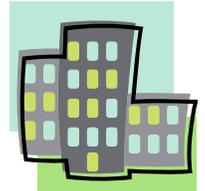
A **Public Water System** is a system that provides water for human consumption, using piping or other constructed conveyances, to at least 15 service connections or that serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. A public water system is further broken down into classification as either a community water system or a non-community water system.

Community Water Systems are public water systems that serve at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serve at least 25 year-round residents. Examples of CWSs include a municipal water system serving a town or village, or a mobile home park.

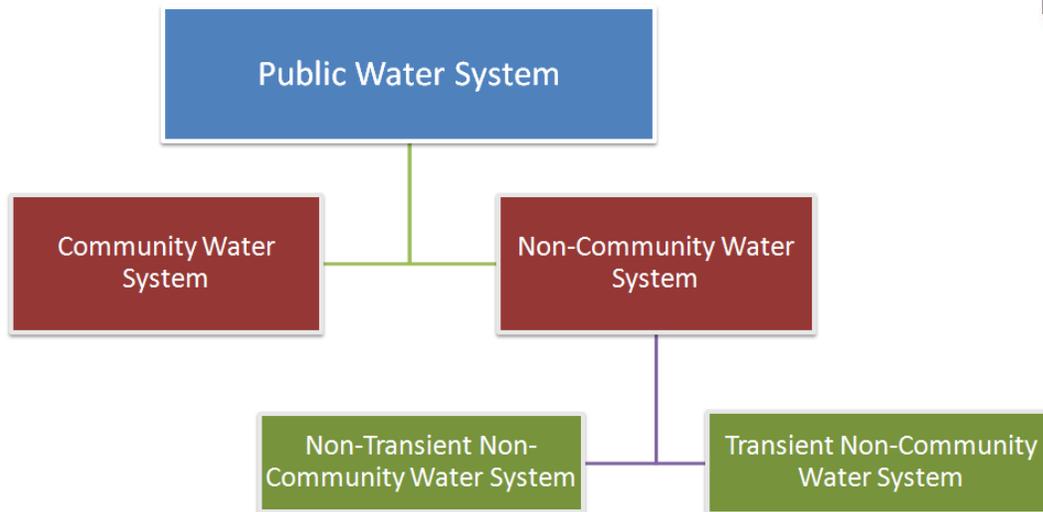


Non-Community Water Systems are public water systems that do not serve a permanent residential population. This category is further divided into two types.

Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems are public water systems that serve at least 25 of the same people at least 6 months of the year, such as churches, schools, and office buildings.



Transient Non-Community Water Systems are public water systems that serve a transient population at least 60 days per year, such as campgrounds, hotels, and restaurants.



Overview of the National Public Drinking Water Program

The EPA established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program through the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), with major amendments in 1986 and 1996. The SDWA, associated amendments, and federal drinking water regulations developed by EPA help to ensure the public receives safe drinking water. Some key provisions of the SDWA are highlighted below:

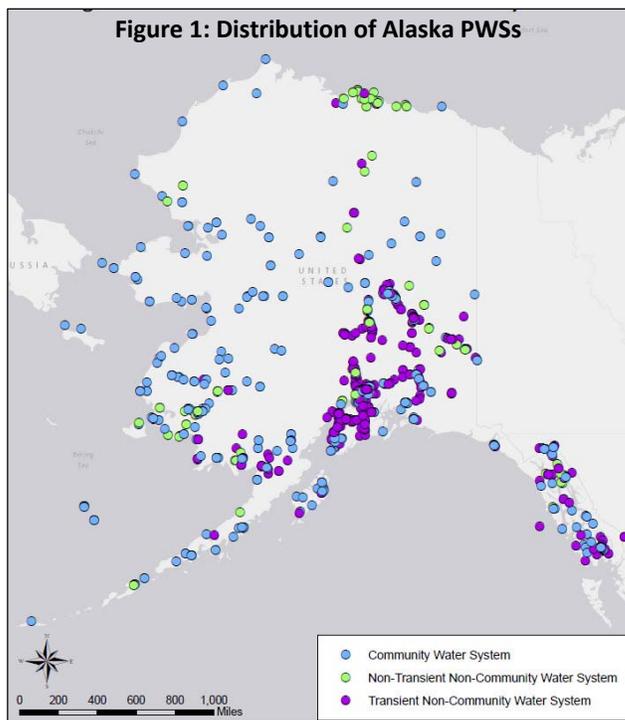
- Sets national maximum contaminant level goals (MCLG) as well as limits on allowable contaminant levels in drinking water provided by public water systems. These limits are called maximum contaminant level (MCL) and maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL).

- Establishes treatment techniques or action levels in lieu of MCLs to control unacceptable levels of specific contaminants, such as turbidity or lead, in drinking water from public water systems.
- Requires public water systems to monitor for regulated drinking water contaminants and requires the results to be reported to the state.
- Requires public water systems to notify their customers when violations of the SDWA occur.
- Requires a certification program for public water system operators and for environmental laboratories where drinking water samples collected from a public water systems are analyzed.

The PWSS Program is designed to supervise the implementation of the SDWA requirements for public water systems. The SDWA allows states, territories, and tribes to seek primacy, which is approval from EPA to administer and enforce the PWSS Program within their state, territory, or tribe. States must meet specific requirements set forth in the SDWA regulations, including the development or adoption of drinking water regulations which are at least as stringent as the federal regulations, and must demonstrate that the state can enforce the program requirements. Alaska is one of the 56 states, territories, and tribes that have primacy.

Alaska Drinking Water Program Components

The Alaska DW Program is comprised of 50 staff positions that operate out of 5 offices located around the state, including Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Soldotna, and Wasilla. Collectively, the offices are responsible for regulating 1,474 public water systems (PWSs) serving the visitors and residents of the State of Alaska. Funding for the DW Program is a mix of federal and state grant-match funds, general funds, and program receipts. The SDWA Amendments authorized use of the Federal Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) through set-asides for state drinking water program activities, which include Drinking Water Protection Programs (Wellhead Protection and Source Water Assessments), Capacity Development, and PWSS Program Management. The DEC, as the Primacy Agency for the state, establishes minimum standards for drinking water quality (typically by adopting federal standards) and establishes minimum engineering standards for water system facility infrastructure (construction) and system operation. The DW Program regulates PWSs by enforcing state and federal regulations. The State of Alaska is a “direct implementation” state, meaning the state’s DW Program staff work directly with the PWS owners and operators. In Alaska, there are no county or borough governments that support implementation and enforcement of the drinking water regulations at the local level.



This report will focus on the compliance assistance and enforcement activities of the DW Program, which are listed in the major program components (below) and are described in further detail starting on page 11. However, compliance and enforcement activities are just two of the many activities of a comprehensive state drinking water program.

The major components and activities of Alaska's DW Program are listed below:

Compliance Assistance and Enforcement

- Provide PWS owners and operators with information and educational materials regarding sampling and reporting requirements.
- Enter and review water system data in the state DW Program database, the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/State).
- Determine PWS compliance with the SDWA requirements, rules, and federal and state drinking water regulations; issue violations when requirements are not met.
- Issue informal and formal enforcement actions to PWSs in violation of the SDWA or state drinking water regulations, as appropriate.

On-site Inspections

- Complete sanitary survey inspections at PWSs every 3 or 5 years.
- Complete engineering inspections (called status component inspections) to evaluate treatment processes for surface water systems (in-progress, a long-term project).
- Complete annual Filtration Avoidance Inspections for PWSs avoiding filtration as required under the Surface Water Treatment Rule.
- Respond to complaints about drinking water quality and quantity from the public.
- Provide emergency response and technical assistance to PWSs during disaster events.

Engineering Plan Approval

- Review engineering plans for new and modified PWSs, and issue construction approvals to systems that meet minimum requirements.
- Review engineering plans for constructed PWSs and issue operational approvals to systems that meet minimum requirements.
- Review requests for waivers of required separation distances involving PWSs.
- Assist consulting engineers with questions regarding engineered plan review requirements and regulations, including alternative treatment technologies and separation distance waivers.

Drinking Water Protection

- Complete source water delineations, contaminant source inventory assessments, and susceptibility determinations for PWSs.
- Review and either approve or deny Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) Monitoring Waiver applications for PWSs.
- Partner with other agencies to review and comment on permitted activities within DW Protection areas.
- Encourage responsible drinking water source protection and drinking water protection planning efforts for PWSs.

Public Water System Security

- Assist PWS owners and operators in conducting vulnerability assessments and writing emergency preparedness plans for their water systems.
- Provide information and training to PWS owners, operators, and DW Program staff on emergency preparedness topics.
- Coordinate the DW Program Field Response Team, a group of DW Program staff with specialized training, for responding to public water system emergencies.

General Program Activities

- Adopt federal regulations, when required, and draft state regulations as necessary.
- Fund the Environmental Health Laboratory’s Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program, consisting of both chemical and microbiological certification activities.
- Provide administration for the SDWIS/State database, the Electronic Data Reporting System (EDRS), the Enhanced Sanitary Survey (ESS), Drinking Water Watch, the Drinking Water Protection database, and the Engineering Submittal Tracking database.
- Implement the Sanitary Survey Inspector approval program for DW Program staff and third-party Sanitary Survey Inspectors.
- Provide public outreach, including presentations at conferences or by webinar and other training opportunities, for water system owners and operators as appropriate.

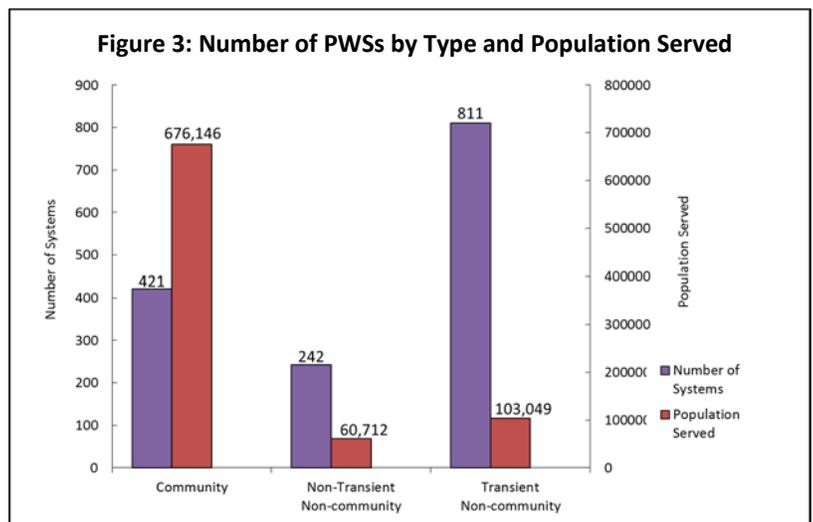
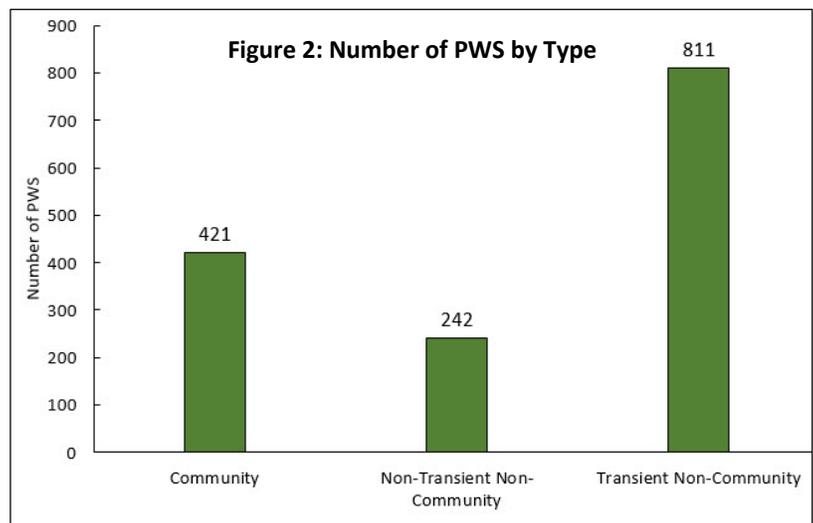
Alaska’s Public Water Systems

In addition to the types of PWSs discussed on page 4 of this report, which must comply with federal regulations, Alaska also has a group of State-regulated systems, called Class C PWSs, which serve fewer than 25 people. Due to funding constraints, the DW Program primarily focuses engineering, compliance, and enforcement efforts on a small subset of these systems serving child daycare, residential care, and elder care (assisted living) facilities. For the purposes of this report, however, we will be focusing on the federally regulated PWSs as described on page 4.

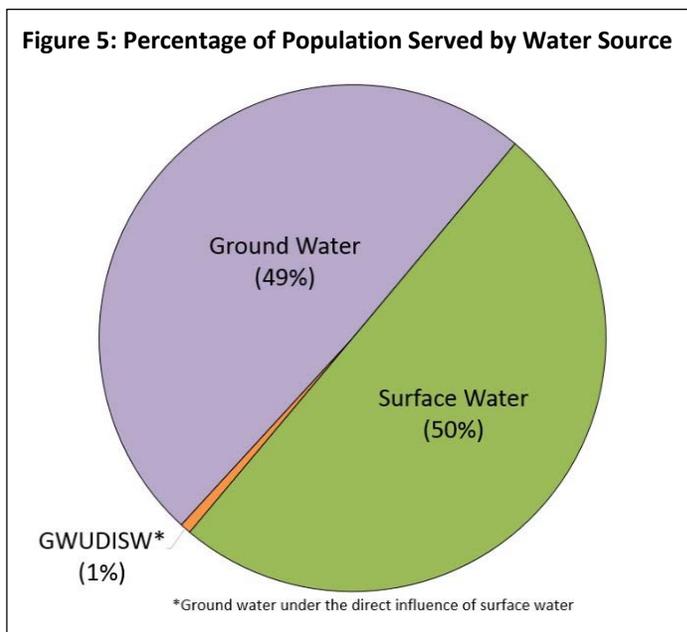
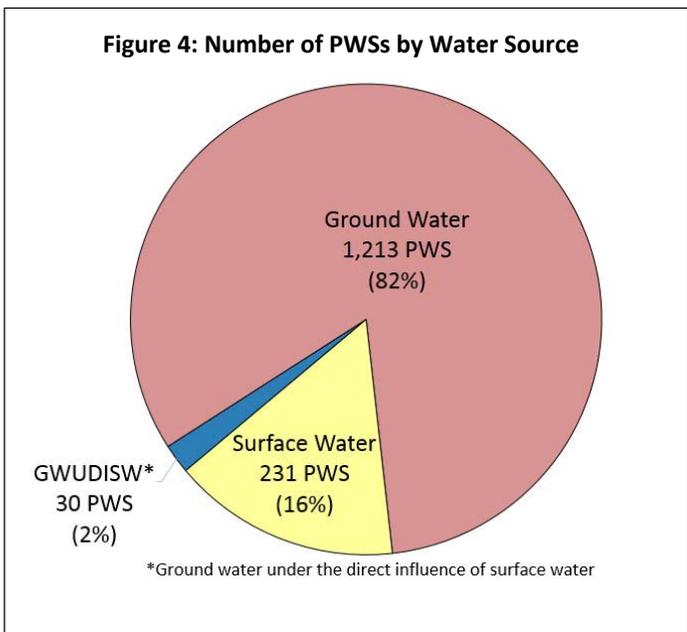
Public Water Systems in Alaska

During CY 2014, there were 1,474 active PWSs in Alaska: 421 Community Water Systems (CWS); 242 Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) Water Systems; and 811 Transient Non-Community (TNC) Water Systems (see **Figure 2**). These 1,474 PWSs served a combined population of 839,907 residents of and visitors to the State of Alaska. While there are a greater number of systems classified as Transient Non-Community water systems, the greatest population served in Alaska is primarily from Community Water Systems (see **Figure 3**).

Most of the PWSs in Alaska utilize ground water as their primary source for drinking water (see **Figure 4**, following page); however, a greater percentage of the



population is served by systems using a surface water source. This is primarily because several of the systems serving the largest populations in the state utilize a surface water source (see **Figure 5**).

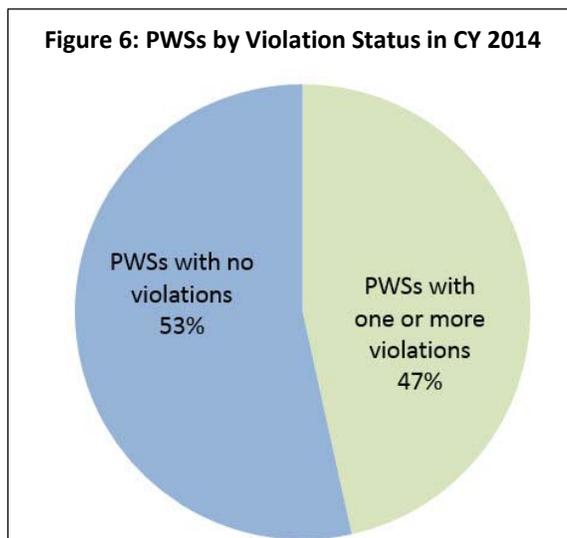


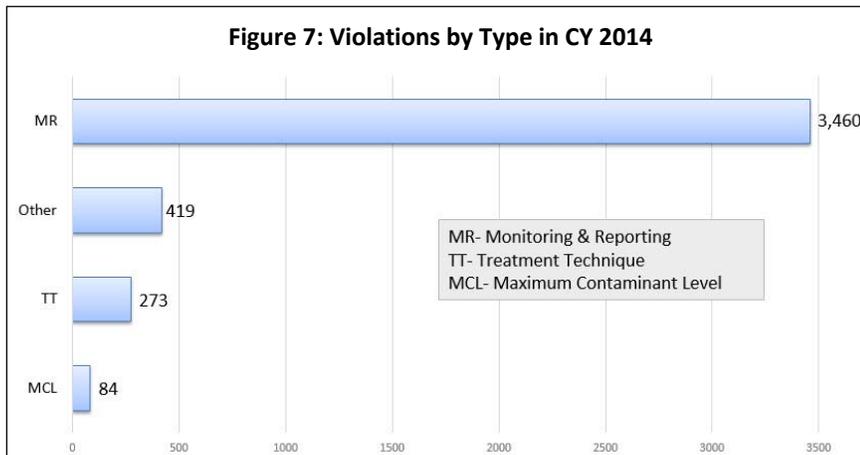
Analysis of Compliance for Alaska Public Water Systems in 2014

PWS Compliance with Sampling and Reporting Requirements

In order to protect public health through safe drinking water, PWSs are required to test for a variety of microbiological and chemical contaminants throughout the year. Currently, 91 different chemical and microbiological contaminants are regulated under the SDWA. PWSs are also subject to many state and federal regulations that cover all aspects of a water system, from design and construction standards to daily operation and maintenance requirements. When a PWS fails to complete monitoring and reporting requirements, exceeds an established MCL, or operates outside of treatment standards, a violation is issued to the water system.

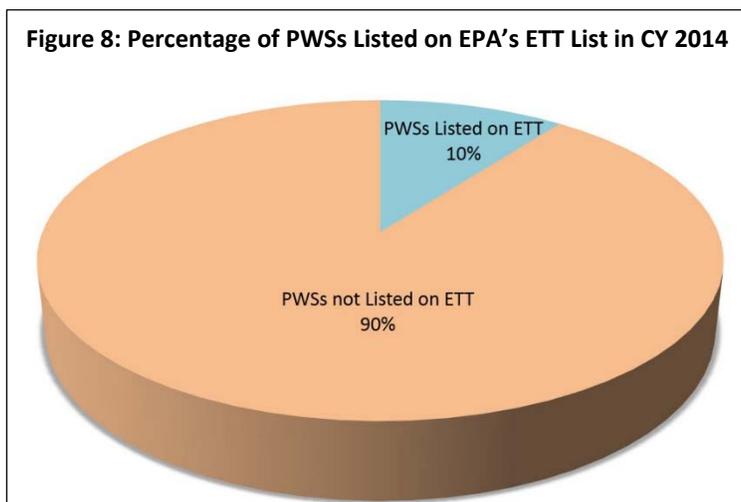
During CY 2014, no waterborne diseases were reported from Alaska PWSs; however, a number of violations were issued. A total of 4,236 federal violations were issued to 686 PWSs (or 47%) in Alaska, leaving 788 PWSs (or 53%) of systems violation-free (see **Figure 6**). Monitoring and Reporting violations continue to be the most common violations, making up 82% of all violations issued to PWSs in Alaska during CY 2014 (see **Figure 7**, following page).





The 4,236 violations issued to PWSs across the state in CY 2014 is a decrease in the number of violations compared to CY 2013, when 4,645 violations were issued. This decrease can be attributed primarily to fewer monitoring and reporting violations issued for chemical contaminants, total coliform bacteria, and lead and copper.

Alaska’s DW Program utilizes the EPA’s quarterly Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) (formerly known as the Significant Non-Compliers List, or SNC List) to focus attention on those PWSs that, based on the severity and frequency of their violations, are defined as significantly out of compliance with the SDWA requirements. Throughout CY 2014, 153 PWSs appeared on this quarterly list at one time or another, leaving 1,321, or 90%, of Alaska’s PWSs not classified as significantly out of compliance (see **Figure 8**).



During CY 2014, 106 PWSs listed on the ETT took the appropriate steps (such as collecting samples) to return to compliance and were no longer listed on EPA’s ETT. For further information about the ETT List or a copy of the current quarterly ETT List, please see the DW Program’s ETT Website at: <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwmain/SNC.htm>.

Further details on violations issued to Alaska PWSs during CY 2014 are available in Attachments 1 and 2 of this report; the attachments are described in detail below.

Attachment #1 is a one-page summary showing what federal DW rules are covered by this report and the types of violations that were issued to Alaska PWSs in CY 2014.

Attachment #2 is the list of PWSs that received MCL and/or Treatment Technique (TT) violations during CY 2014.

Sanitary Survey Compliance

A Sanitary Survey is an on-site inspection of the water system required for PWSs every 3 or 5 years, depending on the system classification. If deficiencies of the water source(s), facilities, equipment, operation, maintenance, or monitoring requirements are found, they are documented during the inspection. In Alaska, these inspections are completed by DEC-Certified Sanitary Survey Inspectors, which includes both DW Program staff and third-party Sanitary Survey Inspectors who are certified by the state but not employed by the State. During CY 2014, DW Program staff completed 77 sanitary surveys while third-party Sanitary Survey Inspectors completed 239 surveys. By December 2014, only 52 of the 1,474

PWSs in the state were overdue for their sanitary survey, leaving 1,422 systems, or 96% of Alaska’s PWSs, in compliance with their Sanitary Survey requirements.

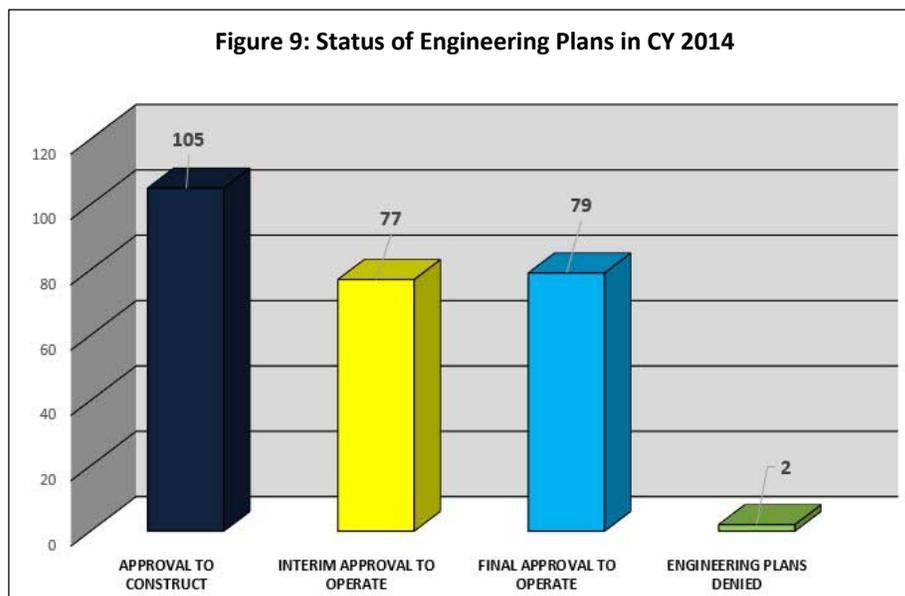
Drinking Water Program Activities in 2014

Drinking Water Protection Activities

The source of drinking water is a vitally important component of a PWS. DW Program staff work with communities to provide information about the vulnerabilities of their source water through Source Water Assessment (SWA) Reports and to promote voluntary protection efforts of their source of drinking water. Completing initial SWA Reports and updating the reports when additional sources are added or when changes to the PWS occur is an ongoing effort. In CY 2014, 16 SWA Reports were completed. In addition to the SWA Reports, staff also completed 56 Delineations of Protection Areas, 22 Contaminant Source Inventories, 25 Vulnerability Analyses, 650 Source Location Verifications, and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) field verifications of 56 water systems using 98 sources for their drinking water. Approximately 320 active drinking water sources for PWSs (142 CWSs, 56 NTNCs, and 122 TNCs) have not received a SWA. For further information about Drinking Water Protection efforts, please see the DW Program’s Drinking Water Protection Website at http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/DWP/DWP_Overview.html.

Engineering Activities

One of the compliance and enforcement responsibilities of the DW Program pertains to engineering plan reviews. DW Program staff review submitted engineering plans to determine whether construction approval for building new PWSs or for modifying existing PWSs can be granted. Once construction is completed, additional engineering plans are submitted to the DW Program and reviewed by staff to determine whether interim approval and/or final approval to operate can be issued for a public water system. In 2014, 105 plans received Approval to Construct, 77 plans received Interim Approval to Operate, 79 plans received Final Approval to Operate, and 2 plans were Denied (see Figure 9).



Drinking Water Program Compliance and Enforcement Activities

Compliance Assistance Activities

In CY 2014, DW Program staff continued to take a proactive approach to requiring compliance with drinking water regulations. These activities included phone contacts, on-site inspections, meetings with PWS owners or operators, and providing technical assistance as needed. Staff assisted operators with reminder notices of upcoming sampling deadlines in an attempt to prevent violations before they

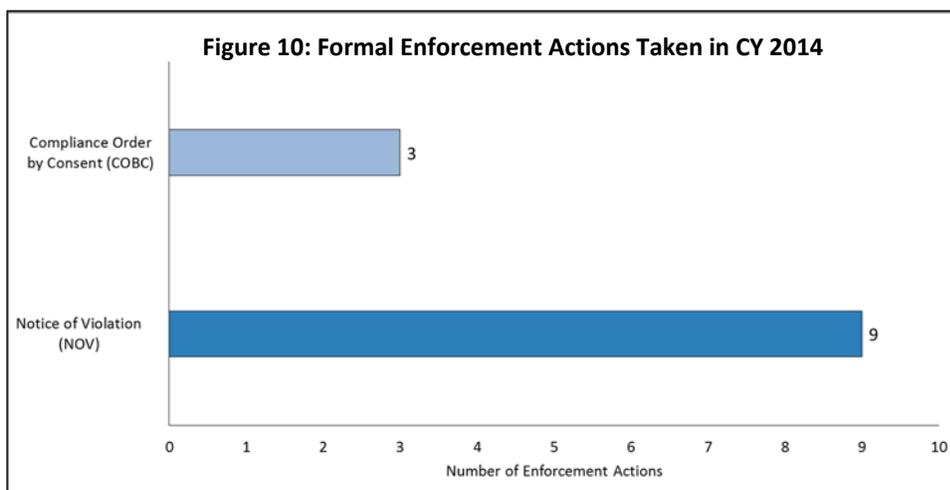
occurred. DW Program staff routinely provided PWS owners and operators with the necessary forms and information to effectively notify their customers about violations of the drinking water regulations by their system in a timely manner. The method of public notification varied by the violation and system type, and the water system owners were required to report to the DW Program on how the public notice was performed. Some circumstances, such as the confirmed detection of fecal coliform bacteria or *E. coli*, inadequate pressure, or emergency situations like flooding, warranted immediate action by the water system owner or operator due to the pressing threat to public health. For such acute violations, the DW Program requires systems to notify customers within 24 hours to boil water before use. Boil Water Notices (BWNs) remain in effect until the problem has been corrected and the water is determined by the DW Program to be safe to consume. In CY 2014, the DW Program required 38 water systems to post these notices a total of 43 times; some water systems were placed on a BWN more than once during the year.

This continued proactive focus on technical and compliance assistance led to 6,549 total compliance assistance actions provided by DW Program staff to Alaska PWSs during CY 2014, which is a decrease from last year's (CY 2013) total of 7,422 compliance actions.

Enforcement Activities

Once violations have been generated for a particular water system, DW Program staff work diligently to provide the system with straightforward guidelines on how to return to compliance (RTC). While returning to compliance ultimately rests with water system owners and operators, DW Program staff use their knowledge and expertise to provide technical and regulatory assistance to those systems with violations. Once a system takes the necessary steps to address a particular violation or series of violations, DW Program staff generate and document a record of the RTC action. In CY 2014, 1,165 return to compliance actions were entered for 657 systems.

If a PWS has not returned to compliance in a timely manner, the DW Program uses a progressive enforcement response policy to achieve compliance, starting with a series of enforcement letters as the first steps towards more formal enforcement. During CY 2014, 2,456 informal enforcement actions were taken by the DW Program. If compliance is not achieved in a timely manner, more formal enforcement tools are



utilized. An enforcement action is considered formal when the enforcement document includes the ability to impose a monetary fine (i.e. administrative penalty) if compliance is not achieved within the timelines specified by or negotiated with the state. The most commonly used DW Program formal enforcement action is the Notice of Violation (NOV). For systems which require a longer-term solution to address violations and achieve compliance, the system can enter into a written agreement detailing a timeline of specific actions the system intends to take. This agreement takes the form of a Compliance Order by Consent (COBC). If the requirements of the NOV or COBC are not met, administrative penalties

can be assessed. In CY 2014, the DW Program took 12 formal enforcement actions against PWSs in the State of Alaska (see **Figure 10**, previous page). Further details can be found in **Attachment #3**, which provides a summary of compliance and enforcement actions taken by DW Program staff in CY 2014.

Drinking Water Program Additional Projects in 2014

Along with the routine duties outlined in this report, the DW Program worked on the additional projects described below.

GIS Mapping Tool

The first step to protect drinking water from contamination is for the public and government agencies to identify drinking water sources. The DW Program developed, and continues to maintain, a GIS database of identified drinking water protection areas and provides this data as a web map. Two web maps were created, one for the general public and one for internal use at DEC. The two web-based maps are differentiated by the inclusion of the well and intake locations on the internal DEC map, which is not available on the general public map. Efforts are continually being made to encourage municipal, borough, and state governments to use the web maps for various permitting activities which may impact drinking water sources. The link to publicly available web maps is here:

http://www.dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/DWP/protection_areas_map.html

By the end of CY 2014, the publicly available web map application received approximately 20,000 total hits, an increase of 35% from the 14,800 reported in CY2013. Over the last year, the internal map application has received a total of 7,554 hits, an increase of 81% from the 4,164 hits in CY2014.

Ground Water Protection and Water Wells Stakeholder Workgroup

In CY 2014, the Drinking Water Protection group continued to hold regularly scheduled stakeholder workgroup meetings to address various issues and concerns related to water well construction and subsequent ground water protection. The main goals of the workgroup are to establish construction standards for all water wells drilled in Alaska and rewrite the current regulatory requirements for the decommissioning of water wells. A total of 6 meetings were held during CY 2014. Progress of the meetings can be followed here on the DW Program website:

http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/DWP/DWP_WaterWells_Mtng.html

Emergency Preparedness Regulation

Under the Emergency Preparedness Regulation (18 AAC 80.055), PWSs are required to complete some level of emergency preparedness. Based on public water system type and the population served, systems were required to complete either a Vulnerability Assessment/Emergency Response Plan or a Priority Measures Plan and submit a certification form to the DW Program by August 20, 2013. The DW Program sent reminder notifications to PWSs in CY 2014. As of December 31, 2014, 536 systems had submitted a completed certification form. Meanwhile, 129 systems remain overdue and are in violation of the regulation. The DW Program has created several resource documents and preparedness tools designed to help PWSs develop their plan and meet the regulation requirements. These tools are available through the DW Program's PWS Security Website, located at:

http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/security/security_regs.html

Updated Monitoring Summary Format

Every year the DW Program provides a Monitoring Summary, which is specific to each PWS, and outlines its current and future sampling, reporting, and inspection requirements. In CY 2014, the DW Program updated the formatting of the Monitoring Summary to include information on the specific locations (water system facilities) where samples should be collected and included a new section on the detailed sampling requirements for those systems subject to the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproduct Rule. A copy of the monitoring summary for each PWS can be accessed through our online database Drinking Water Watch located at <http://dec.alaska.gov:8080/DWW/>

Other Programs Related to Public Water Systems

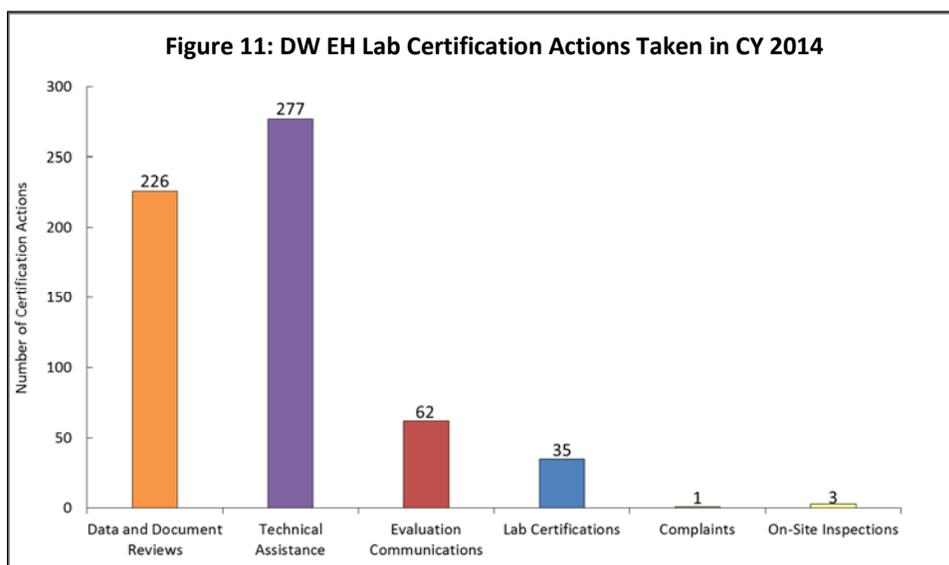
The DW Program is not the only state program within the DEC that works with PWSs; we have many partners who assist in achieving the goal of safe drinking water for the residents and visitors to the state of Alaska. The two programs highlighted below work closely with the DW Program; however, this is not an all-inclusive list of our partners.

DEC Environmental Health Lab - Water Laboratory Certification Program

The mission of the DEC Environmental Health Laboratory is to provide analytical and technical information in support of state and national environmental health programs. The laboratory is responsible for certifying commercial and municipal drinking water laboratories for chemical and microbiological testing. The certification process is intended to ensure that laboratories meet the requirements of applicable federal regulations and standards and satisfy the needs of their clients.

Environmental Health Laboratory in 2014

During CY 2014, the Environmental Health Laboratory certified 35 laboratories for drinking water analysis (26 certifications for microbiological analysis and 15 certifications for chemical analysis) and performed a variety of analytical and technical assistance actions. These actions ranged from sending technical assistance emails, to full reviews of a laboratory's Standard Operating Procedures and Quality Assurance Manuals (See **Figure 11**). For more information about the DEC



Environmental Health Laboratory, please visit the website located at <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/lab/index.htm>

DEC Division of Water - Operator Certification Program

PWSs are required to be operated by properly trained and certified operators. An operator must be certified by the department at the same classification level (or higher) as the water system he/she is operating. The Operator Certification Program is the lead entity within the state of Alaska for certifying water and wastewater operators as well as classifying water systems based on the system components. This program is charged with developing training programs, administering examinations, and tracking certified operators. The primary services are as follows:

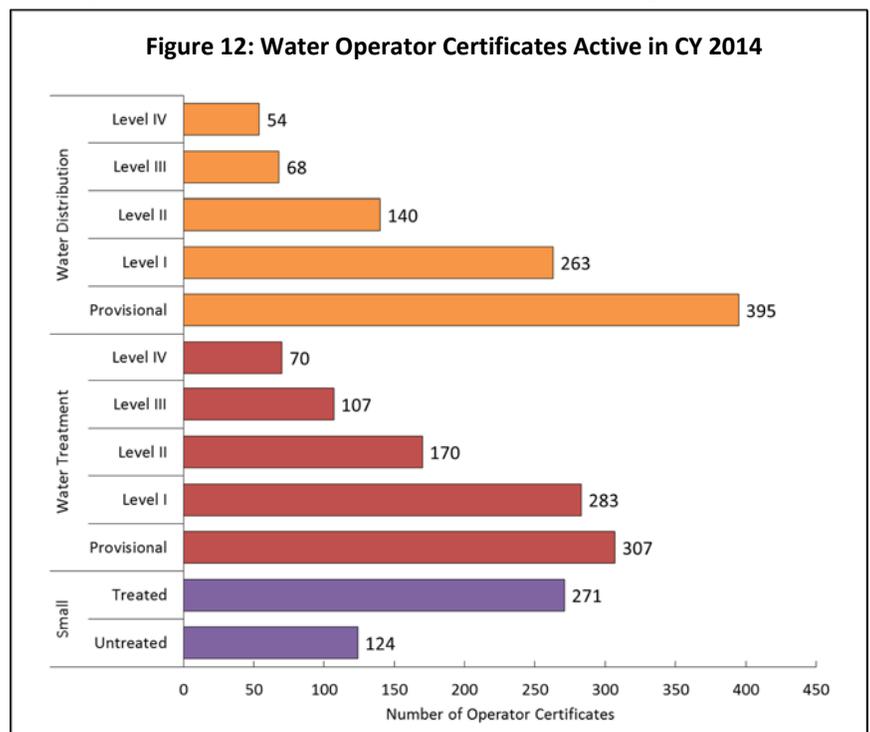
- Develop training curricula, correspondence courses, certification standards, and examination materials for certified drinking water and wastewater system operators.
- Coordinate with PWS owners and notify operators of training opportunities.
- Work with the Alaska Water and Wastewater Advisory Board to establish standards for certifying operators and to adjudicate certification actions.
- Maintain a lending library of reference and training materials for water and wastewater operators.
- Administer certification exams for water and wastewater operators.

For more information about the Operator Certification Program, please visit the website at <http://www.dec.alaska.gov/water/opcert/index.htm>.

Operator Certification in 2014

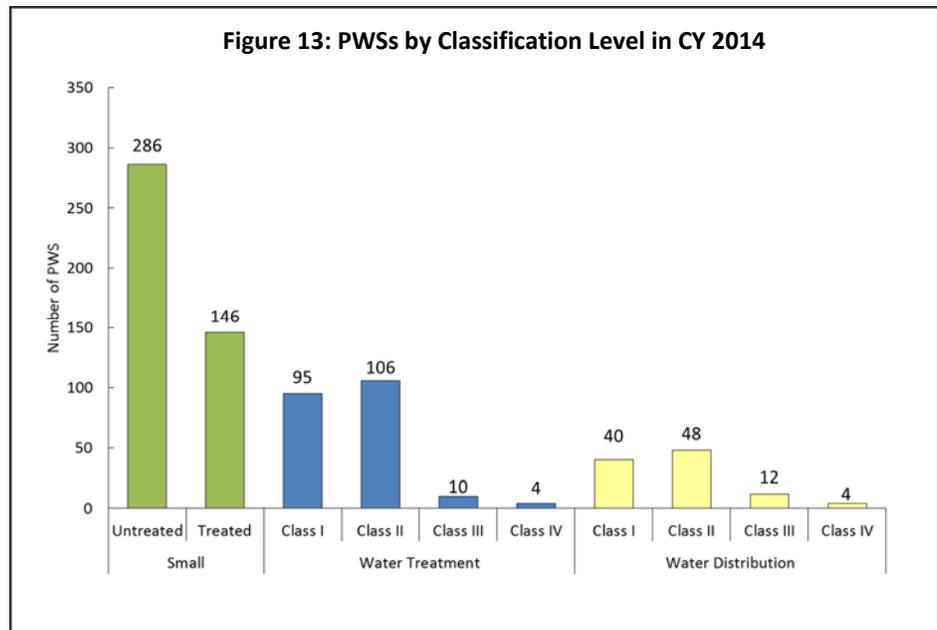
In the State of Alaska, there are several different certification levels for operators; see **Figure 12** for a breakdown by certification level. In CY 2014, there were 2,252 active certifications held by 1,661 operators statewide. Many operators hold multiple levels of certification, with Level IV being the highest level and requiring the most education and training.

PWSs also have corresponding classification levels determined by the complexity of the system components. **Figure 13**, (following page) provides information on the breakdown of the number of water systems by Classification Level during CY 2014. A majority of the classified systems in Alaska are either small untreated or small treated systems due to the large number of housing subdivisions, trailer courts, and schools having their own water systems. However, there are also a number of complex systems requiring operators with advanced levels of certification.



To maintain certification, operators are required to complete a minimum number of continuing education hours on an annual basis. Therefore, providing training opportunities is a priority for the Operator Certification Program. In CY 2014, 51 courses were approved by the Operator Certification Program (meaning operators taking the courses could get credit for completing the course) and an additional 3 courses

were sponsored by the Operator Certification Program. Having an appropriately certified and trained operator greatly increases the water system’s ability to consistently comply with the SDWA requirements, resulting in fewer violations and safer drinking water for the community.



Glossary of Terms

Annual Compliance Report (ACR)

The Annual Compliance Report is an annual report of violations of the primary drinking water standards that the states provide to EPA. The ACR is required by Section 1414(c)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. The basis of this report comes from data primarily retrieved from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED), an automated database maintained by EPA. SDWIS/FED is populated by data submitted by primacy states each quarter. The data submitted includes, but is not limited to: PWS inventory information; violations of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL), monitoring requirements, and Treatment Technique (TT) requirements; and, information on enforcement activity related to these violations. The ACR also provides the numbers of violations in each of six categories: MCL, MRDL, TT, variances and exemptions, significant monitoring violations, and significant consumer notification violations.

Consumer Notification (Consumer Confidence Reports-CCR)

For purposes of this report, consumer notification means the requirement for every Community Water System to deliver to its customers a brief annual water quality report, called the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR is to include some educational material, and it will provide information on the source water, the levels of any detected regulated contaminants, and compliance with drinking water regulations for that public water system.

Ground Water (GW) Source

Ground water source means water, used by a public water system for providing water to its customers, that is obtained from beneath the surface of the ground (in an aquifer) and is protected—by depth, geological stratification, or other factors—from contamination by pollutants and microorganisms that originate on the surface. These systems are subject to the Ground Water Rule.

Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDISW) Source

GWUDISW source refers to water, used by a public water system for providing water to its customers, obtained from beneath the surface of the ground but is not protected from contamination originating on the surface. A GWUDISW source may have a significant occurrence of microorganisms, algae, or other pathogens such as *Giardia lamblia* or *Cryptosporidium parvum*, or may experience significant shifts in water characteristics that closely resemble surface water conditions. These systems are subject to each of the surface water treatment rules.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

MCL means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system. This level is a national limit set by the EPA, as required under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

MRDL means the maximum level of disinfectant in drinking water that may not be exceeded without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. The EPA sets national limits on residual disinfectant levels in drinking water to reduce the risk of exposure to disinfectants and disinfection byproducts that are formed when PWSs add chemical disinfectants for either primary or residual treatment.

Monitoring

Monitoring means doing a status check of the system's water quality at regular intervals, usually through collecting a water sample and having a laboratory analyze the sample for a given contaminant. A PWS is required to monitor and verify that the levels of contaminants present in the water do not exceed the corresponding MCL. If a PWS fails to have its water tested as required or fails to report test results correctly to the primacy agency (EPA, state, territory, or tribe), a monitoring violation occurs.

Primacy

Primacy means the delegating of primary enforcement authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and federal rules by the EPA to states, territories, and Indian tribes for public water systems in their state jurisdiction if they meet certain requirements.

Public Water System

A Public Water System (PWS) is a system that provides water for human consumption, using piping or other constructed conveyances, to at least 15 service connections or that serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three types of PWSs: Community (such as towns), Non-Transient Non-Community (such as schools or factories), or Transient Non-Community (such as highway rest stops or seasonal state and federal parks). In this report, the acronym "PWS" means systems of all three types unless specified in greater detail.

Sanitary Survey

A sanitary survey is a regulatory on-site inspection of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance, and monitoring compliance of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the components for producing and distributing safe drinking water. Sanitary surveys are required every 3 years for Community Water Systems and every 5 years for Non-Community Water Systems. Each primacy agency (EPA, state, territory, or tribe) is responsible for implementing a Sanitary Survey Program. The State of Alaska has a training and approval program that allows non-State-employees to become Approved Sanitary Survey Inspectors. This is unique to the Alaska Drinking Water Program, as most primacy agencies (states) in general have sanitary surveys completed by state or local government employees or paid government contractors.

Significant Consumer Notification Violations

For this report, a significant consumer notification violation is the failure of a Community Water System to provide its customers with the required annual water quality report (CCR), which results in a significant violation of public notification requirements.

Surface Water Source

Surface water source refers to water, used by a public water system for providing water to its customers, open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff. Surface water sources include rivers, lakes, and streams. These systems are subject to each of the surface water treatment rules.

Treatment Technique

Treatment technique is a method for either inactivating or removing a contaminant to reduce the level of that contaminant sufficiently to satisfy an MCL. For some regulations, the EPA has established treatment technique requirements in lieu of MCLs to control unacceptable levels of certain contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and turbidity.

Variations and Exemptions

Variations and exemptions are exceptions to certain elements of a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation, agreed upon by the primacy agency and the public water system, that allow a system that cannot meet the MCL or treatment technique requirement of a regulation to continue operation without receiving a violation of that requirement while working towards full compliance. There are specific circumstances and procedures set out in SDWA §1415 and §1416. Currently, the State of Alaska grants an exemption for one chemical contaminant (arsenic) and a variance for total coliform, extending the sample hold time from 30 hours to 48 hours under specific circumstances (remote locations).

OBTAINING A COPY OF THE 2014 ALASKA PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM COMPLIANCE REPORT

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, the State of Alaska Drinking Water Program has made the Alaska PWS Annual Compliance Report for 2014 available to the public. Interested individuals can obtain a copy of the Alaska PWS Annual Compliance Report for 2014 by accessing the Drinking Water Program Website or contacting Jeanine Vance or Kelly Cobbs.

State Website: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/index.htm>

Direct Link to Annual Compliance Report: http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/dwmain/ACR_vio.html

Address of Responsible State Department: 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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Attachment #1
State of Alaska Public Water System Annual Compliance Report Violations for CY 2014

Rule Name	MCL		Treatment Technique		Monitoring		Other Violation	
	Violations	Systems in violation	Violations	Systems in violation	Violations	Systems in violation	Violations	Systems in violation
Total Coliform Rule (Violation Codes: MCL 21, 22; Monitoring 23, 25; Other 05, 28)	27	23			781	358	108	108
Surface Water Treatment Rules (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 33, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 47; Monitoring 29, 31, 32, 36, 38)			132	41	657	98		
Ground Water Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 41, 42, 45, 48; Monitoring 19, 31, 34)			134	76	12	2		
Disinfection Byproducts Rules (Violation Codes: MCL 02, 11, 13; Treatment Technique 12, 46; Monitoring 27, 30, 35)	27	10	1	1	316	114		
Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs) (Violation Codes: MCL 01, 02; Monitoring 03, 04)	26	10			163	128		
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs) (Violation Codes: MCL 01, 02; Monitoring 03, 04)	0	0			902	27		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) (Violation Codes: MCL 01, 02; Monitoring 03, 04)	0	0			420	4		
Radionuclides (Violation Codes: MCL 01, 02; Monitoring 03, 04)	4	1			43	7		
Lead and Copper Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65; Monitoring 51, 52, 56, 66)			6	5	166	86		
Consumer Confidence Report Rule (Violation Codes: Reporting 71)							224	141
Public Notification Rule (Violation Codes: Reporting 75)							87	49
Total Number of Federally Regulated PWSs in Alaska CY 2014:							1,474	
Total Number of PWSs with 1 or more Violations, 47% of PWSs (all rules, all violation types as noted above):							686	
Total Number of Violations in CY 2014:							4,236	

Alaska has one (1) Variance from EPA for TCR. This allows a coliform sample holding time extension from 30 to 48 hours under specific circumstances.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA sets national limits on regulated contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as MCLs.

Treatment Techniques (TT) - For some regulations, the EPA establishes treatment techniques in lieu of MCLs to control unacceptable levels of certain contaminants. For example, treatment techniques have been established for viruses, bacteria, and turbidity.

Significant Monitoring Violations - For this report, significant monitoring violations are generally defined as any major monitoring violation that occur during the calendar year of the report. A significant monitoring violation, with rare exceptions, occurs when no samples are taken or no results are reported during a compliance period.

NOTE: This report includes only the violations specified by EPA guidance. It does not include state violations.

Bolded system names indicate multiple violations issued for rule during CY 2014

Chemical Rules Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 01, 02)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2244395	ASRC ENERGY SERVICES	NTNCWS	125	Arsenic
AK2223624	BLUFFVIEW ACRES WATER SYSTEM	CWS	100	Arsenic
AK2216902	ESTELL S/D, LOT 2	CWS	40	Arsenic
AK2315049	FNSB BIRCH HILL SKI LODGE	TNCWS	400	Nitrate
AK2340141	LITTLE DIOMEDE WATER SUPPLY	CWS	184	Arsenic & Nitrate
AK2224476	QUIET CIRCLE APTS PARTNERSHIP	CWS	38	Arsenic
AK2214099	SAINT ELIZABETH ANN SETON CHURCH	NTNCWS	339	Nitrate
AK2224337	SHEENA MAY ESTATES	CWS	74	Arsenic
AK2248420	SOLDOTNA KIDDIE CARE	NTNCWS	50	Arsenic
AK2340191	WALES WATER SYSTEM	CWS	173	Combined Uranium
AK2224646	WASILLA WATER SYSTEM	CWS	18,222	Arsenic

Total Coliform Rule Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 21, 22)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2220439	BELLA VISTA SUBDIVISION	CWS	350	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220424	BLUESTEM BUILDING	TNCWS	36	Coliform (TCR)
AK2216449	CAMPBELL CREEK CONG. JEHOVAH WITNESS	TNCWS	246	Coliform (TCR)
AK2110318	CHURCHILL PARK	CWS	250	Coliform (TCR)
AK2260202	CLARKS POINT WATER SYSTEM	CWS	128	Coliform (TCR)
AK2372245	EIELSON - BIRCH LAKE RECREATION AREA	TNCWS	100	Coliform (TCR)
AK2312693	FAIRHILL COMMUNITY CHURCH	TNCWS	100	Coliform (TCR)
AK2110619	HAINES	CWS	1613	Coliform (TCR)
AK2263061	HEART OF THE SHIRE	TNCWS	31	Coliform (TCR)
AK2120224	HYDABURG	CWS	415	Coliform (TCR)
AK2381406	LDS CHURCH / DELTA	TNCWS	60	Coliform (TCR)
AK2262246	MANOKOTAK HEIGHTS W/S	CWS	60	Coliform (TCR)
AK2227262	MOM & POPS 4 CORNERS PLAZA	TNCWS	250	Coliform (TCR)
AK2270150	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	850	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220375	NORTH SHORE ALE HOUSE & LAKEVIEW STEAK H	TNCWS	71	Coliform (TCR)
AK2240749	QUE ANA BAR	TNCWS	36	Coliform (TCR)
AK2340379	SELAWIK SAFEWATER FACILITY	CWS	846	Coliform (TCR)
AK2110601	SKAGWAY	CWS	12300	Coliform (TCR)
AK2372887	TASTE OF EUROPE	TNCWS	100	Coliform (TCR)
AK2310683	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA - FAIRBANKS	CWS	6200	Coliform (TCR)
AK2120012	VALLENAR VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	CWS	225	Coliform (TCR)
AK2120729	WARD COVE DELI & LIQUOR	TNCWS	110	Coliform (TCR)
AK2221672	WILLOW TRADING POST	TNCWS	30	Coliform (TCR)

Disinfection Byproducts Rule Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 02, 11, 13)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2130017	ANGOON PUBLIC WATER	CWS	450	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2130083	KAKE MUNICIPAL WATER	CWS	415	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2272004	KOTLIK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	591	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2300183	CHALKYITSIK VILLAGE WATER	CWS	110	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340117	KIVALINA WATER SYSTEM	CWS	325	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340125	BUCKLAND WATER SYSTEM	CWS	417	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340222	DEERING UTILITY SYSTEM	CWS	150	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340248	BERING ST SD - TELLER SC/WASH	CWS	295	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340442	SHAKTOOLIK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	240	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2360272	GALENA WATER SYSTEM WTP-1	CWS	670	TTHM and/or HAA5

Disinfection Byproducts Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 12, 46)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2225773	NORTH FORK PROFESSIONAL BLDG	NTNCWS	108	DBP Stage 1

Surface Water Treatment Rules Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Rule
AK2260595	ADAK UTILITIES	CWS	220	SWTR
AK2249137	ANCHOR RIVER INN	TNCWS	124	SWTR
AK2130017	ANGOON PUBLIC WATER	CWS	450	SWTR

Surface Water Treatment Rules Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Rule
AK2300222	ARCTIC VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	175	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2300183	CHALKYITSIK VILLAGE WATER	CWS	110	SWTR
AK2260228	CHIGNIK BAY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	302	SWTR
AK2261444	CHIGNIK LAGOON WATER SYSTEM	CWS	350	SWTR
AK2120020	CLOVER PASS RESORT	TNCWS	133	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2270299	EMMONAK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	820	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2121474	GEORGE INLET LODGE	TNCWS	49	SWTR
AK2340214	GOLOVIN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	150	SWTR
AK2380214	GULKANA VILLAGE	CWS	83	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2110855	HAINES FERRY TERMINAL	TNCWS	200	IESWTR
AK2300272	HUGHES PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY	CWS	65	SWTR
AK2120224	HYDABURG	CWS	415	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2220692	ISLANDER BAR & RESTAURANT	TNCWS	68	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2130083	KAKE MUNICIPAL WATER	CWS	415	IESWTR
AK2250087	KARLUK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	52	SWTR
AK2111561	KENSINGTON MINE JUALIN LABOR CAMP	NTNCWS	65	SWTR
AK2340117	KIVALINA WATER SYSTEM	CWS	325	SWTR
AK2271025	KONGIGANAK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	294	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2227204	MIDTOWN ESTATES	CWS	420	LT2ESWTR
AK2271874	NATIVE VILLAGE OF SLEETMUTE	CWS	82	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2271431	NEWTOK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	435	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2260260	NONDALTON	CWS	205	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2130122	PELICAN UTILITIES	CWS	230	SWTR
AK2260359	PERRYVILLE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	120	SWTR
AK2261216	PETER PAN SEAFOOD PORT MOLLER	TNCWS	140	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2240781	PIT BAR AND LIQUOR STORE	TNCWS	250	SWTR
AK2271059	PLATINUM CITY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	51	SWTR
AK2260294	SAND POINT WATER SYSTEM	CWS	962	SWTR
AK2120127	SAXMAN	CWS	450	SWTR
AK2270184	SCAMMON BAY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	484	SWTR
AK2340379	SELAWIK SAFEWATER FACILITY	CWS	846	SWTR
AK2240707	SELDOVIA WATER SYSTEM	CWS	461	SWTR
AK2121463	SILVERKING LODGE	TNCWS	46	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2291130	TATITLEK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	95	SWTR
AK2261193	TRIDENT SEAFOODS CORP. AKUTAN	NTNCWS	1,400	SWTR
AK2262351	TRIDENT SEAFOODS INC. SAND PT	NTNCWS	400	IESWTR & SWTR
AK2340387	UNALAKLEET CITY WATER SUPPLY	CWS	757	IESWTR
AK2300206	YKSD - ALLAKAKET SCHOOL	NTNCWS	45	SWTR

Ground Water Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 41, 42, 45, 48)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Rule
AK2260464	BBBSD NAKNEK	NTNCWS	387	Ground Water Rule
AK2360230	BEAVER WATER SYSTEM	CWS	99	Ground Water Rule
AK2223747	BLM BRUSHKANA CAMPGROUND	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2291813	BLM GLENNALLEN LOWER WELL	TNCWS	45	Ground Water Rule
AK2380670	BORDER CITY LODGE	TNCWS	41	Ground Water Rule
AK2340418	BREVIG MISSION WATER SYSTEM	CWS	395	Ground Water Rule
AK2261096	CHIGNIK LAKE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	150	Ground Water Rule
AK2300769	CIRCLE WASHETERIA	CWS	113	Ground Water Rule
AK2260202	CLARKS POINT WATER SYSTEM	CWS	128	Ground Water Rule
AK2333314	COLDFOOT CAFE	TNCWS	115	Ground Water Rule
AK2243103	COLLEGE PARK HOME OWNERS ASSOC	CWS	85	Ground Water Rule
AK2224329	CRIMSON VIEW S/D WATER ASSN.	CWS	120	Ground Water Rule
AK2294002	CRSD KENNY LAKE HIGH SCHOOL	NTNCWS	80	Ground Water Rule
AK2390609	DENALI - EIELSON VISITOR CTR.	TNCWS	860	Ground Water Rule
AK2390015	DENALI BOROUGH SD - ANDERSON SCHOOL	NTNCWS	128	Ground Water Rule
AK2390285	DENALI BOROUGH SD - TRI-VALLEY	NTNCWS	277	Ground Water Rule
AK2372261	DGSD - DELTA SCHOOL/VOC ED	NTNCWS	22	Ground Water Rule
AK2360010	EAGLE CITY WELL	CWS	192	Ground Water Rule
AK2227199	EQUESTRIAN ACRES	CWS	950	Ground Water Rule
AK2315049	FNSB BIRCH HILL SKI LODGE	TNCWS	400	Ground Water Rule
AK2372627	FT. GREELY - GMD MISSILE FAC. COMPLEX	NTNCWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2222783	G & G QUICK STORE	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule

Public Water Systems with Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and/or Treatment Technique (TT) Violations in CY 2014

Ground Water Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 41, 42, 45, 48)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Rule
AK2360272	GALENA WATER SYSTEM WTP-1	CWS	670	Ground Water Rule
AK2226795	GREEN STORE, THE	TNCWS	48	Ground Water Rule
AK2296802	GRIZZLY PIZZA	TNCWS	31	Ground Water Rule
AK2380468	GSA / ALCAN BORDER STATION	CWS	1000	Ground Water Rule
AK2226014	HEAVENLY MEADOWS	CWS	36	Ground Water Rule
AK2340230	KIANA WATER SYSTEM	CWS	455	Ground Water Rule
AK2223438	KNIK BAR & LIQUOR	TNCWS	150	Ground Water Rule
AK2340565	KOBUK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	93	Ground Water Rule
AK2260040	KOLIGANEK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	167	Ground Water Rule
AK2360214	KOYUKUK SAFEWATER FACILITY	CWS	97	Ground Water Rule
AK2260634	L&PSD NEWHALEN SCHOOL	NTNCWS	73	Ground Water Rule
AK2370879	LARRYS APARTMENTS	CWS	30	Ground Water Rule
AK2271017	LKSD TUNTUTULIAK ANGAPAK SC	NTNCWS	101	Ground Water Rule
AK2370277	LOST LAKE BOY SCOUT CAMP	TNCWS	200	Ground Water Rule
AK2260090	MANOKOTAK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	370	Ground Water Rule
AK2292186	MCKINLEY BLDG WATER SUPPLY	CWS	30	Ground Water Rule
AK2220037	MEADOW BROOK SUBDIVISION	CWS	465	Ground Water Rule
AK2222301	MEADOW CREEK CENTER	NTNCWS	65	Ground Water Rule
AK2300159	MINTO COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	205	Ground Water Rule
AK2221321	MONTANA CREEK CAMPGROUND	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2370552	MOOSE CREEK APARTMENTS	CWS	142	Ground Water Rule
AK2226460	MSBSD BUTTE ELEMENTARY	NTNCWS	499	Ground Water Rule
AK2227474	MSBSD COLONY SCHOOLS	NTNCWS	1961	Ground Water Rule
AK2227327	MSBSD FINGER LAKE ELEMENTARY	NTNCWS	445	Ground Water Rule
AK2224604	MSBSD HOUSTON MIDDLE SCHOOL	NTNCWS	575	Ground Water Rule
AK2225165	MSBSD KNIK-GOOSE BAY ELEM.	NTNCWS	897	Ground Water Rule
AK2224272	MSBSD TANAINA ELEMENTARY	NTNCWS	439	Ground Water Rule
AK2260367	NEW STUYAHOK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	510	Ground Water Rule
AK2245294	NIKISKI CHURCH OF CHRIST	TNCWS	35	Ground Water Rule
AK2249101	NIKISKI NEW HOPE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2381422	NORTHWAY WASHETERIA/CLINIC	CWS	320	Ground Water Rule
AK2220169	NORTHWOOD APARTMENTS	CWS	60	Ground Water Rule
AK2220012	PIONEER PLAZA II	NTNCWS	175	Ground Water Rule
AK2312156	PIONEER WELLS AT FOX	CWS	880	Ground Water Rule
AK2225281	PT MACKENZIE CORRECTIONAL FARM	NTNCWS	29	Ground Water Rule
AK2224476	QUIET CIRCLE APTS PARTNERSHIP	CWS	38	Ground Water Rule
AK2224078	SHERWOOD ESTATES #2	CWS	147	Ground Water Rule
AK2245105	SOLDOTNA CHURCH OF CHRIST	TNCWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2245163	STERLING LUTHERAN CHURCH	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2360442	STEVENS VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	78	Ground Water Rule
AK2225626	TALKEETNA BOAT LAUNCH & CAMPGROUND	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2291279	TAZLINA RIVER MHP	CWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2249345	THE BUZZ CAFE	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2271211	TUNTUTULIAK WASHETERIA AND WATERING PT	CWS	350	Ground Water Rule
AK2260032	TWIN HILLS WATER SYSTEM	CWS	78	Ground Water Rule
AK2240985	VAGABOND INN	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2224167	VICTORIA ESTATES	CWS	200	Ground Water Rule
AK2226428	VIOLET CIRCLE WATER COMPANY	CWS	26	Ground Water Rule
AK2249303	VOLCANO VIEW RV PARK	TNCWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2391003	WAUGAMAN VILLAGE	TNCWS	26	Ground Water Rule
AK2225511	WESTWOOD WATER COMPANY INC	CWS	180	Ground Water Rule
AK2340507	WHITE MOUNTAIN WATER SYSTEM	CWS	210	Ground Water Rule
AK2220139	WILDERNESS ESTATES	CWS	110	Ground Water Rule
AK2310853	WILDWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK	CWS	114	Ground Water Rule

Lead and Copper Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Rule
AK2340222	DEERING UTILITY SYSTEM	CWS	150	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2340751	GAMBELL WATER SYSTEM	CWS	669	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2225995	OMEGA BUILDING	NTNCWS	160	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2120127	SAXMAN	CWS	450	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2310926	VALLEY WATER COMPANY	CWS	1575	Lead & Copper Rule

Attachment #3
**Summary of Compliance and Enforcement Actions by Drinking Water
Program Staff in CY 2014**

Compliance Assistance	6,549
Written Communication (General)	3,062
Monitoring Summary	1,712
Compliance Phone Call	998
PWS Data Summary (Data Dump)	497
Compliance Meeting	8
Drinking Water Protection Letter	1
Engineering Letter	271
Sanitary Surveys	77
Sanitary Surveys	77
<i>(Third-Party Sanitary Surveys = 239)</i>	
Informal Enforcement	2,456
Return to Compliance	1,165
Enforcement Phone Call	471
Written Communication (General)	388
Public Notice Issued, Received, or Requested	331
Boil Water Notice	43
Enforcement Meeting	39
Onsite Enforcement Visit	19
Formal Enforcement	12
Notice of Violation (NOV)	9
Compliance Order by Consent (COBC)	3
Administrative Penalty	0
Total Compliance and Enforcement Actions in CY 2014	9,094