

State of Alaska Annual Compliance Report on Public Water Systems

2015



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 2015

Attachment 2: Alaska Public Water Systems with Maximum Contaminant Level or Treatment Technique Violations in CY 2015

Attachment 3: Summary of Compliance and Enforcement Actions by Drinking Water Program Staff in CY 2015

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 (PWSs) 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 2015, 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 6,800 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 PWSs to schedule required testing and to budget the necessary funds to remain in compliance.

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 continued in 2015. Beginning in November 2015, DW Program supervisory staff embarked on a comprehensive training program to ensure that staff were fully trained in the major areas of the RTCR and ready to fully implement the rule when it became effective in April 2016. The DW Program in 2015 also continued to work on the process of full adoption of the RTCR. In an effort to assist PWS 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 2015, the DW Program facilitated six Groundwater Protection and Water Wells Stakeholder workgroup meetings for continued awareness of groundwater protection and the continued need for open discussions on the issues and concerns regarding water wells and perceived impacts to groundwater resources. The Stakeholder group consists of PWS owners and operators, private citizens, state agency representatives, and water well contractors (drillers). These efforts will continue in calendar year 2016.



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

Definition of a Public Water System

A **Public Water System (PWS)** is a system for the provision of water to the public for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals. A public water system is further classified as either a community water system or a non-community water system.

Community Water Systems (CWS) are public water systems that have 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.

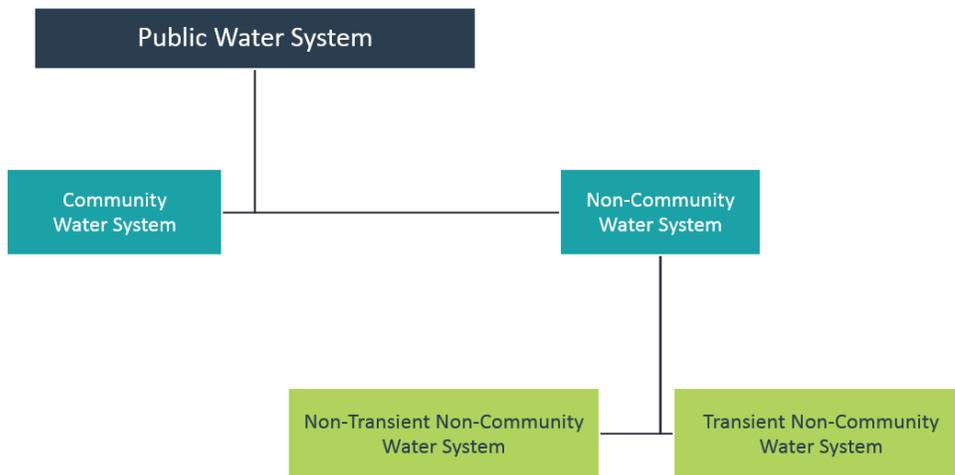


Non-Community Water Systems are public water systems that do not serve a permanent residential population. This category is further divided into two types (specified below):

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



Transient Non-Community Water Systems (TNC) 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).

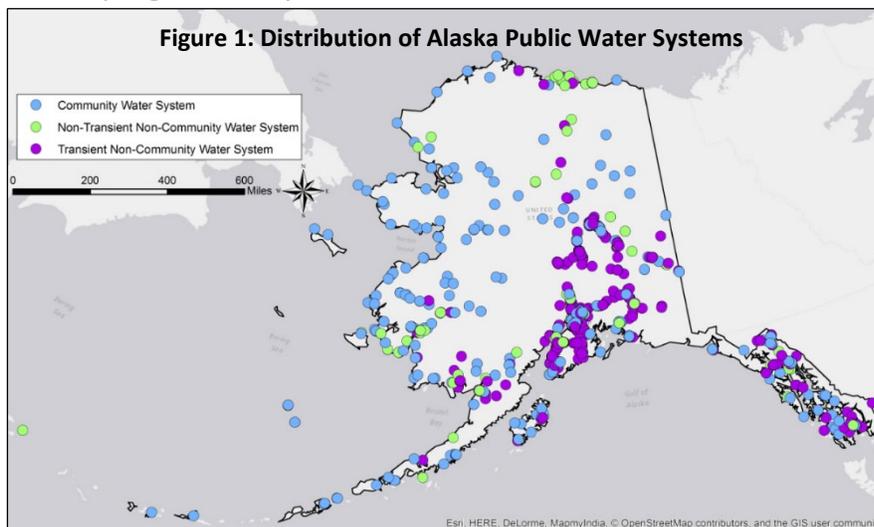
- Establishes treatment techniques or action levels in lieu of MCLs to control unacceptable levels of specific contaminants, such as turbidity or lead, in drinking water from public water systems.
- Requires public water systems to monitor for regulated drinking water contaminants and requires the results 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 PWS 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 1,489 PWSs serving the visitors and residents of the State of Alaska (see **Figure 1** for distribution of water systems across 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 (following page) and are described in further detail starting on page 10. 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 & Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete sanitary survey inspections at PWSs every 3 or 5 years.• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 PWS emergencies.
General Program Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

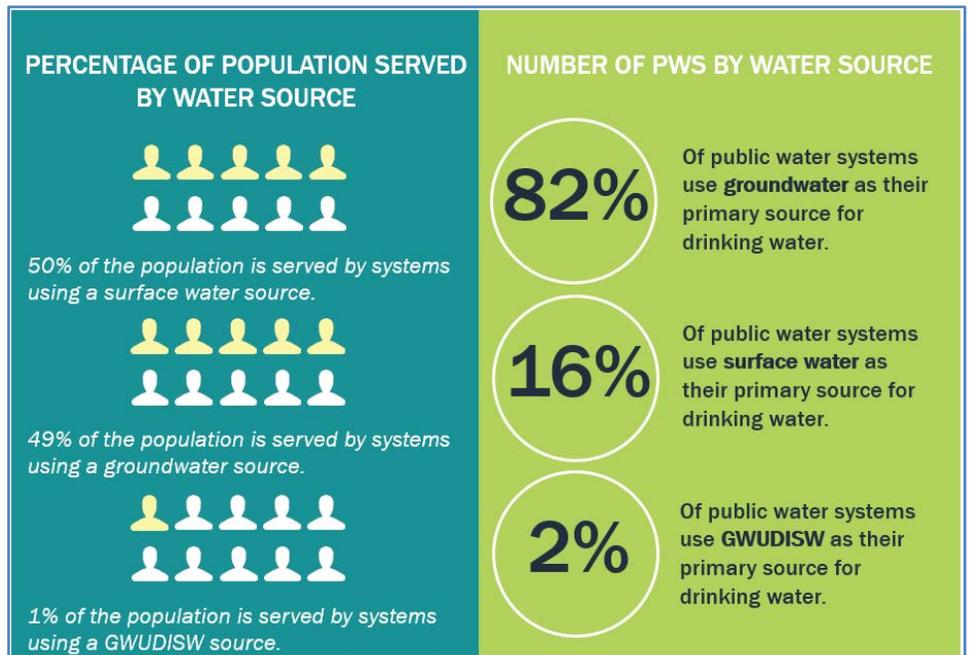
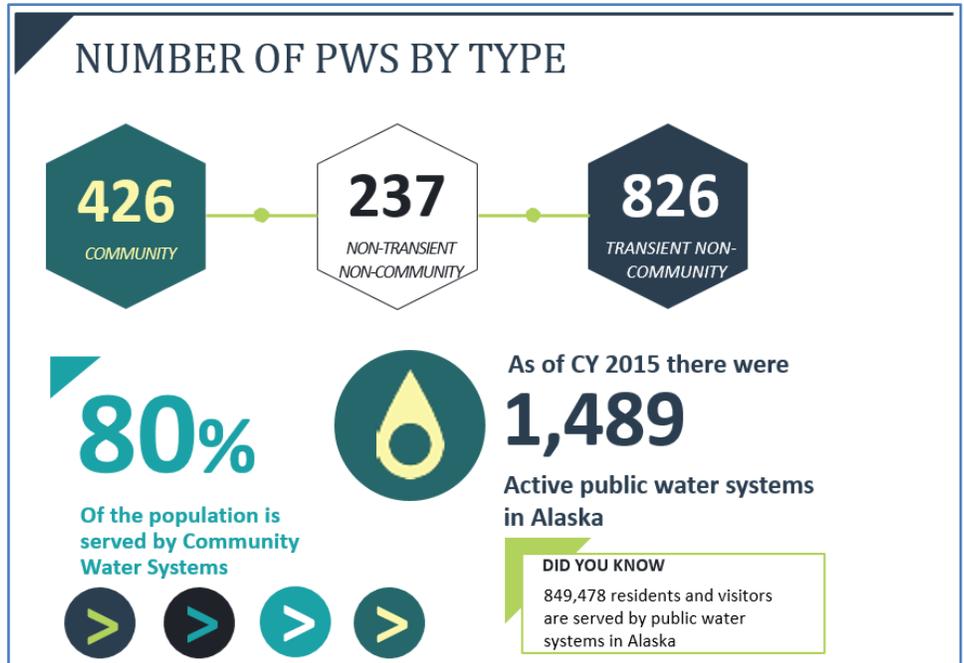
During CY 2015, there were 1,489 active PWSs in Alaska: 426 Community Water Systems (CWS); 237 Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) Water Systems; and 826 Transient Non-Community (TNC) Water Systems. These 1,489 PWSs served a combined population of 849,478 residents of and visitors to the State of Alaska. 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.

Most of the PWSs in Alaska utilize groundwater as their source; 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.

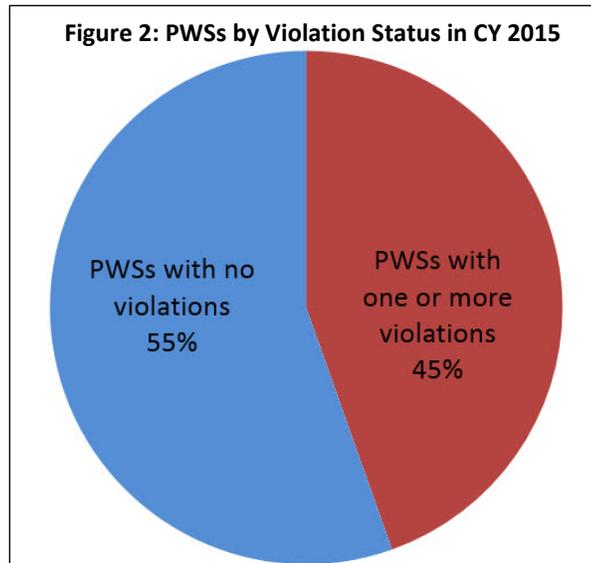
Analysis of Compliance for Alaska Public Water Systems in 2015

PWS Compliance with Sampling and Reporting Requirements

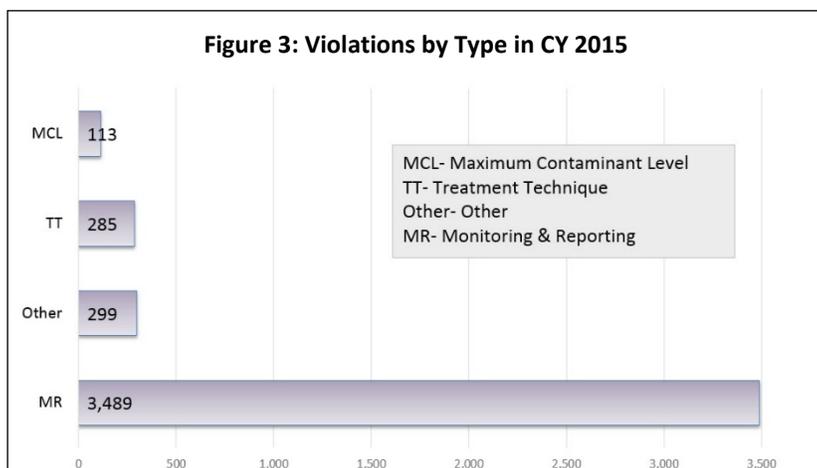
In order to protect public health through safe drinking water, PWSs are required to test for a variety of microbiological and chemical contaminants throughout the year. Currently, 91 different chemical and microbiological contaminants are regulated under the SDWA. PWSs are also subject to many state 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.



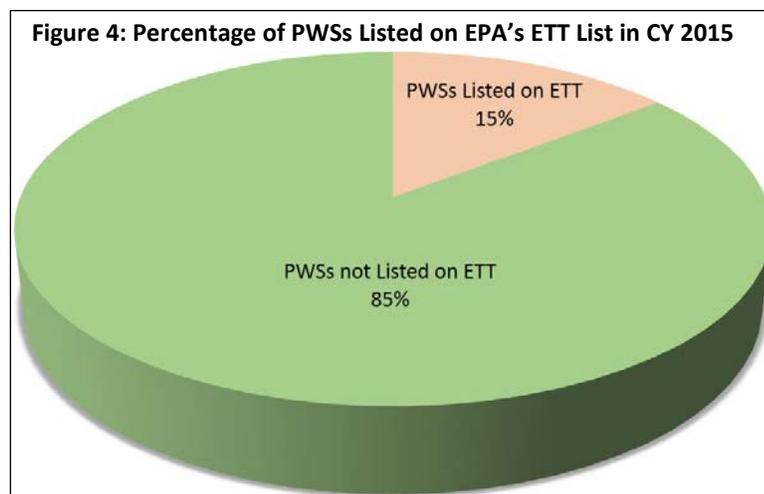
During CY 2015, no waterborne diseases were reported from Alaska PWSs; however, a number of violations were issued. A total of 4,186 federal violations were issued to 664 PWSs (or 45%) in Alaska, leaving 826 PWSs (or 55%) of systems violation-free (see **Figure 2**). Monitoring and Reporting violations continue to be the most common violations, making up 83% of all violations issued to PWSs in Alaska during CY 2015 (see **Figure 3**). The 4,186 violations issued to PWSs across the state in CY 2015 is a decrease in the number of violations compared to CY 2014, when 4,236 violations were issued. This decrease can be attributed primarily to fewer monitoring and reporting violations issued for the total coliform rule, surface water treatment rules, and the consumer confidence report rule.



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 2015, 216 PWSs appeared on this quarterly list at one time or another, leaving 1,273, or 85%, of Alaska’s PWSs not classified as significantly out of compliance (see **Figure 4**).



During CY 2015, 165 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 to view a copy of the current quarterly ETT List, please see the DW Program’s ETT webpage at: <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwmain/SNC.htm>.



Further details on violations issued to Alaska PWSs during CY 2015 are specified on Attachments 1 and 2 of this report; the attachments are described in detail below:

Attachment #1 is a one-page summary showing the types of violations, organized by federal rule, that were issued to Alaska PWSs in CY 2015.

Attachment #2 is the list of PWSs that received MCL and/or Treatment Technique (TT) violations during CY 2015.

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-Approved Sanitary Survey Inspectors, which includes both DW Program staff and third-party Sanitary Survey Inspectors who are approved by the state but not employed by the State of Alaska. During CY 2015, DW Program staff completed 87 sanitary surveys while third-party Sanitary Survey Inspectors completed 236 surveys. By December 2015, only 68 of the 1,489 PWSs in the state were overdue for their sanitary survey, leaving 1,421 systems, or 95% of Alaska’s PWSs, in compliance with their Sanitary Survey requirements.

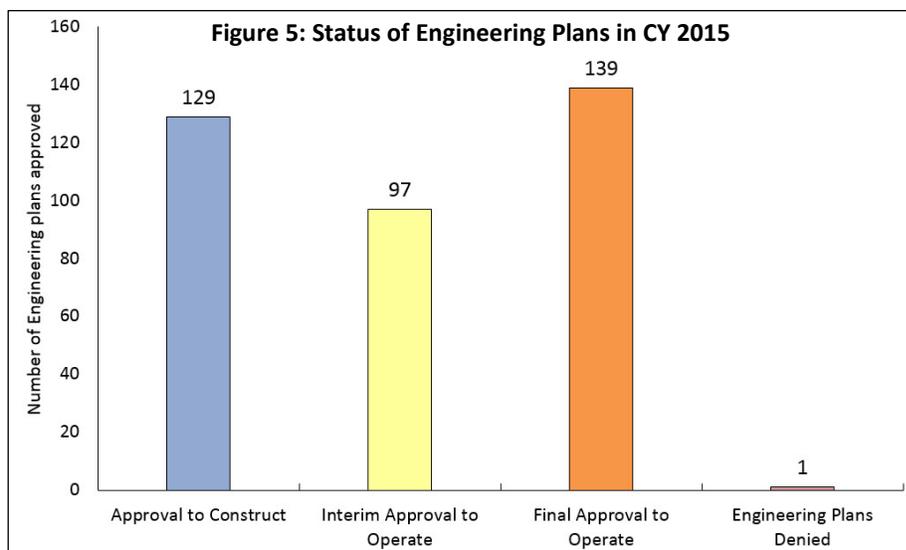
Drinking Water Program Activities in 2015

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 vulnerability of their source water through Source Water Assessment (SWA) Reports and by promoting 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 are ongoing efforts. In CY 2015, 25 SWA Reports were completed. In addition to the SWA Reports, staff also completed 40 Delineations of Protection Areas, 32 Contaminant Source Inventories, 39 Vulnerability Analyses, 121 Source Location Verifications, and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) field verifications of 21 water systems using 41 sources for their drinking water. Approximately 340 active drinking water sources for public water systems (109 CWSs, 74 NTNCs, and 157 TNCs) have not received a SWA. For further information about Drinking Water Protection efforts, please see the DW Program’s Drinking Water Protection webpage 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 PWS. In 2015, 129 plans received Approval to Construct, 97 plans received Interim Approval to Operate, 139 plans received Final Approval to Operate, and 1 plan was Denied (see **Figure 5**).

Drinking Water Program Compliance and Enforcement Activities

Compliance Assistance Activities

In CY 2015, 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 2015, the DW Program required 36 water systems to post these notices a total of 48 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 6,867 total compliance assistance actions provided by DW Program staff to Alaska PWSs during CY 2015, which is an increase from last year's (CY 2014) total of 6,549 compliance actions.

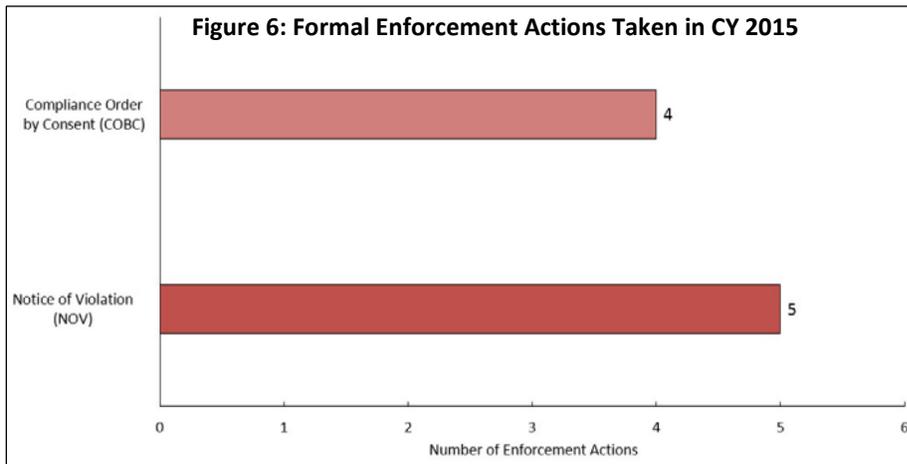
Enforcement Activities

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 2015, 1,378 return to compliance actions were entered for 588 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 2015, 3,164 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 2015, the DW Program took 9 formal enforcement actions against PWSs in the State of Alaska (see **Figure 6**).

Further details can be found in **Attachment #3**, which provides a summary of compliance and enforcement actions taken by DW Program staff in CY 2015.



Drinking Water Program Additional Projects in 2015

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

Revised Total Coliform Rule

During CY 2015, the DW Program continued the planning process that began in CY 2014 to prepare for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). This rule includes several areas of state discretion so it was important for the DW Program to begin development well ahead of the April 1, 2016, implementation date. The DW Program formed an RTCR workgroup to develop several forms and to make implementation decisions. In CY 2015, we began drafting the Level 1 Assessment form and the Seasonal Start-up procedures, plus we drafted a template letter for notifying Seasonal systems of the upcoming changes under RTCR. The DW Program also began the staff training series on the various components of the RTCR. The training series covered general rule information and implementation topics, as well as database tracking and procedures so DW Program staff would be well prepared to implement the rule in 2016. The first training session was held in November on Seasonal Water Systems and the second training session was held in December on Monitoring and Sample Siting Plans. The remaining two training sessions were completed in early 2016.

GIS Mapping Tools

The first step to protect drinking water from contamination is for the public and government agencies to identify drinking water sources. The DW Program continues to maintain a GIS database of identified drinking water protection areas and provides this data as a web map. In CY 2015, two web maps continued to be maintained, one for the public and one for internal use at DEC. The two web maps are differentiated by the inclusion of the well and intake locations on the internal DEC web map, which is not available on the public web map. Efforts are continually being made to encourage municipal, borough, and state governments to use the web maps for various permitting activities that may impact drinking water sources. The link to the publicly available web maps is here:

<http://dec.alaska.gov/das/gis/apps.htm>.

In CY 2015, the public web map displaying drinking water protection areas received approximately 5,377* viewer hits, with a running total of 25,377 viewer hits. However, users have the ability to make personal copies of this map to use with their own data layers, and those views are not counted here.

In CY 2015, the internal web map displaying drinking water protection areas (including well and intake locations) received approximately 1,973* viewer hits, with a running total of 9,527 viewer hits. However, users have the ability to make personal copies of this map to use with their own data layers, and those views are not counted here.

** Viewer statistics not available for January and February of CY 2015; it is suspected that the statistical tool only reports statistics for so many months.*

Groundwater Protection and Water Wells Stakeholder Workgroup

In CY 2015, 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 groundwater protection. The main goals of the workgroup are to establish construction practices for all water wells drilled in Alaska and to supplement the current regulatory requirements for the decommissioning of water wells. A total of six (6) meetings were held during CY 2015. Progress of the meetings can be followed on the DW Program Website, located at: 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 PWS type and the population served, systems are required to complete either a Vulnerability Assessment plus Emergency Response Plan or a Priority Measures Plan and then submit an Initial Certification form to the DW Program within a specified timeframe. Biennial Update certification forms must be submitted every two years after the Initial Certification form. The DW Program sent reminder notifications to PWSs in CY 2015. As of December 31, 2015, 54 systems had submitted a completed Initial Certification form while 357 systems submitted a completed Biennial Update certification form. Meanwhile, 131 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.

Other Programs Related to Public Water Systems

The DW Program is not the only 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 (following page) 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 2015

During CY 2015, the Environmental Health (EH) Laboratory certified 34 laboratories for drinking water analysis (25 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

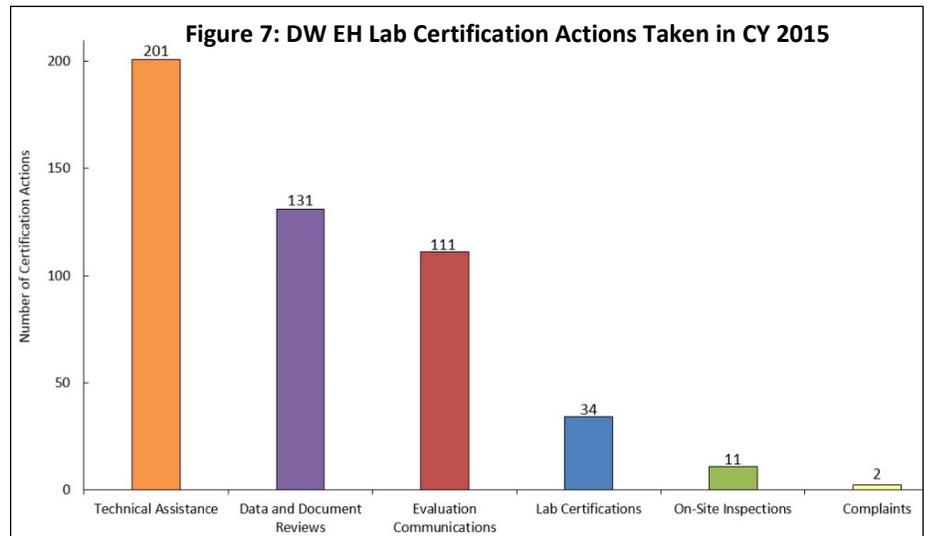


Figure 7). For more information about the DEC Environmental Health Laboratory, please visit the Website located at: <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/lab/index.htm>.

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.

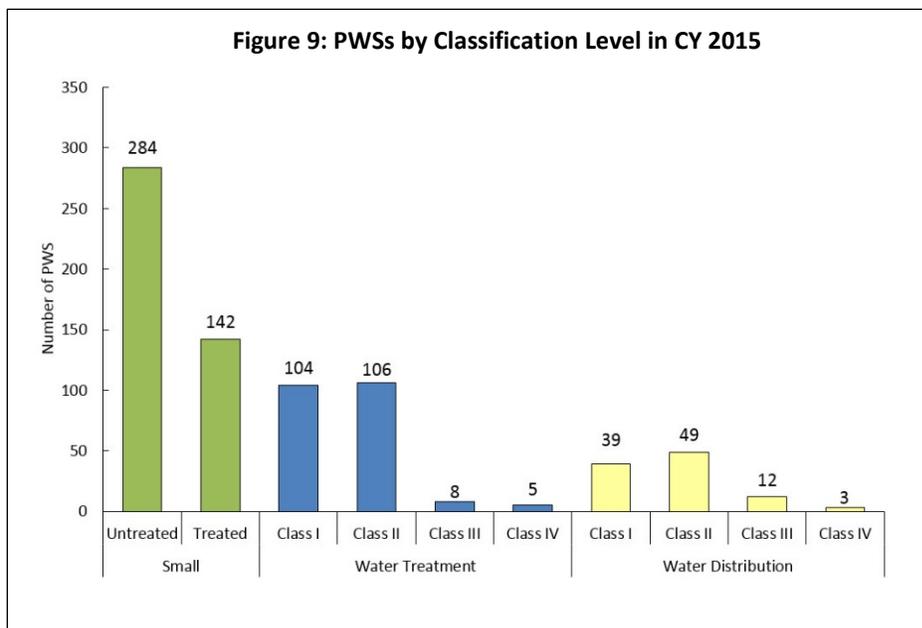
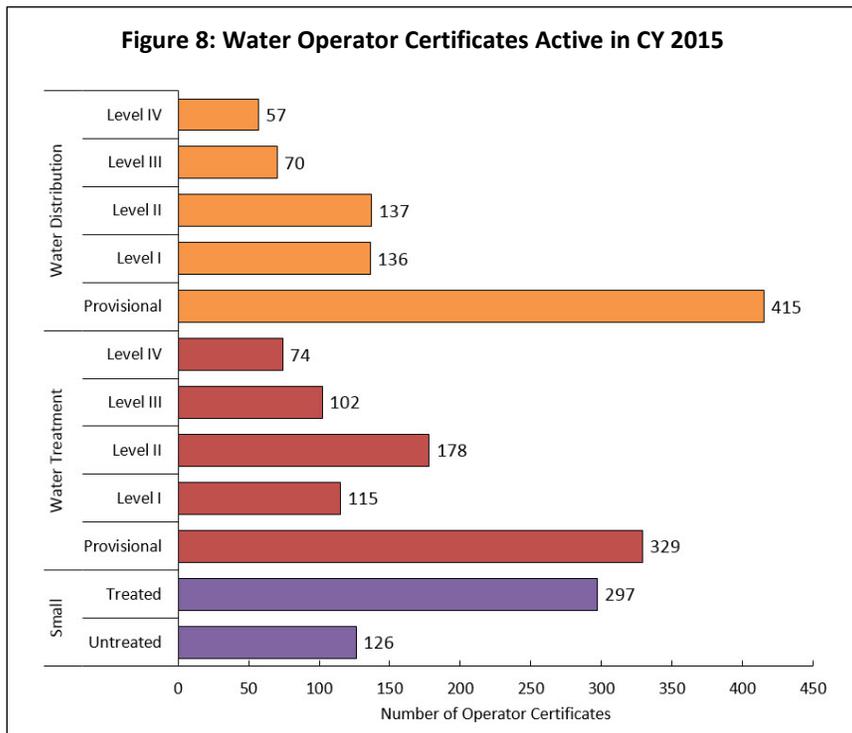
For more information about the Operator Certification Program, please visit the Website at: <http://www.dec.alaska.gov/water/opcert/index.htm>.

Operator Certification in 2015

In the State of Alaska, there are several different certification levels for operators, see **Figure 8** for a breakdown by certification level. In CY 2015, there were 2,036 active certifications held by 1,450 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 9** provides information on the breakdown of the number of water systems by Classification Level during CY 2015. 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 2015, 62 courses were approved by the Operator Certification Program (meaning operators taking the courses could get credit for completing the course). 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.

Groundwater (GW) Source

Groundwater 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.

Groundwater 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 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), and 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 2015 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 2015 available to the public. Interested individuals can obtain a copy of the Alaska PWS Annual Compliance Report for 2015 by accessing the Drinking Water Program Website or contacting Jeanine Vance or Rachel Westbrook.

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 2015

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	22			598	277	128	124
Surface Water Treatment Rules (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 33, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 47; Monitoring 29, 31, 32, 36, 38)			81	37	578	94		
Ground Water Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 41, 42, 45, 48; Monitoring 19, 31, 34)			197	113	3	2		
Disinfection Byproducts Rules (Violation Codes: MCL 02, 11, 13; Treatment Technique 12, 46; Monitoring 27, 30, 35)	64	18	1	1	298	119		
Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs) (Violation Codes: MCL 01, 02; Monitoring 03, 04)	22	12			223	155		
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs) (Violation Codes: MCL 01, 02; Monitoring 03, 04)	0	0			1,276	47		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) (Violation Codes: MCL 01, 02; Monitoring 03, 04)	0	0			330	4		
Radionuclides (Violation Codes: MCL 01, 02; Monitoring 03, 04)	0	0			34	9		
Lead and Copper Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65; Monitoring 51, 52, 56, 66)			6	5	149	75		
Consumer Confidence Report Rule (Violation Codes: Reporting 71)							141	79
Public Notification Rule (Violation Codes: Reporting 75)							30	20
Total Number of Federally Regulated PWSs in Alaska CY 2015:							1,489	
Total Number of PWSs with 1 or more Violations, 45% of PWSs (all rules, all violation types as noted above):							664	
Total Number of Violations in CY 2015:							4,186	

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 federal violations specified by EPA guidance. It does not include state violations.

Attachment #2

Public Water Systems with Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and/or Treatment Technique (TT) Violations in CY 2015

Bolded system names indicate multiple violations issued for rule during CY 2015

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
AK2240969	CONOCO PHILLIPS KENAI LNG PLANT	NTNCWS	38	Arsenic
AK2243658	KB SUB. WATER SERVICE ASSOC.	CWS	170	Arsenic
AK2260676	L&PSD PORT HEIDEN SCHOOL	NTNCWS	44	Arsenic
AK2340141	LITTLE DIOMEDE WATER SUPPLY	CWS	184	Arsenic
AK2220037	MEADOW BROOK SUBDIVISION	CWS	465	Arsenic
AK2224476	QUIET CIRCLE APTS PARTNERSHIP	CWS	70	Arsenic
AK2241012	RIVER TERRACE TC	CWS	337	Arsenic
AK2224337	SHEENA MAY ESTATES	CWS	74	Arsenic
AK2220094	UTOPIA MEADOWS SD	CWS	342	Arsenic
AK2220429	WOLF EYE CENTER	NTNCWS	70	Arsenic

Total Coliform Rule Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 21, 22)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2220160	ALASKA TRAILS RV PARK	TNCWS	125	Coliform (TCR)
AK2271982	ALLANIVIQ HOTEL AND VIP RESTAURANT	TNCWS	18	Coliform (TCR)
AK2311184	BADGER DEN	TNCWS	158	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220150	BIG LAKE KINGDOM HALL	TNCWS	79	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220424	BLUESTEM BUILDING	TNCWS	36	Coliform (TCR)
AK2226046	CATHOLIC CAMP & CONFERENCE MINISTRIES	TNCWS	40	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220101	CHURCH ON THE ROCK WASILLA	TNCWS	600	Coliform (TCR)
AK2249988	COOK INLET ENERGY, LLC WEST MCARTHUR	TNCWS	70	Coliform (TCR)
AK2299001	CRBRHA CHITINA HUD HOUSING	CWS	25	Coliform (TCR)
AK2249077	DNR SOLDOTNA FORESTRY	TNCWS	50	Coliform (TCR)
AK2360272	GALENA WATER SYSTEM WTP-1	CWS	670	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220146	GEMSTONE ESTATES	CWS	75	Coliform (TCR)
AK2211279	HIDEAWAY CLUB	TNCWS	120	Coliform (TCR)
AK2248218	HILCORP TRADING BAY	TNCWS	40	Coliform (TCR)
AK2120541	HOLLIS SCHOOL	NTNCWS	42	Coliform (TCR)
AK2227440	LAZY MOUNTAIN BIBLE CHURCH	TNCWS	100	Coliform (TCR)
AK2270150	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	850	Coliform (TCR)
AK2240464	NANWALEK	CWS	281	Coliform (TCR)
AK2110601	SKAGWAY	CWS	12300	Coliform (TCR)
AK2249099	STERLING MOOSE RIVER MANOR	CWS	33	Coliform (TCR)
AK2242424	STERLING TESORO RESTAURANT	TNCWS	102	Coliform (TCR)
AK2270215	TOKSOOK BAY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	600	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 & HAA5
AK2340248	BERING ST SD - TELLER SC/WASH	CWS	295	TTHM
AK2340125	BUCKLAND WATER SYSTEM	CWS	417	TTHM & HAA5
AK2120436	COFFMAN COVE	CWS	199	TTHM
AK2340222	DEERING UTILITY SYSTEM	CWS	150	TTHM & HAA5
AK2340214	GOLOVIN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	150	TTHM
AK2120224	HYDABURG	CWS	415	TTHM & HAA5
AK2130083	KAKE MUNICIPAL WATER	CWS	415	HAA5
AK2120606	KASAAN	CWS	46	TTHM & HAA5
AK2272004	KOTLIK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	591	HAA5
AK2340060	KOTZEBUE MUN. WATER SYSTEM	CWS	3290	HAA5
AK2320426	NSBU - POINT HOPE	CWS	881	HAA5
AK2130156	PORT ALEXANDER PWS	CWS	95	HAA5
AK2340442	SHAKTOOLIK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	240	TTHM
AK2340484	SHISHMAREF WATER SYSTEM	CWS	572	TTHM
AK2120216	THORNE BAY, CITY OF	CWS	775	TTHM & HAA5
AK2310683	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA - FAIRBANKS	CWS	6200	TTHM & HAA5
AK2120143	WRANGELL	CWS	2300	HAA5

Attachment #2

Public Water Systems with Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and/or Treatment Technique (TT) Violations in CY 2015

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 33, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Rule
AK2260595	ADAK UTILITIES	CWS	220	SWTRs
AK2130017	ANGOON PUBLIC WATER	CWS	450	SWTRs
AK2300222	ARCTIC VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	175	SWTRs
AK2291952	CHENEGA IRA VILLAGE	CWS	50	SWTRs
AK2260228	CHIGNIK BAY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	302	SWTRs
AK2261444	CHIGNIK LAGOON WATER SYSTEM	CWS	350	SWTRs
AK2110562	CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE	CWS	113	SWTRs
AK2121034	CLOVER BAY LODGE	TNCWS	40	SWTRs
AK2120020	CLOVER PASS RESORT	TNCWS	133	SWTRs
AK2340222	DEERING UTILITY SYSTEM	CWS	150	SWTRs
AK2121474	GEORGE INLET LODGE	TNCWS	49	SWTRs
AK2280066	GRAYLING WATER SYSTEM	CWS	195	SWTRs
AK2110855	HAINES FERRY TERMINAL	TNCWS	200	SWTRs
AK2300272	HUGHES PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY	CWS	65	SWTRs
AK2120224	HYDABURG	CWS	415	SWTRs
AK2260812	IGIUGIG WATER SYSTEM	CWS	100	SWTRs
AK2220692	ISLANDER BAR & RESTAURANT	TNCWS	68	SWTRs
AK2130083	KAKE MUNICIPAL WATER	CWS	415	SWTRs
AK2250087	KARLUK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	52	SWTRs
AK2120606	KASAAN	CWS	46	SWTRs
AK2340117	KIVALINA WATER SYSTEM	CWS	452	SWTRs
AK2271025	KONGIGANAK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	294	SWTRs
AK2240464	NANWALEK	CWS	281	SWTRs
AK2271431	NEWTOK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	435	SWTRs
AK2250061	OLD HARBOR	CWS	184	SWTRs
AK2130122	PELICAN UTILITIES	CWS	230	SWTRs
AK2260359	PERRYVILLE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	120	SWTRs
AK2261216	PETER PAN SEAFOOD PORT MOLLER	TNCWS	140	SWTRs
AK2271059	PLATINUM CITY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	51	SWTRs
AK2261478	RED SALMON CANNERY	TNCWS	450	SWTRs
AK2120127	SAXMAN	CWS	450	SWTRs
AK2240707	SELDOVIA WATER SYSTEM	CWS	418	SWTRs
AK2121463	SILVERKING LODGE	TNCWS	46	SWTRs
AK2291130	TATITLEK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	95	SWTRs
AK2262351	TRIDENT SEAFOODS INC. SAND PT	NTNCWS	400	SWTRs
AK2340387	UNALAKLEET CITY WATER SUPPLY	CWS	757	SWTRs
AK2250126	USCG STATION KODIAK	CWS	3092	SWTRs

Ground Water Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 41, 42, 45, 48)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Rule
AK2240862	ALASKAN ANGLER R V RESORT	TNCWS	60	Ground Water Rule
AK2249069	AMORE MOCHA	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2249028	ASHTON PARK	CWS	75	Ground Water Rule
AK2241101	BAY VIEW TRAILER COURT	CWS	51	Ground Water Rule
AK2260464	BBBSD NAKNEK	NTNCWS	130	Ground Water Rule
AK2240773	BEAR CREEK MOBILE HOME RV PARK	CWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2222084	BIG LAKE BAPTIST CHURCH	TNCWS	80	Ground Water Rule
AK2220150	BIG LAKE KINGDOM HALL	TNCWS	79	Ground Water Rule
AK2245587	BIRCH RIDGE GOLF COURSE, INC.	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2220310	BIRCHVIEW TOWNHOME CONDOS	CWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2212974	BIRCHWOOD SALOON	TNCWS	159	Ground Water Rule
AK2291813	BLM GLENNALLEN LOWER WELL	TNCWS	45	Ground Water Rule
AK2380670	BORDER CITY LODGE	TNCWS	41	Ground Water Rule
AK2261096	CHIGNIK LAKE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	150	Ground Water Rule
AK2248381	CHURCH OF LDS SEWARD	TNCWS	60	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

Attachment #2

Public Water Systems with Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and/or Treatment Technique (TT) Violations in CY 2015

Ground Water Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 41, 42, 45, 48)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Rule
AK2245804	COLLEGE HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH	TNCWS	240	Ground Water Rule
AK2243103	COLLEGE PARK HOME OWNERS ASSOC	CWS	85	Ground Water Rule
AK2299022	COPPER RIVER PRINCESS WILDERNESS LODGE	TNCWS	313	Ground Water Rule
AK2224329	CRIMSON VIEW S/D WATER ASSN.	CWS	120	Ground Water Rule
AK2244256	CROOKED CREEK RV PARK	TNCWS	125	Ground Water Rule
AK2291512	CROSS ROAD MEDICAL CENTER	TNCWS	35	Ground Water Rule
AK2249125	DEEP CREEK VIEW CAMPGROUND	TNCWS	30	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
AK2243446	DIV PARKS CLAM GULCH #2	TNCWS	116	Ground Water Rule
AK2248226	DIV PARKS MORGANS LANDING	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2242856	DIV PARKS NINILCHIK CMG	TNCWS	182	Ground Water Rule
AK2242864	DIV PARKS NINILCHIK VIEW	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2220407	E LU FA	TNCWS	35	Ground Water Rule
AK2249975	EXIT GLACIER CABINS & SALMON BAKE	TNCWS	124	Ground Water Rule
AK2315049	FNSB BIRCH HILL SKI LODGE	TNCWS	400	Ground Water Rule
AK2111476	GUSTAVUS AIRPORT	TNCWS	159	Ground Water Rule
AK2240846	GWINS LODGE & BAR	TNCWS	170	Ground Water Rule
AK2220464	H & H LAKEVIEW LODGE	TNCWS	300	Ground Water Rule
AK2226014	HEAVENLY MEADOWS	CWS	36	Ground Water Rule
AK2244824	HIGHER GROUND BAPTIST BIBLE CAMP	TNCWS	90	Ground Water Rule
AK2240503	HIGHLAND PRIDE MOBILE TRAILER PARK	CWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2242783	IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH	TNCWS	147	Ground Water Rule
AK2249816	INLET VIEW RESTAURANT & BAR	TNCWS	51	Ground Water Rule
AK2310374	IVORY JACKS	TNCWS	80	Ground Water Rule
AK2249080	KASSIK KENAI BREW STOP	TNCWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2243658	KB SUB. WATER SERVICE ASSOC.	CWS	170	Ground Water Rule
AK2340230	KIANA WATER SYSTEM	CWS	455	Ground Water Rule
AK2340565	KOBUK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	93	Ground Water Rule
AK2260040	KOLIGANEK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	167	Ground Water Rule
AK2260634	L&PSD NEWHALEN SCHOOL	NTNCWS	73	Ground Water Rule
AK2240529	LAMPLIGHT BAR & LIQUOR STORE	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2370879	LARRYS APARTMENTS	CWS	30	Ground Water Rule
AK2391736	LDS / DENALI CHAPEL	TNCWS	52	Ground Water Rule
AK2244272	LE BARN APPETIT	TNCWS	40	Ground Water Rule
AK2271017	LKSD TUNTUTULIAK ANGAPAK SC	NTNCWS	101	Ground Water Rule
AK2249088	MAGPYES PIZZERIA	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2260090	MANOKOTAK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	370	Ground Water Rule
AK2242490	MARIAS MEXICAN FOOD	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2380400	MENTASTA LODGE	TNCWS	53	Ground Water Rule
AK2300159	MINTO COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	205	Ground Water Rule
AK2249009	MOOSE RIVER RV PARK	TNCWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2226509	MOUNTAIN VIEW ESTATES	CWS	188	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	381	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
AK2243991	NIKISKI CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE	TNCWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2242610	NIKISKI COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER	TNCWS	210	Ground Water Rule
AK2249101	NIKISKI NEW HOPE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2243705	NIKKO GARDEN	TNCWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2227424	PALMER CHURCH OF GOD INC	TNCWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2227432	PALMER FAMILY CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2220133	PIONEER PLAZA I	NTNCWS	64	Ground Water Rule
AK2220012	PIONEER PLAZA II	NTNCWS	175	Ground Water Rule
AK2310879	RAINBOW VALLEY MHP	CWS	105	Ground Water Rule
AK2227301	RAYS CHILD CARE LEARNING	NTNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2249874	RED DIAMOND BLD B	TNCWS	70	Ground Water Rule
AK2247474	RESURRECTION BAY CONDOS	TNCWS	58	Ground Water Rule
AK2224515	RIVERSIDE CAMPER PARK	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2210451	RIVIERA TERRACE TC	CWS	435	Ground Water Rule
AK2244719	S & S CENTER	NTNCWS	54	Ground Water Rule

Attachment #2

Public Water Systems with Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and/or Treatment Technique (TT) Violations in CY 2015

Ground Water Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 41, 42, 45, 48)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Rule
AK2249067	SACKETTS GRILL	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2241062	SALMON CREEK TRAILER COURT	CWS	125	Ground Water Rule
AK2221834	SETTLERS BAY VILLAGE	CWS	2733	Ground Water Rule
AK2226321	SHEEP MOUNTAIN LODGE	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2223315	SNOWSHOE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	235	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
AK2249049	STONEY CREEK RV PARK	TNCWS	202	Ground Water Rule
AK2225626	TALKEETNA BOAT LAUNCH & CAMPGROUND	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2380638	TETLIN UTILITY SYSTEM	CWS	150	Ground Water Rule
AK2249345	THE BUZZ CAFE	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2248056	THE FARM B&B	TNCWS	47	Ground Water Rule
AK2248315	THE HUTCH BED AND BREAKFAST	TNCWS	27	Ground Water Rule
AK2380997	TUNDRA LODGE RV CAMPGROUND	TNCWS	52	Ground Water Rule
AK2260032	TWIN HILLS WATER SYSTEM	CWS	78	Ground Water Rule
AK2220085	TWINDLEY BRIDGES CHARTER SCHOOL	NTNCWS	55	Ground Water Rule
AK2249966	USFS KENAI LAKE WORK CENTER	NTNCWS	93	Ground Water Rule
AK2240985	VAGABOND INN	TNCWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2226567	VICTORY BIBLE CAMP SPRING	CWS	110	Ground Water Rule
AK2225398	VICTORY BIBLE CAMP WELL	TNCWS	75	Ground Water Rule
AK2249303	VOLCANO VIEW RV PARK	TNCWS	100	Ground Water Rule
AK2244955	VOZNESENKA VILLAGE	CWS	300	Ground Water Rule
AK2224646	WASILLA WATER SYSTEM	CWS	18222	Ground Water Rule
AK2391003	WAUGAMAN VILLAGE	TNCWS	26	Ground Water Rule
AK2310853	WILDWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK	CWS	114	Ground Water Rule
AK2220138	WILLOW HEIGHTS CONDOS	CWS	50	Ground Water Rule
AK2225653	WILLOW UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	TNCWS	25	Ground Water Rule
AK2130172	YAKUTAT PWS	CWS	740	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
AK2272016	NEW KASIGLUK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	276	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 2015**

Compliance Assistance	6,867
Written Communication	3,434
Monitoring Summary	1,688
Compliance Phone Call	954
PWS Data Summary (Data Dump)	349
Compliance Meeting	70
Drinking Water Protection Letter	0
Engineering Letter	372
Sanitary Surveys	323
Sanitary Surveys	87
<i>(Third-Party Sanitary Surveys = 236)</i>	
Informal Enforcement	3,164
Return to Compliance	1,378
Enforcement Phone Call	678
Written Communication	637
Public Notice Issued, Received, or Requested	367
Boil Water Notice	48
Enforcement Meeting	25
Onsite Enforcement Visit	31
Formal Enforcement	9
Notice of Violation (NOV)	5
Compliance Order by Consent (COBC)	4
Administrative Penalty	0
Total Compliance and Enforcement Actions in CY 2015	10,363