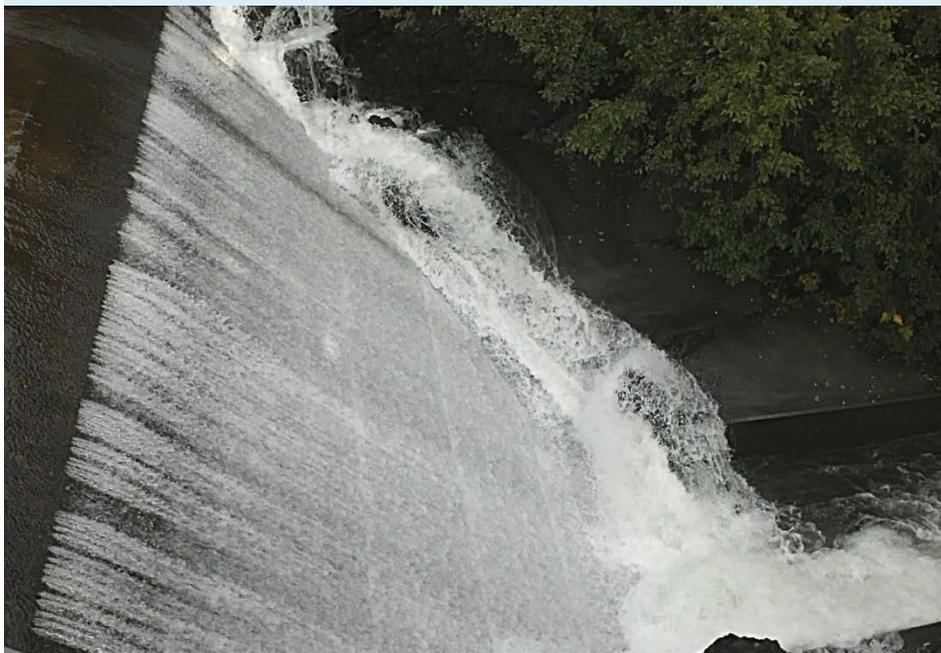


State of Alaska Annual Compliance Report on Public Water Systems

2012



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

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Note from the Drinking Water Program Manager

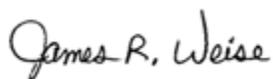
The Drinking Water (DW) Program of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation has a mission to protect the health of the people of Alaska by establishing, maintaining, and enforcing standards for safe and reliable drinking water. This report provides information on how well public water systems (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 this year, efforts were made to reorganize some of the Drinking Water regulations, 18 AAC 80, for clarity. These efforts will continue into calendar year 2013, when it is expected that several regulations revision packages will go out for public review and comment. The Emergency Preparedness regulation at 18 AAC 80.055 was adopted by mid 2012, with the first compliance date in calendar year 2013. In an effort to assist PWSs with writing these plans, the DW Program updated the Emergency Preparedness Online Toolkit. You can find out more about these efforts by visiting our webpage at <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/index.htm>

In 2012 the Drinking Water Program hosted three public meetings to raise awareness of Ground Water Protection and to acknowledge the need to open discussions on the issues and concerns regarding water wells and perceived impacts to ground water resources. As a result of those meetings, a workgroup was formed with the goal to resolve, address, or provide recommendations on the issues that have been collected, discussed, and validated. The workgroup consists of PWS owners and operators, other state agency representatives, and water well drillers. These efforts will continue in calendar year 2013.

During calendar year 2012, DW Program staff continued to provide opportunities for PWS owners and operators to better understand the rules and regulations, encouraging water systems to enhance their capacity, and therefore leading to a more sustainable system in full compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements and to overall greater public health protection for their customers.



James R. Weise
Drinking Water Program Manager
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Definition of a Public Water System

A **Public Water System** 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 serves at least 25 individuals. A public water system is further broken down into classification as either a community water system or a non-community water system.

Community Water System (CWS) is a public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. Examples of CWSs include a municipal water system serving a town or village, or a mobile home park.

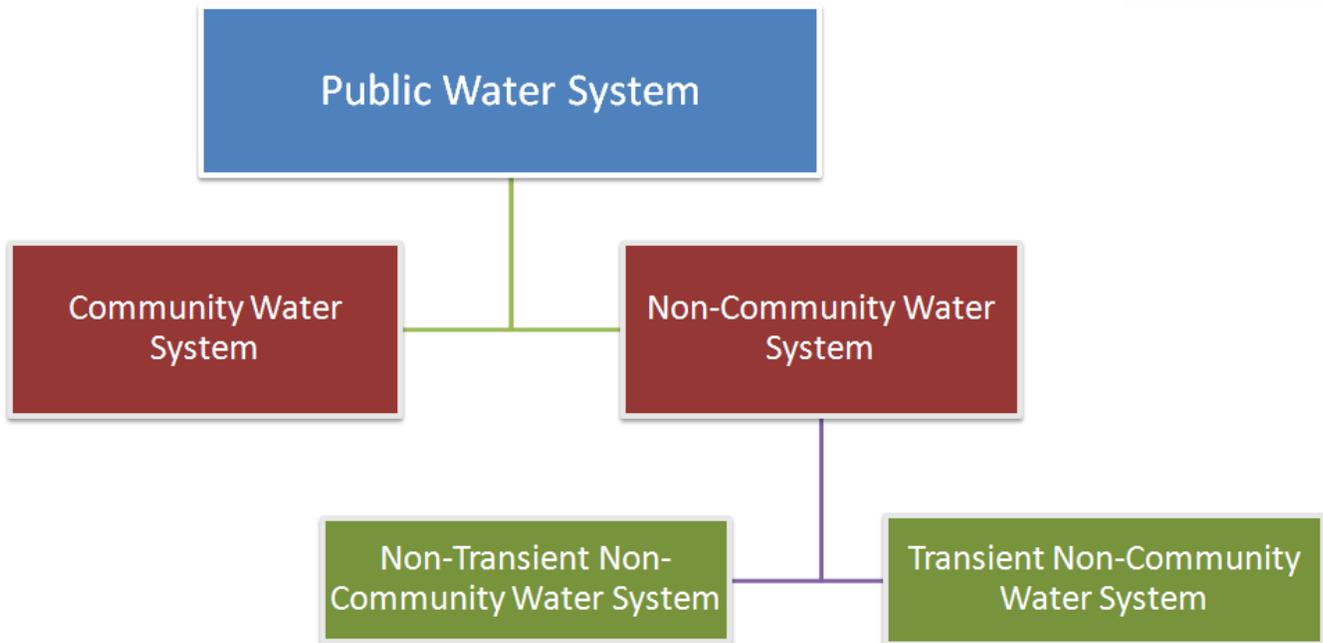


Non-Community Water Systems are public water systems that do not serve a permanent resident population. This category is further divided into two types.

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



An Overview of the National Public Drinking Water Program

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program through the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which was amended in 1986 and 1996. The SDWA, associated Amendments, and federal drinking water regulations developed

by U.S. 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 levels (MCL) and maximum residual disinfectant levels (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 required 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 water samples collected from a PWS are analyzed.

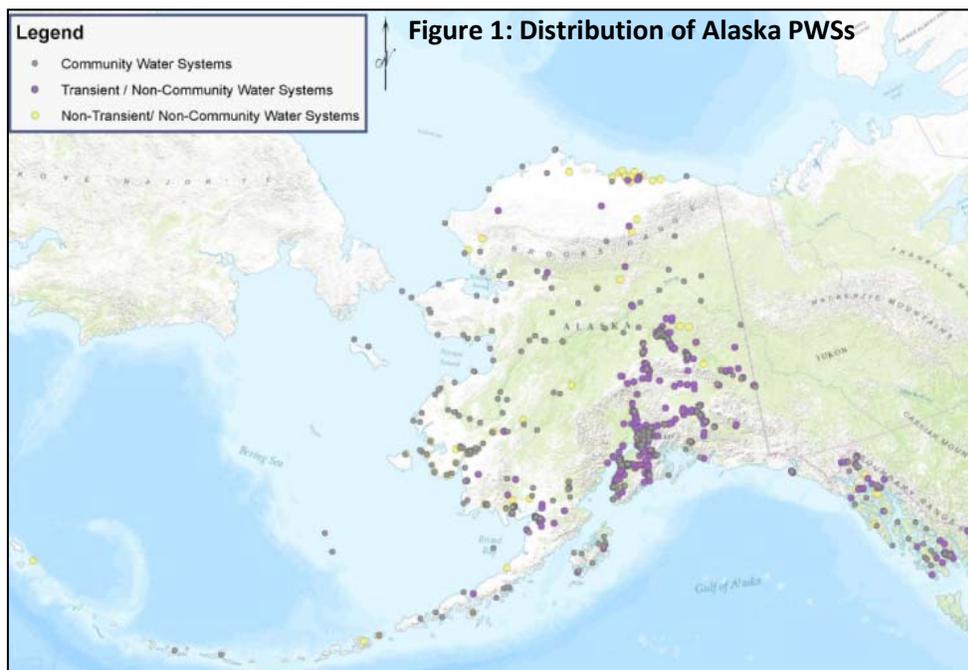
The PWSS Program is designed to supervise the implementation of the SDWA requirements at public water systems. The SDWA allows states, territories, and tribes to seek Primacy, which is an approval from EPA to administer the PWSS Program within their state or territory. States must meet specific requirements 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 and territories that have primacy.

The Alaska Drinking Water Program Components

The Alaska DW Program is comprised of 57 staff positions which operate out of 5 offices located around the state, which include: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Soldotna, and Wasilla. Collectively, the offices are responsible for regulating 1,516 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 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (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 Operator Certification, and PWSS Program Management.

The Department of Environmental Conservation (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 borough or county governments that support implementation and enforcement of the drinking water regulations on 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 Drinking Water 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 (SDWIS/State);
- Determine PWS compliance with the SDWA requirements, rules, and federal and state drinking water regulations; and issue violations when requirements are not met; and
- 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 public water systems every 3 or 5 years;
- Complete engineering inspections, called status component inspections, to evaluate treatment processes for surface water systems (in-progress, long-term project); ground water systems are planned for future work;
- Complete annual Filtration Avoidance Inspections for PWSs avoiding filtration;
- Respond to complaints about drinking water from the public; and
- Provide emergency response technical assistance to public water systems during disaster events.

Engineering Plan Approval

- Review engineered plans for new and modified public water systems, and issue construction approvals to systems that meet minimum requirements. Work with systems that do not meet minimum criteria, to help them obtain needed approval;
- Review engineered plans for constructed public water systems and issue operational approvals to systems that meet minimum requirements. Work with systems that are having operational problems to help them address their operational issues;
- Review requests for waivers of required separation distances involving public water systems; and
- 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 community and non-community water systems;
- Review and either approve or deny Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) Monitoring Waiver applications;

- Partner with other agencies to review and comment on permitted activities within DW Protection areas; and
- Encourage responsible drinking water source protection and drinking water protection planning efforts.

Public Water System Security

- Assist PWS owners and operators in conducting vulnerability assessments and in writing emergency preparedness plans for their water systems;
- Provide training to PWS owners, operators, and DW Program staff on emergency preparedness topics; and
- 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

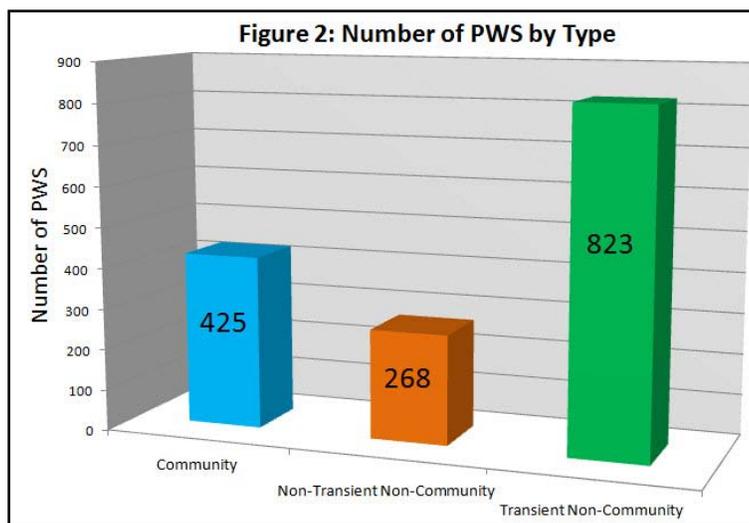
- Adopt federal regulations when required and draft state regulations as necessary;
- Fund the Environmental Health Laboratory’s Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program, consisting of both chemical and microbiological certification activities;
- Provide database administration for the State Drinking Water Database (SDWIS/State), 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 certification program for DW Program staff and third-party inspectors; and
- Provide public outreach, including presentations at conferences or by webcast and other training opportunities for DW Program staff and water system owners and operators as appropriate.

Alaska’s Public Water Systems

In addition to the types of public water systems 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 public water systems, that serve fewer than 25 people year round. 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 public water systems as described on page 4.

Public Water Systems in Alaska

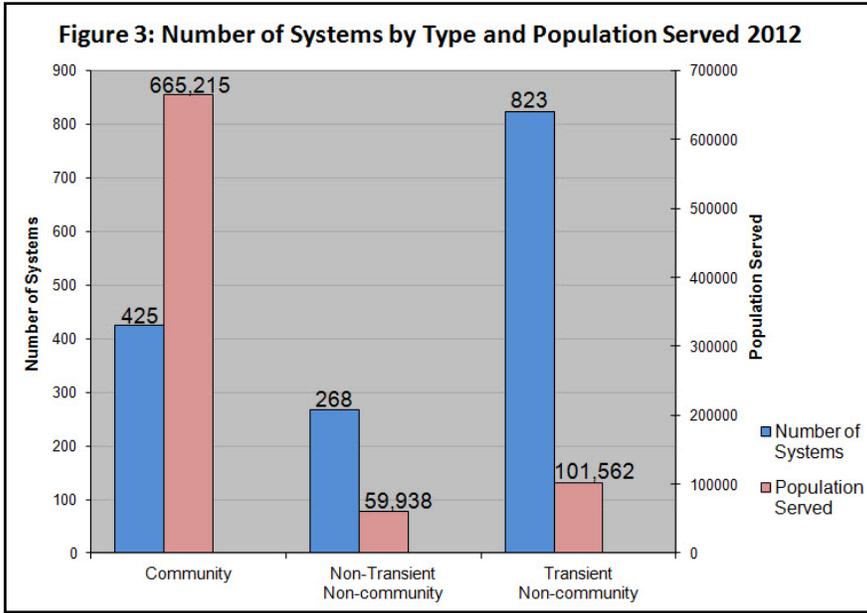
During CY 2012, there were 1,516 active public water systems in Alaska: 425 Community Water Systems (CWS); 268 Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) Water Systems; and 823 Transient Non-Community (TNC) Water Systems (see **Figure 2**).¹



¹ PWS information from December 2012 DW Program Monthly Activity Report

These 1,516 public water systems served a population of 826,715 residents and visitors of the State of

Alaska. While there are a greater number of systems classified as Transient Non-Community, 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**); 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**).

Figure 4: Number of Water Systems by Water Source

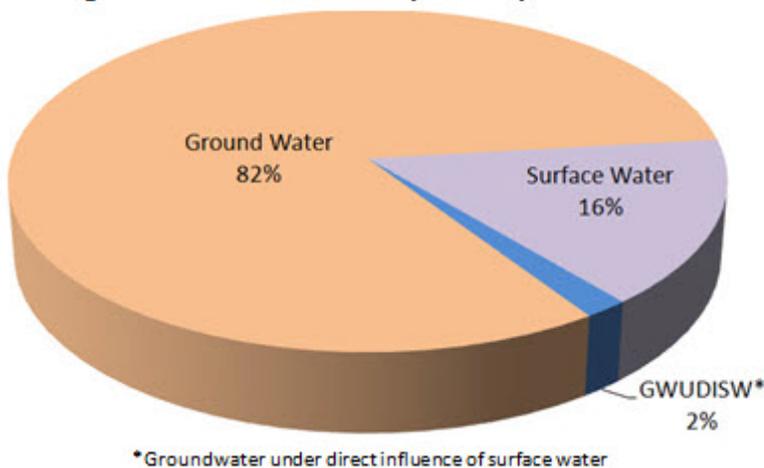
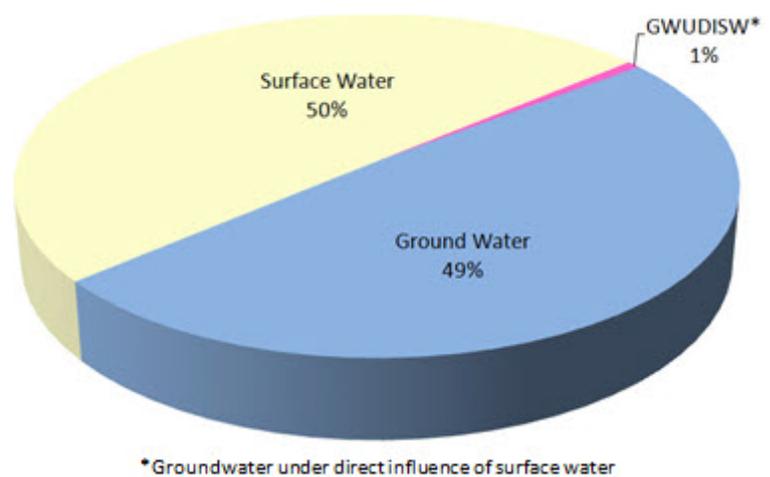


Figure 5: Percentage of Population Served by Water Source



Analysis of Compliance for Alaska Public Water Systems in 2012

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, there are 91 different chemical and microbiological contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. 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/reporting requirements, exceeds an established maximum contaminant level (MCL), or operates outside of treatment standards, a violation is issued to the water system.

During CY 2012, no waterborne diseases were reported from Alaska PWSs; however, a number of violations were issued. A total of 3,874 federal violations were issued to 639 PWSs in Alaska, leaving 877 PWSs violation-free (see **Figure 6**).

Monitoring violations continue to be the most common violations, making up 88% of all violations issued to PWSs in Alaska during CY 2012 (see **Figure 7**). The 3,874 violations issued to PWSs across the state in CY 2012 is a decrease in the number of violations compared to the previous year CY 2011, when 4,578 violations were issued. This decrease can be attributed primarily to fewer monitoring and reporting violations issued for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) and the Total Coliform Rule.

Alaska’s DW Program utilizes the EPA’s quarterly Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT), (also 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 Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. Throughout CY 2012, 174 PWSs appeared on this quarterly list at one time or another, leaving 1,342, or 89%, of Alaska’s PWSs not classified as being significantly out of compliance (see **Figure 8**).

During CY 2012, 100 PWSs that were listed on the ETT took the appropriate steps (such as collecting a sample) to return to compliance and were no longer listed on EPA’s ETT. For further information about the ETT (SNC) 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 the violations issued to Alaska PWSs during CY 2012 are available in Attachments 1 through 3 of this report; the attachments are described in detail below.

Attachment #1 is a one-page summary showing what rules are covered by this report and the types of violations that were issued to Alaska PWSs in CY 2012.

Figure 6: Percentage of PWS that received violations in CY 2012



Figure 7: Violations by Type in CY 2012

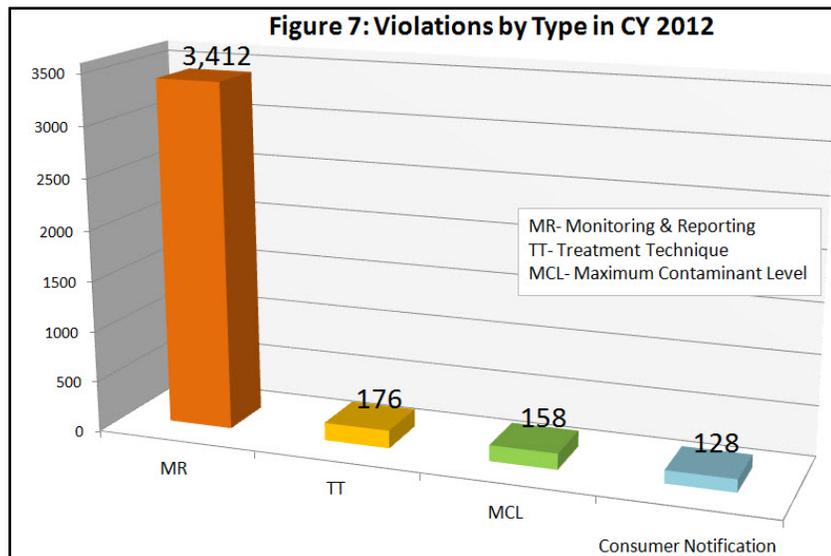
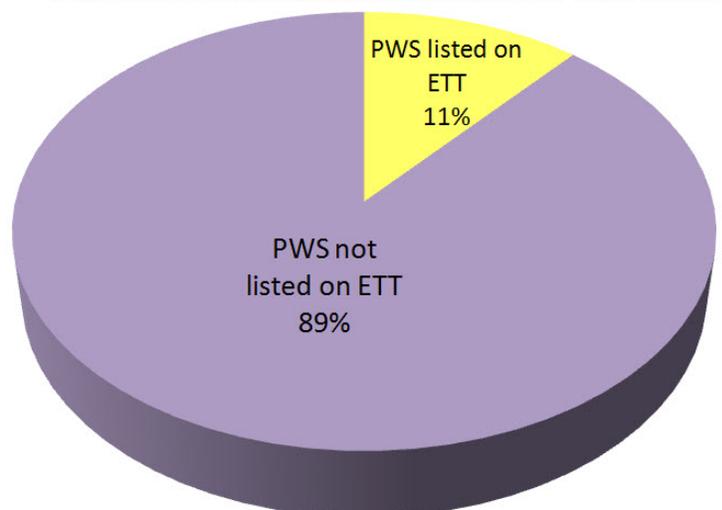


Figure 8: Percentage of PWS listed on EPA's ETT List in CY2012



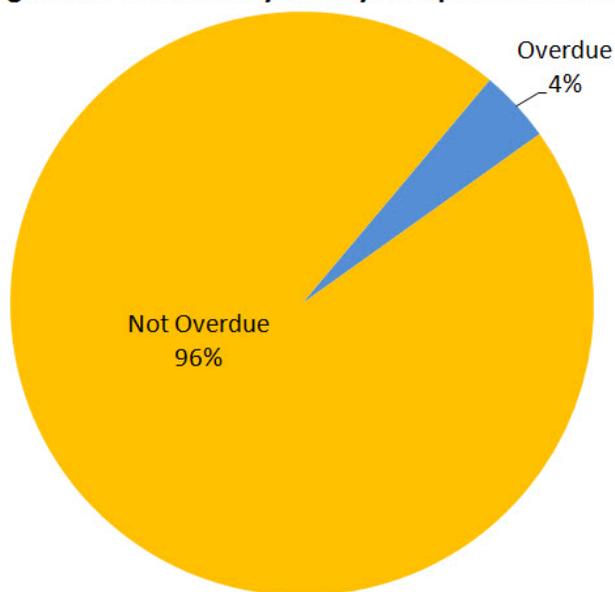
Attachment #2 is the list of PWSs that received MCL and/or Treatment Technique (TT) violations during CY 2012.

Attachment #3 is the 2012 PWS Annual Compliance Report Summary pulled from the federal database (SDWIS/Fed) for the State of Alaska.

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 will be documented during the inspection. In Alaska these inspections are completed by DEC Certified Sanitary Survey Inspectors, which includes both Drinking Water Program staff and third-party Sanitary Survey Inspectors who are certified by the state but not employed by the State. By December 2012, only 61 of the 1,516 PWSs in the state were overdue for their sanitary survey, leaving 1,455 systems, or 96% of Alaska’s PWSs, in compliance with their Sanitary Survey requirements (see **Figure 9**).

Figure 9: PWS Sanitary Survey Compliance CY2012



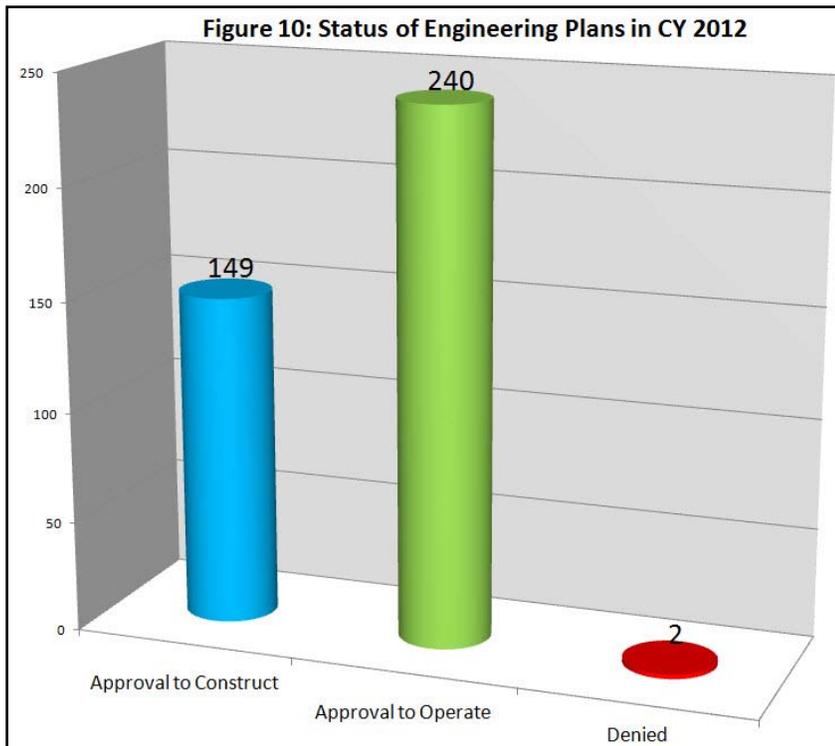
Drinking Water Program Activities in 2012

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 or changes to the PWS occur is an ongoing effort. In CY 2012, 13 SWA Reports were completed, bringing the total number of reports completed on Alaska PWSs to 1,959 (includes both active and inactive systems). In addition to the SWA Reports, staff also completed 156 Delineations of Protection Areas, 19 Contaminant Source Inventories, 19 Vulnerability Analyses, 659 source location verifications, and QA/QC field verifications of 59 water systems using 79 sources for their drinking water. Approximately 310 active drinking water sources for public water systems (158 Community Water Systems, 70 Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems, and 82 Non-Community Water Systems) have not received a Source Water Assessment. For further information about Drinking Water Protection efforts, please see the DW Program’s Drinking Water Protection Website: 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 engineered plans to determine whether constructional approval for building new public water systems or for modifying existing public water systems can be



granted. Once construction is completed, additional engineered 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 2012, 149 plans received Approval to Construct, 240 plans received Approval to Operate, and 2 plans were Denied. **Figure 10** provides a chart showing the breakdown of the engineering plan status in CY 2012.

Compliance Assistance Activities

In CY 2012, 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 the general public of violations of the drinking water regulations by their system in a timely manner. The method of notification varied by the violation and system type, and the water system owners were required to report to the department on how the public notice was performed. Some violations, 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 department requires systems to notify customers within 24 hours to boil water before use. Boil Water Notices (BWN) 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 2012, the DW Program required 52 systems to post these Boil Water Notices a total of 61 times; some water systems were placed on a BWN more than once during the year.

This continued focus on technical and compliance assistance led to 7,051 total compliance assistance actions provided by DW Program staff to Alaska PWSs during CY 2012, which is a 23% increase from last year's total.

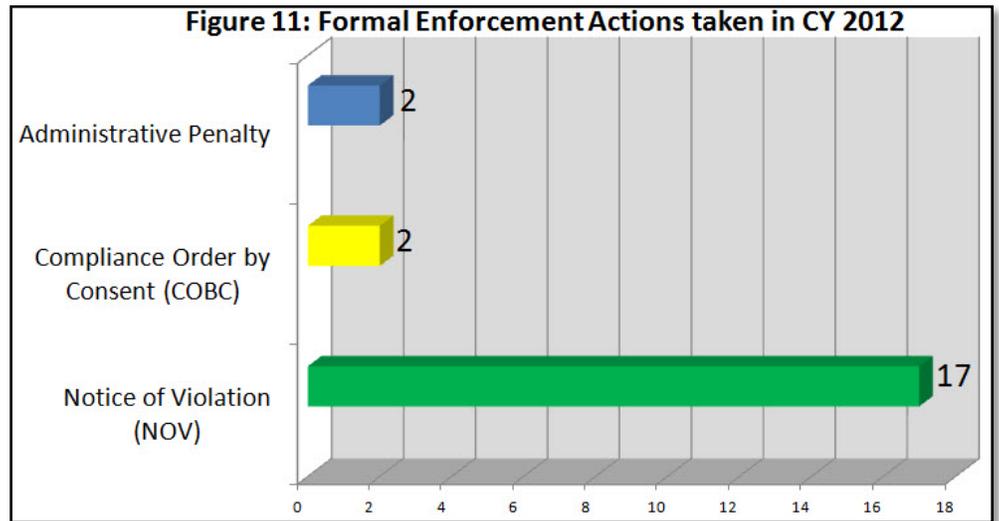
Enforcement Activities

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 this responsibility 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 generates and documents a record of the RTC action. In CY 2012, 650 Alaska PWSs returned 1,397 violations to compliance.

If a PWS has not RTCd 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. 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 (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 are assessed. In CY 2012, the DW Program took 21 formal enforcement actions against PWSs in the State of Alaska (see **Figure 11**). Further details on Alaska PWSs can be found in **Attachment #4**, which provides a summary of compliance and enforcement actions taken by DW Program staff in CY 2012.

Drinking Water Program Additional Projects in 2012

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

Status Component Inspections and Assessments of Surface Water Systems Project

The goal of this project is to gather information and establish a baseline about the current operational status of Alaska PWSs using surface water treatment. The inspections evaluate the treatment processes as they relate to the surface water treatment rules and, most importantly, will provide systems with a current assessment of the filtration credit and inactivation credit for the treatment processes. Each PWS is scored based on the technical aspects of their system, which will allow consistency in prioritization of response activities based on system need. During CY 2012, DW Program engineering staff completed 64 Status Component Inspections. Most of the public water systems treating for surface water have now been inspected. The water systems remaining for which status component inspections have not been completed are planning imminent treatment upgrades or replacement. Based on the inspection results, DW Program engineering staff are planning follow-up activities at some of the systems that were not operating within approvable standards.

GIS Mapping Tool

The first step to protect drinking water sources from contamination is for the public and government agencies to identify where the drinking water comes from. The DW Program developed and maintains a GIS database of identified drinking water protection areas and provides this data as a web map. Two separate web-based maps were created, one for the general public and one for internal use at the DEC. These two web-based maps are mainly 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-based maps for 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

As of CY 2012 the publicly available web map application has received approximately 11,400 hits, an increase of 35% from the previous year. Over the last year, the internal map application has been revised and converted to a new development platform and has received 1,436 hits since this conversion.

Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2) Engineering Implementation Project

This project was extended through September 2013 to address the implementation issues in providing surface water treatment as required by LT2. During CY 2012, draft regulation updates were completed for surface water treatment (18 AAC 80, Article 6) as well as related updates to the engineering requirements section of the drinking water regulations (18 AAC 80, Article 2). Associated checklists and submittal forms were also updated. Final updates are also being completed for the guidance document, "Alaska Water Treatment Guidance Manual."

Emergency Preparedness Regulation

On August 20, 2012, the Emergency Preparedness Regulations (18 AAC 80.055) went into effect. During CY 2012 the Drinking Water Program developed multiple tools and resources to assist PWS owners and operators to comply with the regulation. Most notably, the Emergency Response Planning Toolkit CD-ROM was updated to include the specific requirements of the regulation and was converted to an online application. It is now called the Emergency Preparedness Online Toolkit, which can be accessed through the DW Program's PWS Security Website (<http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/security/security.html>). During CY 2012 this website was updated with multiple resources and guidance documents for complying with the regulation.

Other Programs Related to Public Water Systems

The Drinking Water Program is not the only State program within DEC that works with Public Water Systems; we have many partners who assist in achieving the goal of safe drinking water for the residents and visitors to the State of Alaska. We have highlighted two of the Programs that we work closely with in the following pages; however, this is not an all inclusive list of our partners.

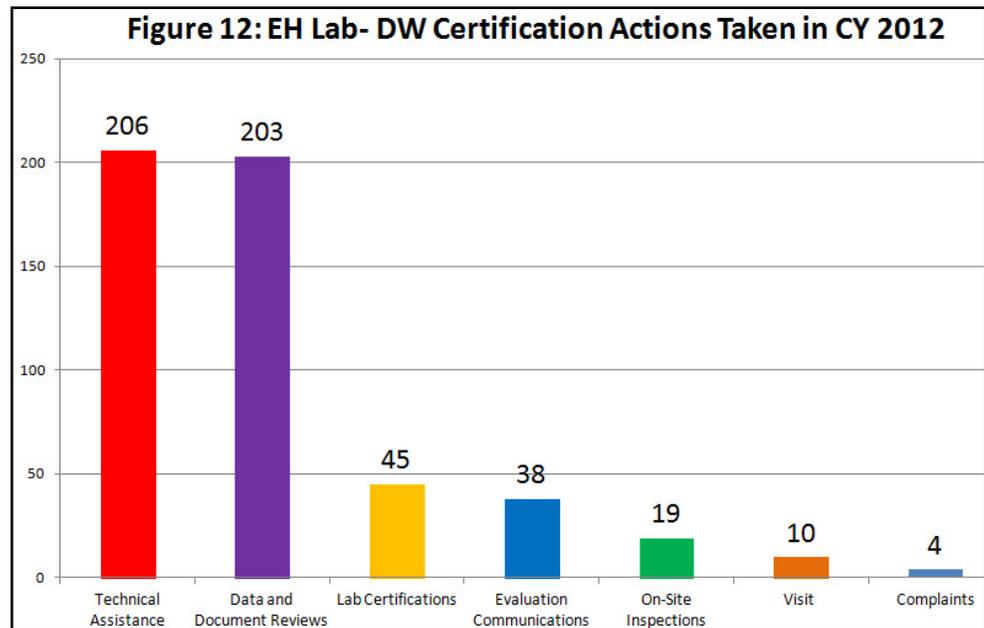
Environmental Health Lab, Water Laboratory Certification Program

The mission of the 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 Lab in 2012

During CY 2012, the Environmental Health laboratory certified 45 laboratories for drinking water analysis (26 labs for microbiological analysis and 19 labs for chemical analysis) and performed a variety of analytical and technical assistance actions. These actions ranged from sending technical assistance e-mails, to full reviews of a client's Standard Operating



Procedures and Quality Assurance Manuals (See **Figure 12**). For more information about the Environmental Health Laboratory, please visit their website at <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/lab/index.htm>

DEC, Division of Water, Operator Certification Program

Public Water Systems are required to be run 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 they are operating for the water treatment level and the water distribution level. The Operator Certification Program is the lead entity for certifying water and wastewater operators as well as classifying water systems based on the system components. They are charged with developing training programs, administering examinations, and tracking certified operators. Their primary services are as follows:

- Develop training curricula, correspondence courses, certification standards, and examination materials for certified drinking water and wastewater system operators;
- Coordinate 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; and
- Administer Certification Exams.

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

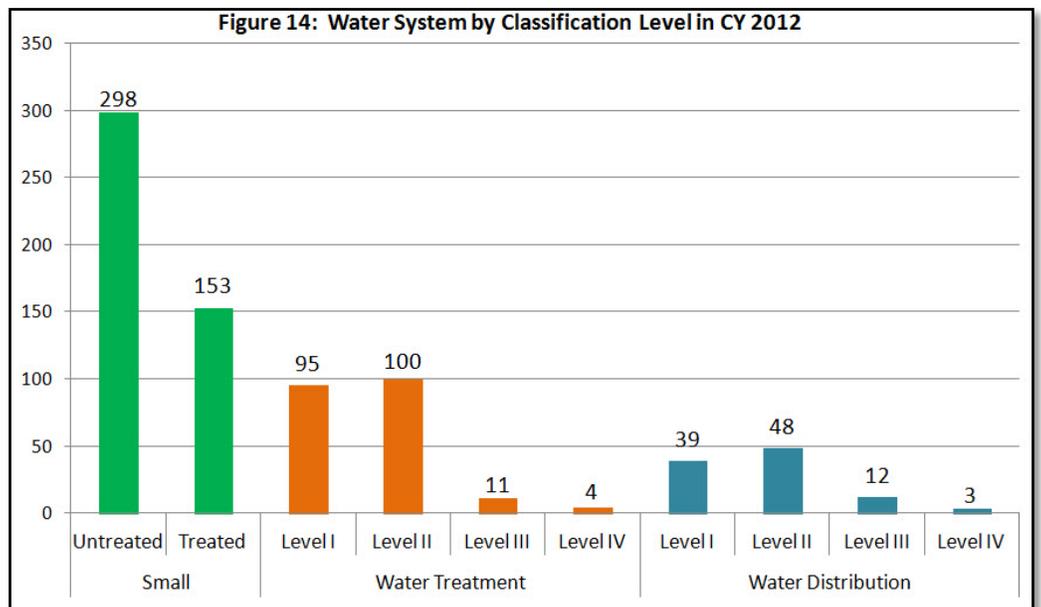
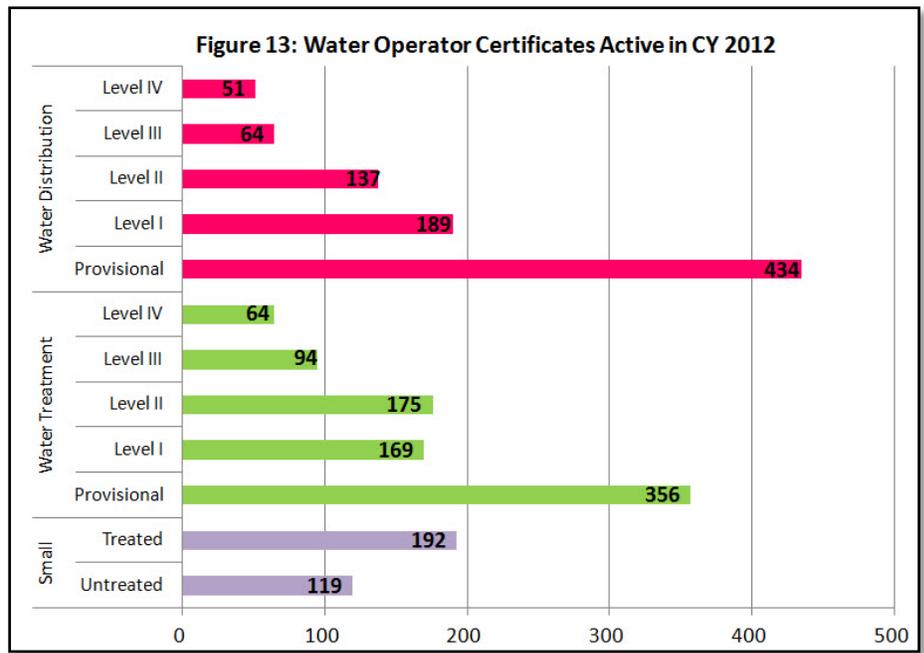
Operator Certification in 2012

In the State of Alaska there are several different certification levels for operators, as seen in the chart below. In 2012, there were 2,044 active certifications held by 1,431 operators statewide (see **Figure 13** for a breakdown by certification level). Many operators hold multiple levels of certification, with Level IV being the highest level and requiring the most education and training.

Public Water Systems also have corresponding levels determined by the complexity of the system components. **Figure 14** provides information on the breakdown of the number of water systems by Classification Level during CY 2012. 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 run responsibly.

To maintain certification, operators are required to complete a number of continuing education hours. Therefore, providing training opportunities is a priority for the Operator Certification Program. In CY 2012, 71 courses were approved by the Operator Certification Program (meaning operators taking the courses could get credit for completing the course) and an

additional 7 courses were sponsored by the Program. Having an appropriately certified and trained operator greatly increases the water system's ability to consistently comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act 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 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 means water, used by a public water system for providing water to its customers, that is 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 macroorganisms, 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, using piping or other constructed conveyances, water for human consumption 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 PWS: Community (such as towns), Non-Transient Non-Community (such as schools, lodges, 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 an EPA-approved certification program that allows non-State-employees to become Certified 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 means water, used by a public water system for providing water to its customers, that is 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 on 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 no microbial contaminants; and a variance for total coliform sampling hold time extension from 30 hours to 48 hours under specific circumstances.

OBTAINING A COPY OF THE 2012 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 2012 available to the public. Interested individuals can obtain a copy of the Alaska PWS Annual Compliance Report for 2012 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

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Rule Group	MCL		Treatment Technique		Monitoring		Consumer Notification	
	Violations	Systems in violation	Violations	Systems in violation	Violations	Systems in violation	Violations	Systems in violation
Chemical Contaminant Rules (Violation Codes: MCL 01, 02; Monitoring 03, 04)	34	13			1,763	208		
Total Coliform Rule (Violation Codes: MCL 21, 22; Monitoring 23, 25)	32	22			732	387		
Surface Water Treatment Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47; Monitoring 29, 31, 32, 38)			124	45	350	75		
Ground Water Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 41, 42, 45, 48; Monitoring 19, 31, 34)			33	21	0	0		
Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Violation Codes: MCL 02, 11, 13; Treatment Technique 12, 46; Monitoring 27, 30, 35)	92	26	7	2	367	101		
Lead and Copper Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65; Monitoring 51, 52, 56, 66)			12	10	200	123		
Consumer Confidence Report Rule (Violation Codes: Reporting 71)							87	22
Public Notification Rule (Violation Codes: Reporting 75)							41	82
Total Number of Federally Regulated Systems in Alaska CY 2012:							1,516	
Total Number of PWS with 1 or more Violations, 42% of PWS (all rules, all violation types as noted above):							639	
Total Number of Violations in CY 2012:							3,874	

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

Public Water System (PWS) - A PWS is defined as a system that provides water using piping or other constructed conveyances for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three types of federally regulated PWSs. They can be community (such as villages, trailer parks, or subdivisions); non-transient non-community (such as schools or offices); or transient non-community systems (such as highway rest stops or seasonal state and federal parks).

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 an MCL 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 occurred during the calendar year of the report. A significant monitoring violation, with rare exceptions, occurs when no samples were taken or no results were reported during a compliance period.

NOTE: This report includes only the violations specified by EPA guidance. It does not include federal violations for sanitary surveys or state violations.

Bolded system names indicate multiple violations issued for rule during CY 2012

Chemical Rules Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 01, 02)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2220189	BIG LAKE RESORT CONDOMINIUM ASSOC	C	26	Arsenic
AK2223624	BLUFFVIEW ACRES WATER SYSTEM	C	100	Arsenic
AK2270312	CITY OF HOOPER BAY	C	1,200	Arsenic
AK2220154	CREEKWOOD APARTMENTS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	C	192	Arsenic
AK2390489	FIREWEED 288 ROADHOUSE	NC	55	Nitrate
AK2260812	IGIUGIG WATER SYSTEM	C	100	Arsenic
AK2243658	KB WATER ASSOCIATION	C	170	Arsenic
AK2340141	LITTLE DIOMEDE WATER SUPPLY	C	184	Nitrate and Arsenic
AK2270621	LKSD KASIGLUK AKIUK SCHOOL	NTNC	81	Arsenic
AK2211114	ROMIG PARK S/D	C	493	Arsenic
AK2260325	TOGIAK WATER SYSTEM	C	870	Arsenic
AK2381341	USF&W TETLIN VISITOR CTR.	NC	352	Nitrate
AK2340191	WALES WATER SYSTEM	C	173	Combined Uranium

Total Coliform Rule Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 21, 22)				
PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2313136	AK DIV PARKS - ANGEL ROCK SRA	NC	24	Coliform (TCR)
AK2272005	AKIAK COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	C	346	Coliform (TCR)
AK2260058	ATKA	C	97	Coliform (TCR)
AK2271148	BETHEL TRAILER COURT	C	300	Coliform (TCR)
AK2270338	CHEFORNAK WATER SYSTEM	C	408	Coliform (TCR)
AK2212924	COHOE SUBDIVISION	C	36	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220154	CREEKWOOD APARTMENTS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	C	192	Coliform (TCR)
AK2292608	CRNA ADMIN/HUMAN SERVICES	NTNC	86	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220135	FIELD OF VIEW PARK	C	135	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220220	FRONTERAS SPANISH IMMERSION SCHOOL	NTNC	180	Coliform (TCR)
AK2380468	GSA / ALCAN BORDER STATION	C	1000	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220423	JEFFRIES PLAZA	NC	25	Coliform (TCR)
AK2360214	KOYUKUK SAFEWATER FACILITY	C	97	Coliform (TCR)
AK2270956	LKSD KWETHLUK HS & ELEM	NTNC	225	Coliform (TCR)
AK2270150	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	C	850	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220100	REAL LIFE CHURCH	NC	70	Coliform (TCR)
AK2220642	ROBINS LANDING	NC	25	Coliform (TCR)
AK2270168	RUSSIAN MISSION WATER SYSTEM	C	320	Coliform (TCR)
AK2270176	ST. MARYS WATER SYSTEM	C	521	Coliform (TCR)
AK2212039	US ARMY FORT RICHARDSON	C	17371	Coliform (TCR)
AK2223593	WASILLA ASSEMBLY OF GOD	NC	450	Coliform (TCR)
AK2300206	YKSD - ALLAKAKET SCHOOL	NTNC	45	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	C	450	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2271999	BETHEL-CITY S/D WATER	C	700	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340125	BUCKLAND WATER SYSTEM	C	417	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2300183	CHALKYITSIK VILLAGE WATER	C	110	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2270338	CHEFORNAK WATER SYSTEM	C	408	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120436	COFFMAN COVE	C	199	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340222	DEERING UTILITY SYSTEM	C	150	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2270299	EMMONAK WATER SYSTEM	C	820	TTHM and/or HAA5

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2360272	GALENA WATER SYSTEM WTP-1	C	332	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340214	GOLOVIN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	C	150	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2380214	GULKANA VILLAGE	C	83	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120224	HYDABURG	C	415	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2130083	KAKE MUNICIPAL WATER	C	415	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120606	KASAAN	C	46	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120232	KETCHIKAN PUBLIC UTILITIES	C	8652	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120169	KLAWOCK	C	904	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2272004	KOTLIK WATER SYSTEM	C	591	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340060	KOTZEBUE MUN. WATER SYSTEM	C	3290	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2280155	MCGRATH WATER SYSTEM	C	341	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2280294	NIXON FORK MINE	NTNC	100	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2130156	PORT ALEXANDER PWS	C	95	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120127	SAXMAN	C	450	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340379	SELAWIK SAFEWATER FACILITY	C	846	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340442	SHAKTOOLIK WATER SYSTEM	C	240	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340484	SHISHMAREF WATER SYSTEM	C	572	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120012	VALLENAR VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	C	225	TTHM and/or HAA5

Disinfection Byproducts Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 12, 46)

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2120436	COFFMAN COVE	CWS	199	Total Carbon
AK2225773	NORTH FORK PROFESSIONAL BLDG	NTNCWS	108	DBP Stage 1

Surface Water Treatment Rules Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47)

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2260595	ADAK UTILITIES	C	220	SWTR
AK2270362	ALAKANUK WATER SYSTEM	C	570	SWTR
AK2249137	ANCHOR RIVER INN	NTNC	150	SWTR
AK2300222	ARCTIC VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	C	130	IESWTR
AK2300222	ARCTIC VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	C	130	SWTR
AK2260058	ATKA	C	97	SWTR
AK2211326	CAMP GORSUCH BOY SCOUT CAMP	NC	201	SWTR
AK2260228	CHIGNIK BAY WATER SYSTEM	C	302	SWTR
AK2261444	CHIGNIK LAGOON WATER SYSTEM	C	350	SWTR
AK2121034	CLOVER BAY LODGE	NC	40	IESWTR
AK2120020	CLOVER PASS RESORT	NC	133	SWTR
AK2120436	COFFMAN COVE	C	199	SWTR
AK2270281	EEK WATER SYSTEM	C	280	IESWTR
AK2280066	GRAYLING WATER SYSTEM	C	195	SWTR
AK2380214	GULKANA VILLAGE	C	83	IESWTR
AK2121478	HERRING BAY ASSOCIATION	C	39	SWTR
AK2120224	HYDABURG	C	415	IESWTR
AK2280252	IASD TAKOTNA SCHOOL	NTNC	32	SWTR
AK2220692	ISLANDER BAR & RESTAURANT	NC	68	SWTR
AK2130083	KAKE MUNICIPAL WATER	C	415	SWTR
AK2250087	KARLUK WATER SYSTEM	C	52	SWTR
AK2270736	KIPNUK WATER SYSTEM	C	639	SWTR
AK2271025	KONGIGANAK WATER SYSTEM	C	294	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2271700	KWIGILLINGOK WASHETERIA	C	338	SWTR
AK2340141	LITTLE DIOMEDE WATER SUPPLY	C	184	SWTR
AK2271562	MEKORYUK WASHETERIA RESERVOIR	C	198	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2240464	NANWALEK	C	281	SWTR
AK2271874	NATIVE VILLAGE OF SLEETMUTE	C	82	IESWTR
AK2271431	NEWTOK WATER SYSTEM	C	435	IESWTR
AK2260260	NONDALTON	C	270	SWTR

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2340109	NOORVIK WATER SYSTEM	C	600	SWTR
AK2130122	PELICAN UTILITIES	C	230	SWTR
AK2260359	PERRYVILLE WATER SYSTEM	C	120	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2261216	PETER PAN SEAFOOD PORT MOLLER	NC	140	SWTR
AK2271059	PLATINUM CITY WATER SYSTEM	C	51	SWTR
AK2271643	SACKETT CENTER - ANIAK	NC	27	SWTR
AK2260294	SAND POINT WATER SYSTEM	C	962	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2120127	SAXMAN	C	450	SWTR
AK2340379	SELAWIK SAFEWATER FACILITY	C	846	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2240707	SELDOVIA WATER SYSTEM	C	461	SWTR
AK2212754	STEWART WATER SYSTEM (BERNARD)	C	42	SWTR
AK2120216	THORNE BAY, CITY OF	C	957	IESWTR
AK2262351	TRIDENT SEAFOODS INC. SAND PT	NTNC	400	SWTR
AK2270231	TUNUNAK WATER SYSTEM	C	20	SWTR
AK2340387	UNALAKLEET CITY WATER SUPPLY	C	757	IESWTR

Ground Water Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 41, 42, 45, 48)

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2310837	BIRCHVIEW TRAILER COURT	C	41	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2380670	BORDER CITY LODGE	NC	41	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2225989	CROSSROADS CENTER MALL	NTNC	50	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2390015	DENALI BOROUGH SD - ANDERSON SCHOOL	NTNC	128	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2390146	DENALI BOROUGH SD - CANTWELL	NTNC	25	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2390285	DENALI BOROUGH SD - TRI-VALLEY	NTNC	277	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2227199	EQUESTRIAN ACRES	C	950	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2390667	FISHER'S FUEL	NC	409	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2340230	KIANA WATER SYSTEM	C	455	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2223438	KNIK BAR & LIQUOR	NC	151	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2271700	KWIGILLINGOK WASHETERIA	C	338	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2270948	LKSD KASIGLUK AKULA HS & ELEM	NTNC	105	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2370277	LOST LAKE BOY SCOUT CAMP	NC	200	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2300484	MANLEY COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	C	230	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2313869	MOOSE MOUNTAIN	NC	25	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2340010	NOME JOINT UTILITY SYSTEM	C	3,920	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2280163	TAKOTNA WATER SYSTEM	C	70	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2380638	TETLIN UTILITY SYSTEM	C	150	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2310895	TOWN & COUNTRY TRAILER COURT	C	200	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2313233	WHITE BIRCH APARTMENTS	C	72	GROUNDWATER RULE
AK2340507	WHITE MOUNTAIN WATER SYSTEM	C	210	GROUNDWATER RULE

Lead and Copper Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65)

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Contaminant
AK2340222	DEERING UTILITY SYSTEM	C	150	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2260197	DILLINGHAM WATER SYSTEM	C	1,262	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2340751	GAMBELL WATER SYSTEM	C	669	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2291504	GLENNALLEN HEIGHTS GHWSA	C	32	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2340214	GOLOVIN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	C	150	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2340109	NOORVIK WATER SYSTEM	C	600	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2225995	OMEGA BUILDING	NTNC	160	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2120127	SAXMAN	C	450	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2223145	SCOTWOOD ESTATES WATER SYSTEM	C	75	Lead & Copper Rule
AK2310926	VALLEY WATER COMPANY	C	1,575	Lead & Copper Rule

Violation Summary (Alaska)

2012

	MCL			MR			TT			Consumer Notification		
	# of Vios	Vios RTCd	PWS	# of Vios	Vios RTCd	PWS	# of Vios	Vios RTCd	PWS	# of Vios	Vios RTCd	PWS
VOC	0	0	0	1,522	439	51						
IOC	30	6	12	218	10	153						
RAD	4	0	1	23	5	4						
SOC	0	0	0	0	0	0						
CHEM TOTAL	34	6	13	1,763	454	208						
TCR	32	25	22	732	442	387						
SWTR				350	183	75	124	53	45			
GWR				0	0	0	33	12	21			
DBPR	92	12	26	367	182	101	7	2	2			
LCR				200	57	123	12	1	10			
CCR										87	3	22
PN										41	56	82
Grand Total	158	43	61	3,412	1,317	894	176	68	78	128	59	104

**State data provided from SDWIS/Fed by Jane Schuster (EPA Region 10)

Definitions

VOC Volatile Organic Compounds	GWR Ground Water Rule
IOC Inorganic Chemicals	DBPR Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rules (includes Stage 1 DBPR and Stage 2 DBPR)
RAD Radionuclides	LCR Lead and Copper Rule
SOC Synthetic Organic Chemicals	CCR Consumer Confidence Report Rule
TCR Total Coliform Rule	PN Public Notification Rule
SWTR Surface Water Treatment Rules (includes Surface Water Treatment Rule, Interim Enhanced SWTR, Long Term 1 Enhanced SWTR, and Long Term 2 Enhanced SWTR)	

Summary of Compliance and Enforcement Actions by Alaska Drinking Water Program Staff in CY 2012

Compliance Assistance	7,051
Written Communication (General)	3,405
Monitoring Summary	1,574
Phone Call	1,528
Data Dump	537
Compliance Meeting	5
Onsite Compliance Visit	2
Sanitary Surveys	114
Sanitary Surveys	114
<i>(Third-Party Sanitary Surveys = 182)</i>	
General Enforcement	3,079
Return to Compliance	1,397
Enforcement Phone Call	669
Written Communication (General)	508
Public Notice Issued, Received, or Requested	326
Boil Water Notice	61
Enforcement Meeting	70
Onsite Enforcement Visit	46
Health Advisory	2
Formal Enforcement	21
Notice of Violation (NOV)	17
Compliance Order by Consent (COBC)	2
Administrative Penalty	2
Total Compliance and Enforcement Actions in CY 2012	10,265