

# Pennsylvania Public Water System Compliance Report for 2019

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# Pennsylvania Compliance Report for 2019 Public Water System

## 1.

## Introduction to Pennsylvania's Safe Drinking Water Program

Section 1414(C)(3)(A)(i) of the amended federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires States with primacy to prepare and submit to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) an annual report on public water system violations. This report fulfills that requirement by providing a summary of the incidence of Pennsylvania public water system (PWS) maximum contaminant level (MCL), maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL), significant monitoring/reporting (M/R), treatment technique (TT), consumer confidence report rule (CCR), and public notification (PN) violations for the calendar year 2019. The level of compliance and efforts being undertaken to provide safe drinking water to the residents and travelers of Pennsylvania are also highlighted. The full report is available on the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) web site and in hard copy. See the last page of this report for details on how to obtain additional information.

### Public Water System Definitions

**Bottled Water System:** A PWS which provides water for bottling in sealed bottles or other sealed containers.

**Bulk Water Hauling System:** A PWS which provides water piped into a carrier vehicle and withdrawn by a similar means into the user's storage facility or vessel.

**BVRB Water System:** A Bottled, Vended, Retail or Bulk Public Water System

**Community Water System (CWS):** A PWS that provides water to the same population year-round. Examples are municipal systems, authorities, and mobile home parks or residential developments with their own water supplies.

- **Large CWS** - Serves greater than 50,000 people.
- **Medium CWS** - Serves 3,301 - 50,000 people.
- **Small CWS** - Serves 3,300 or fewer people.

**Consecutive Water System:** A public water system which obtains all of its water from another public water system and resells the water to a person, provides treatment to meet a primary MCL, MRDL or treatment technique or provides drinking water to an interstate carrier. The term does not include bottled water and bulk water systems.

**Nontransient Noncommunity Water System (NTNCWS):** A PWS that is not a CWS, but that regularly serves at least 25 of the same people at least six months of the year. Examples include schools, factories, and hospitals that have their own water supplies.

**Public Water System (PWS):** A system that provides piped water for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. PWSs can be community, nontransient noncommunity, or transient noncommunity systems.

**Retail Water Facility:** A PWS which provides water for bottling without the use of a water vending machine by dispensing unit servings of water in containers whether or not the containers are provided by the customers.

**Transient Noncommunity Water System (TNCWS):** A system that caters to transitory customers in non-residential areas such as campgrounds, motels, and restaurants having their own water supplies.

**Vended Water System:** A PWS which provides water for bottling through the use of one or more water vending machines.

## **Background**

Under the authority of the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program. With the 1986 Amendments to the SDWA, EPA set national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). For some regulations, EPA established a treatment technique in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of contaminants in drinking water. The Agency's regulations also establish how often public water systems monitor their water for contaminants and report the monitoring results to the states or EPA. Generally, the larger the population served by a water system, the more frequent the monitoring and reporting requirements. In addition, EPA requires some/certain PWSs to monitor for unregulated contaminants to provide data for future regulatory development. Finally, EPA requires public water systems to notify the public when they have violated these regulations. The 1996 amendments to the SDWA require public notification to include a clear and understandable explanation of the nature of the violation, its potential adverse health effects; steps that the public water system is undertaking to correct the violation and the possibility of alternative water supplies during the violation.

Drinking water first came under regulation in Pennsylvania in 1905 with the passage of the Public Water Supply Law. The 1905 law was passed in response to widespread disease outbreaks that had been attributed to microbiological contamination of public water supplies. Approximately 1,200 systems were regulated under the law for about 20 contaminants for which the U.S. Public Health Service had established drinking water standards. Public water supplies were regulated under the 1905 law for almost 80 years when a new wave of waterborne disease outbreaks necessitated the establishment of better authorities to protect public health.

The SDWA allows states and territories to seek EPA approval (primacy) to administer their own PWSS programs. The Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act was signed into law in 1984 after several communities experienced waterborne disease outbreaks caused by the presence of Giardia in their drinking water. In the following year Pennsylvania was awarded primacy under the SDWA. The DEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water administers the PWSS program. Under the 1905 Public Water Supply Law, Pennsylvania led the nation in waterborne disease outbreaks, averaging eight to ten per year. Today, DEP regulates nearly 8,400 public water systems serving over eleven million people. Through improved water quality regulation under the 1984 Act, waterborne disease outbreaks are now a very rare occurrence in Pennsylvania's public water systems.

In addition to this report, DEP prepares a separate semi-annual report on the financial, technical and educational assistance programs for Pennsylvania’s water systems. These reporting requirements are part of DEP’s work plan obligations under the set-aside grant for the drinking water program.

## **Sources of Drinking Water Contamination**

Contaminants may enter drinking water before, during, or after treatment. The majority of PWSs treat their water, as necessary, to ensure that their customers receive water that meets drinking water standards. Some sources of drinking water contaminants are as follows:

### **Before Treatment**

- Bacteria, viruses and protozoa from human or animal sources
- Turbidity in water caused by suspended matter such as clay, silt, and microscopic organisms
- Inadequately treated wastewater, sanitary sewer overflows, and leaking sewer lines, malfunctioning septic systems
- Defective storage tanks
- Leaking hazardous landfills, ponds, and pits
- Pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural run-off
- Run-off from oil-slicked or salt-treated highways
- Underground injection of hazardous wastes
- Underground storage tanks
- Naturally-occurring metals such as arsenic and cadmium
- Decay products of naturally-occurring radionuclides such as radon, radium, and uranium
- Industrial chemicals such as solvents

### **During Treatment**

- Treatment malfunction or chemical overfeed
- By-products of disinfectants such as trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids

### **After Treatment**

- Lead, copper, asbestos, and other materials from corroding pipes
- Microbes and sediment entering through leaking pipes, joints and valves, or water line breaks
- Improper connections with other systems or cross-connections with non-potable water that allow contaminants to enter drinking water pipes
- Permeation of contaminants through certain pipe materials
- Microbes and other contaminants entering through or accumulating within inadequately operated or maintained storage tanks
- Disinfection byproducts, depleted disinfectant residuals, microbial re-growth, biofilm growth, or nitrification from inadequate operation or maintenance of distribution systems

## **Improved Public Health Protection**

The reduction in waterborne disease outbreaks in Pennsylvania over the last 30 years is due in part to Pennsylvania’s filtration requirements. On March 25, 1989, when the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania adopted the filtration regulations, 231 public water systems were using unfiltered surface water sources. These systems ultimately filtered or abandoned the sources. Filtration plants have been constructed for nearly

all of the state's unfiltered surface water sources. Currently, only 9 unfiltered surface and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GUDI) systems remain, the number of surface and GUDI filtration plants in Pennsylvania is now 338. Pennsylvanians benefit from the improved public health protection provided by these filtration plants. The Surface Water Treatment Rule has been revised several times to increase public health protection. Most recently the Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) is being implemented to increase the public's protection from diseases associated with *Cryptosporidium* and other disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water.

To assure that Pennsylvania's filtration plants maximize public health protection for their customers, DEP initiated the Filter Plant Performance Evaluation Program in 1988. DEP is also helping to prevent waterborne diseases through the Partnership for Safe Water Program and the Area Wide Optimization Program. These programs are a cooperative effort between DEP and plant personnel to assure workers optimize the inactivation and removal of disease-causing organisms at their facilities.

In addition to these special efforts to improve the microbiological safety of drinking water, DEP currently regulates 97 primary contaminants and 15 secondary contaminants – an increase from about 20 in 1984. Current regulations are set for 16 inorganic contaminants, 5 radionuclides, turbidity, 8 microbial contaminants or indicator organisms, 3 disinfectants, 11 disinfection byproducts and 53 organic contaminants. Primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) have been set for 87 contaminants, secondary MCLs have been set for 15 contaminants and 10 contaminants have treatment technique requirements. See Chapter 2 for additional information.

## **Waterborne Disease Outbreaks**

The Pennsylvania DEP has the responsibility of assuring that the drinking water industry delivers a safe and reliable supply of water to consumers through efficiently and effectively operated facilities. Water systems that derive some or all of their drinking water from surface water sources (including GUDIs) serve over 9 million Pennsylvanians as well as millions of visitors to the state. Pennsylvania has a tremendous interest in the potential for waterborne diseases related to public water supplies. Between 1971 and 1980, Pennsylvania reported 20 percent of all waterborne outbreaks in the United States – more than any other state in the nation. These outbreaks had widespread health implications and cost families, businesses, and local/state governments millions of dollars. Decades ago the more significant outbreaks took place among communities that were served unfiltered surface or GUDI source water. Coinciding with the adoption of Pennsylvania's mandatory surface water filtration regulation, the number of reported waterborne disease outbreaks started to trend on a steep decline. See Figure 1. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Health, no waterborne disease outbreaks related to public drinking water supplies were reported in Pennsylvania during the period of 2007 through 2009.

Since 2010 we have noticed a new trend in reported outbreaks. CDC's outbreak reporting system known as NORS (National Outbreak Reporting System) was launched in 2009 as a web-based platform into which health departments enter outbreak information. Through NORS, CDC collects reports of enteric disease outbreaks caused by bacterial, viral, parasitic, chemical, toxin, and unknown agents, as well as waterborne outbreaks of non-enteric disease. This transition into electronic disease reporting of waterborne outbreaks took place 2009/2010. That is not to say that outbreaks of waterborne illness did not occur prior to this or were not documented, but this has certainly increased recognition and detailed reporting of waterborne outbreaks when they occur in the state. Since 2010, one (1) documented *cryptosporidiosis* outbreak, and twenty-seven (27) documented legionella pneumophila outbreaks have occurred in the Commonwealth. Since the transition to NORS, reports of legionella pneumophila outbreaks have become a regular occurrence nearly every single year.

During 2019 there were 2 outbreaks reported that were related to public water supplies. The true number of actual outbreaks may be higher since not all outbreaks are recognized, investigated, and then reported to state or federal agencies. The Pennsylvania Department of Health provides DEP with current information on waterborne disease outbreaks. The sensitivity of the disease surveillance system is affected by the following factors: the size of the outbreak; severity of disease caused by the outbreak; public awareness of the outbreak; routine laboratory testing for organisms; requirements for reporting cases of diseases; and resources available to the local health departments for surveillance and investigation of probable outbreaks. Thus, the surveillance system probably underreports the true number of outbreaks due to these factors. With the help of local public health agencies, DEP and the Pennsylvania Department of Health are continuing to improve the state's disease detection, investigation and reporting system. Additional details regarding the 2019 public water supply outbreaks are shown below:

**Outbreak 1**

The Pathogen/Organism: Legionella

Number of Cases: 2

Number of Hospitalizations: 2

Number of Deaths: 0

Mode of Transmission: waterborne

Underlying Deficiency (untreated ground water, distribution system, etc.): Legionella was detected in the hospital's water system but underlying deficiency was not determined.

**Outbreak 2**

The Pathogen/Organism: Legionella

Number of Cases: 5

Number of Hospitalizations: 4

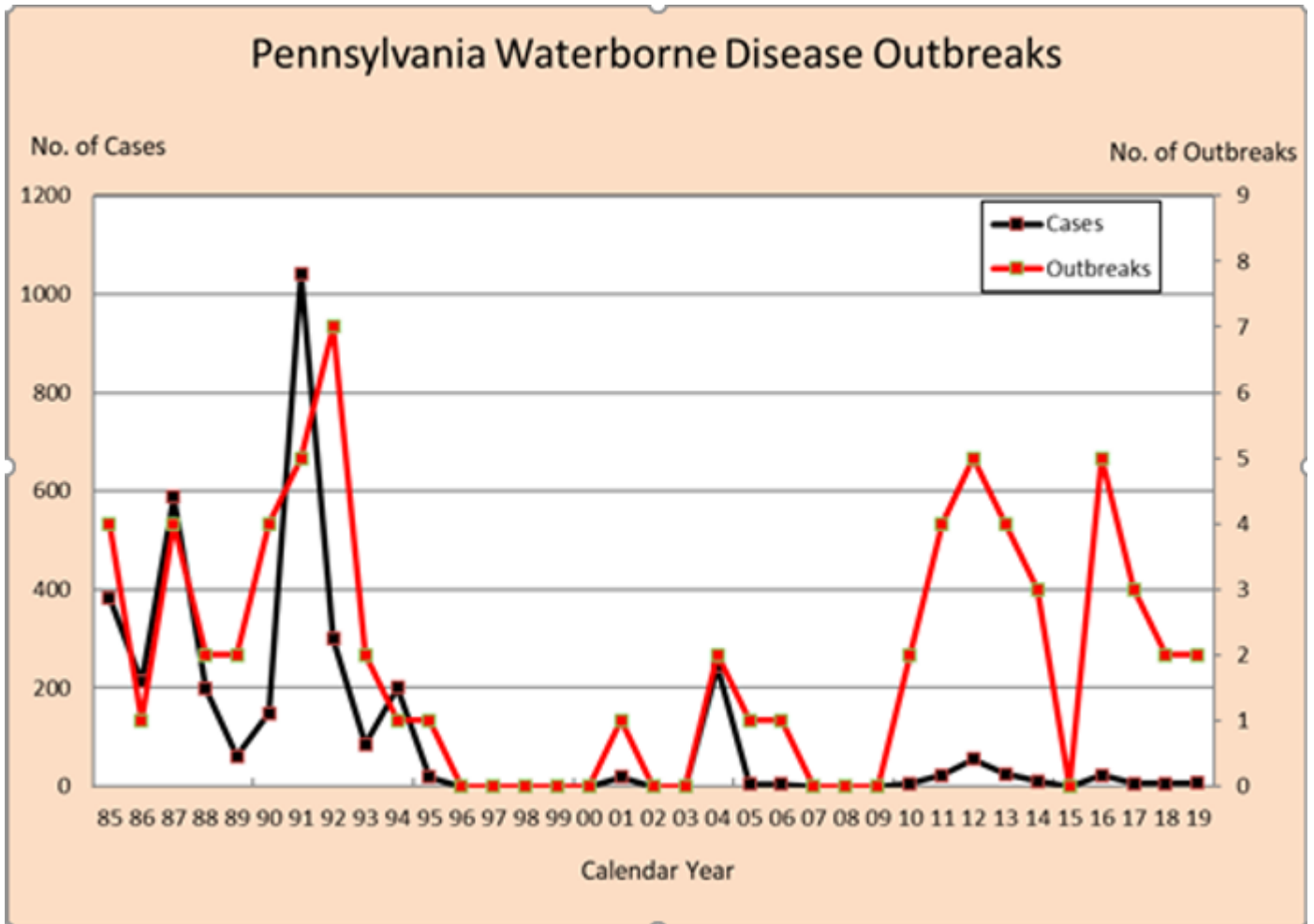
Number of Deaths: 1

Mode of Transmission: waterborne

Underlying Deficiency (untreated ground water, distribution system, etc.): Legionella was detected in the hospital's water system but underlying deficiency was not determined.

The following graph in Figure 1. shows the occurrence of waterborne disease outbreaks in Pennsylvania that were caused by viruses, bacteria and protozoa—the three main culprits in disease outbreaks. The graph reveals an increasing trend during recent years which is largely the result of increased reporting of legionella pneumophila outbreaks. Although legionella pneumophila outbreaks likely occurred prior to 2010, public water supplies were not reported as being the probable source. Other factors contributing to the recent increase in cases might include a true increase in disease transmission, greater use of diagnostic testing, and/or increased reporting. Waterborne disease outbreaks related to non-potable sources such as swimming and bathing facilities are not included in this graph.

**Figure 1. Pennsylvania Waterborne Disease Outbreaks**



**Reducing Lead in Drinking Water**

Water coolers and home plumbing have long been identified as sources of lead in drinking water. Under the Lead and Copper Rule, DEP is working with water systems to reduce lead levels that may be caused by the distribution system and household plumbing fixtures by requiring treatment to address the corrosiveness of the water.

Additionally, DEP has been implementing a surveillance program under the Pennsylvania Plumbing System Lead Ban and Notification Act (Lead Ban Act) since 1991. Under this legislative initiative, materials not meeting the definition of “lead-free” are banned from sale or use in all plumbing systems in Pennsylvania. Additionally, the Act prohibits the sale or use of 50/50 or 85/15 tin-lead acid core or solid wire solders or any leaded solder that does not contain a warning statement on the label and restricts the use of all other leaded solders to non-plumbing uses.

Lead Ban surveillance activities have been done throughout the Commonwealth by summer interns for over 20 years. The annual surveillance conducted by an intern is the most effective method of educating the business community about the requirements of the Lead Ban Act. These surveillance activities include locating hardware stores, home centers, and other retail facilities in which solder is sold and educating these facilities (as well as solder wholesalers and manufacturers) of the provisions of the Lead Ban Act. During the past decade, surveillance activities were expanded to also include electronics, craft and auto parts stores that



sell solder. There has been a significant reduction of the availability of banned solder (and in the number of facilities out of compliance) as a result of this effort because the majority of stores in violation of the Act are first time offenders.

Details of the 2019 Lead Ban Surveillance Project include:

- 326 stores were surveyed; of these, 266 sell solder.
- 181 of the 266 stores (68%) sell *only* lead-free solder;
- 9 of the stores surveyed (3%) were in violation of the PA Lead Ban Act;
- 3 were selling banned solder; and
- 6 were selling restricted solder in the plumbing section.

To view the *2019 Lead Ban Surveillance Project* report, click on the link below:

[http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/DrinkingWater/Lead/2019\\_Lead\\_Ban\\_Report.pdf](http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/DrinkingWater/Lead/2019_Lead_Ban_Report.pdf)

## **Monitoring/Reporting Requirements**

All public water systems are required to supply drinking water that complies with the primary and secondary MCLs. However, monitoring and reporting (M/R) requirements are specific to each system type. All public water systems, at a minimum, conduct routine monitoring for total coliform bacteria, nitrate and nitrite, and if using a surface water source, conduct monitoring for other microbiological contaminants. In addition, CWSs and NTNCWSs conduct routine monitoring for other chemicals and radiological contaminants. DEP may require any public water system to conduct additional monitoring if DEP has reason to believe that the public water system is not in compliance with the MCLs, MRDLs, or treatment technique requirements.

In addition to MCL, MRDL, and TT violations, this Annual Compliance Report summarizes the number of *significant* M/R violations that occurred during the report year. For this report, significant M/R violations are generally defined as having taken no samples or no results were submitted during a compliance period for a particular contaminant. For the Surface Water Treatment Rule, a significant M/R violation occurs when fewer than 90% of the required samples are taken or no results are reported during a reporting interval.

## **Variations and Exemptions**

Variations and exemptions to specific requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be granted under certain circumstances. Occasionally, a public water system cannot meet the MCL due to the characteristics of the raw water sources, and no alternate sources are reasonably available. In such cases, a primacy state can grant the public water system a variance from the applicable primary drinking water regulation upon finding that the system has installed and is using the best available technology, treatment techniques, or other means which the EPA Administrator finds are available (cost is not a consideration in Pennsylvania). The state must find that the variance will not result in an unreasonable risk to health, and shall prescribe at the time the variance is granted a schedule in accordance with which the public water system must come into compliance with the MCL. In 2019, DEP received no new applications for a variance or exemption. There were no variations or exemptions in effect for any Pennsylvania public water systems during the 2019 report period.

## **Consumer Confidence Reports**

To ensure that customers are aware of the quality of the drinking water supplied to them, community water systems are required to prepare an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR covering calendar year 2018 was due by July 1, 2019. Details about CCR violations may be found in Figure 14 of this report. DEP continues to work with water suppliers to improve the timeliness and quality of CCRs.

## **Public Notification**

Public water systems are required to issue public notification (PN) to their consumers in response to a violation of an MCL, MRDL or TT requirement; for monitoring/reporting violations; and for other emergency situations. Public notices must contain minimum elements, including a description of the violation, actions consumers should take, and when the supplier expects to return to compliance. A system can incur a PN violation for failure to issue a complete notice that is delivered on time and in a manner appropriate to the violation/situation. In 2019, there were 2661 violations. Charts and tables in following sections of this report show the PN violation count by the rule violated.

## **Regulation Development**

DEP continues to provide training, outreach and compliance assistance for all existing safe drinking water rules. In 2018, DEP finalized two major regulation revisions to Chapter 109. The Disinfection Requirements Rule (DRR) incorporated requirements needed to obtain or maintain primacy for the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2), the Stage 2 Disinfectants/ Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DDBP), and the Lead and Copper Rule Short-Term Revisions (LCRSTR). The DRR also strengthened disinfection requirements within the distribution system by requiring a minimum residual of 0.2 mg/L throughout the distribution system, development of a DRR sampling plan, and development of a nitrification control plan for systems using chloramines. The General Update and Fees Rule strengthened the treatment technique requirements for pathogens, clarified permitting requirements, added the regulatory basis for issuing general permits and added new requirements for alarms, shutdown capabilities, and system service and resiliency. The rule also set new annual fees for all public water systems and increased permit fees to augment state and federal funding.

The fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) is a direct federal implementation rule that establishes a monitoring program to gather occurrence data on unregulated contaminants. UCMR4 was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016 and requires assessment monitoring for a list of 10 cyanotoxins and a list of 20 other contaminants including metals, pesticides, alcohols, semi-volatile chemicals and brominated halo-acetic acids. Public water systems will conduct monitoring between 2018 and 2020 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. In Pennsylvania, a total of 221 public water systems will participate in UCMR4 monitoring: 125 surface water systems serving more than 10,000 persons will monitor for both the list of cyanotoxins and the list of additional contaminants; 41 surface water systems serving less than 10,000 persons will monitor for cyanotoxins; 15 surface water systems serving less than 10,000 persons and a total of 40 groundwater systems will monitor for the list of 20 additional contaminants.

# 2.

## Public Water System Profile and Compliance Summary

The following pages display some fundamental Pennsylvania public water system statistics, a table of the incidence of MCL, MRDL, TT, and significant monitoring violations, and graphics to illustrate the general picture of public water system compliance in Pennsylvania in 2019.

Data in the federal Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) may differ from the information in this report. The 2019 report data originates in the Pennsylvania Drinking Water Information System (PADWIS) from a snapshot dated June 3, 2020. DEP transmits the violation data from PADWIS to SDWIS several times a year. As a result, PADWIS and SDWIS may not match if the data extracts occurred on different dates. DEP is confident in the accuracy of the fundamental statistics for the incidence of MCL, MRDL, TT, and significant monitoring violations; and the general picture of public water system compliance in Pennsylvania.

### General Statistics

- Total Population of Pennsylvania: 12,801,989
- Percent of Population Served by Individual Wells: 11%
- Percent of Population Served by Community Water Systems: 89%
- 95 of 104 drainage basins in Pennsylvania are used as sources for public water systems. Major river basins include the Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac and Ohio.
- 478 ground water basins are located in Pennsylvania.
- 82% of the CWS population is covered by source water protection programs
- 98% of all CWS ground water sources have had a Surface Water Identification Protocol (SWIP) evaluation.\*
- 2 confirmed waterborne disease outbreaks occurred during 2019.
- 2,211 full inspections (sanitary surveys) were performed.
- 99.66% of the population served by CWSs with surface-water sources or ground water under the direct influence of surface water receives filtered water.\*
- 76% (based on 141 out of 186) of WebOAS users (filter plants) met the annual combined filter effluent optimization goal of <0.10 NTU in 95% of daily maximum turbidity samples.
- 68 filter plants were evaluated during CY 2019.
- 100% of all PWSs in PA were ranked and scored based on their system capability.
- 93% of the population served by CWSs is protected by optimized corrosion control.\*
- 85% of all children at day-care and school facilities that have their own water supply are protected by optimized corrosion control treatment.\*
- Over 99.9% of the population served by CWSs is protected from nitrate/nitrite.\*
- Over 99% of the population of CWSs is protected from carcinogenic contaminants.\*

\* Statistics compiled in June 2020

**Compliance Action Summary**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Number</b>
Compliance Notices and NOVs	13,081
Consent & Administrative Orders	577
Consent Assessments	103
Boil Water Advisories (Community Systems)	26
Boil Water Advisories (Noncommunity Systems)	41
Civil Penalties Collected	\$89,642

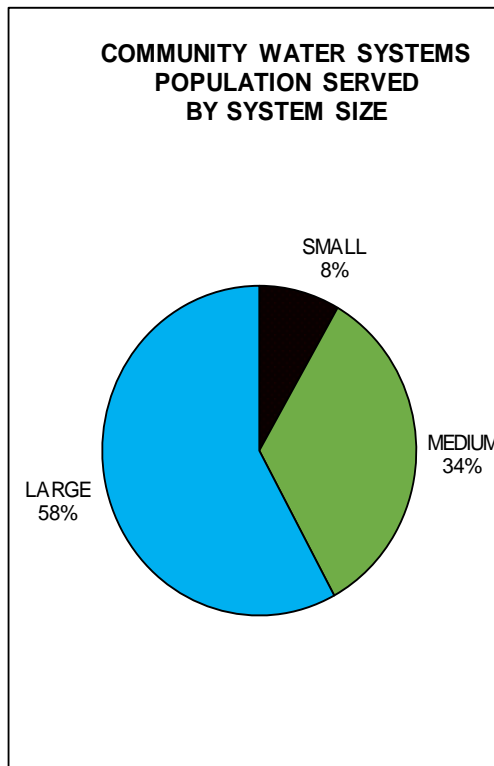
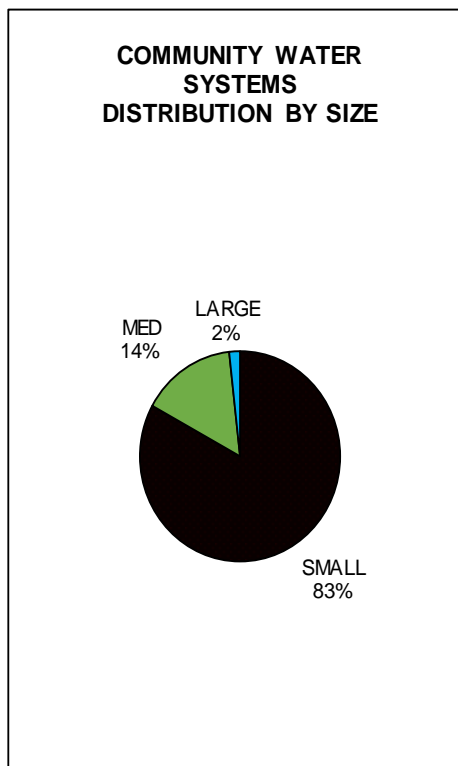
This year, compliance actions in the table above are counted only once for each contaminant group for a public water system on a given date.

**PWS Profile**

**Figure 2. Number of Pennsylvania Systems and Population Served by Size Category**

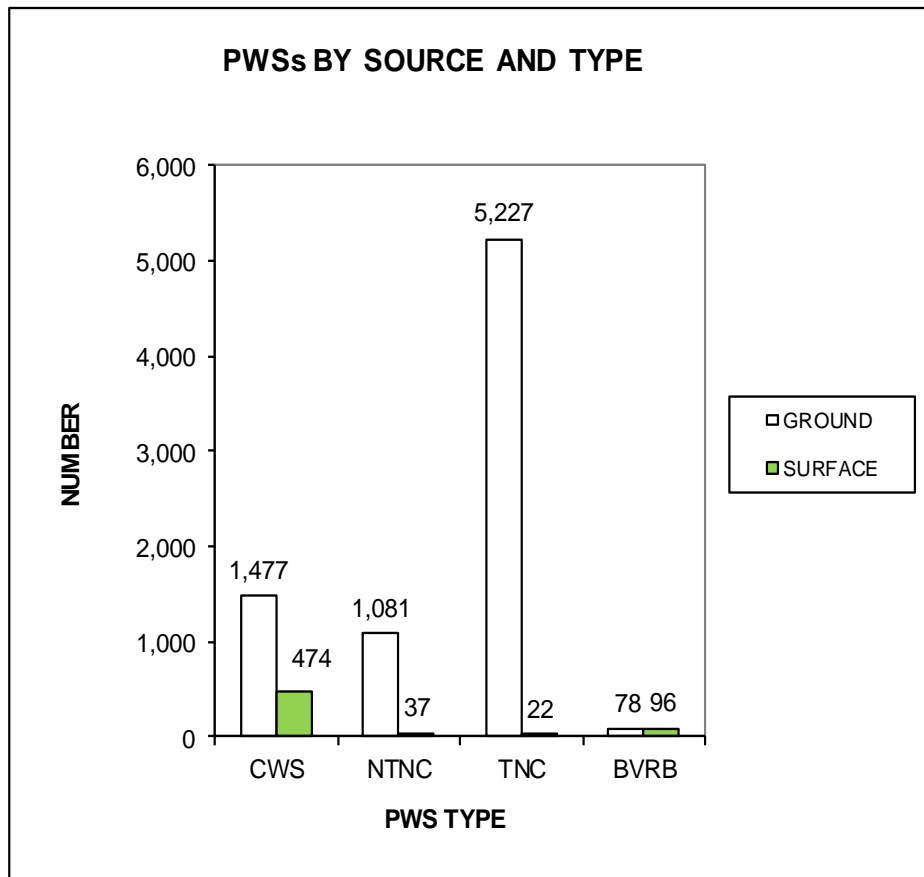
	NUMBER OF PWSs			
	CWS	NTNC	TNC	BVRB
<b>SMALL</b>	1,619	1,098	5,248	122
<b>MEDIUM</b>	298	20	1	52
<b>LARGE</b>	34	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,951	1,118	5,249	174

	POPULATION SERVED			
	CWS	NTNC	TNC	BVRB
<b>SMALL</b>	951,106	376,935	720,627	13,674
<b>MEDIUM</b>	3,862,214	135,130	4,000	232,000
<b>LARGE</b>	6,624,426	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,437,746	512,065	724,627	245,674



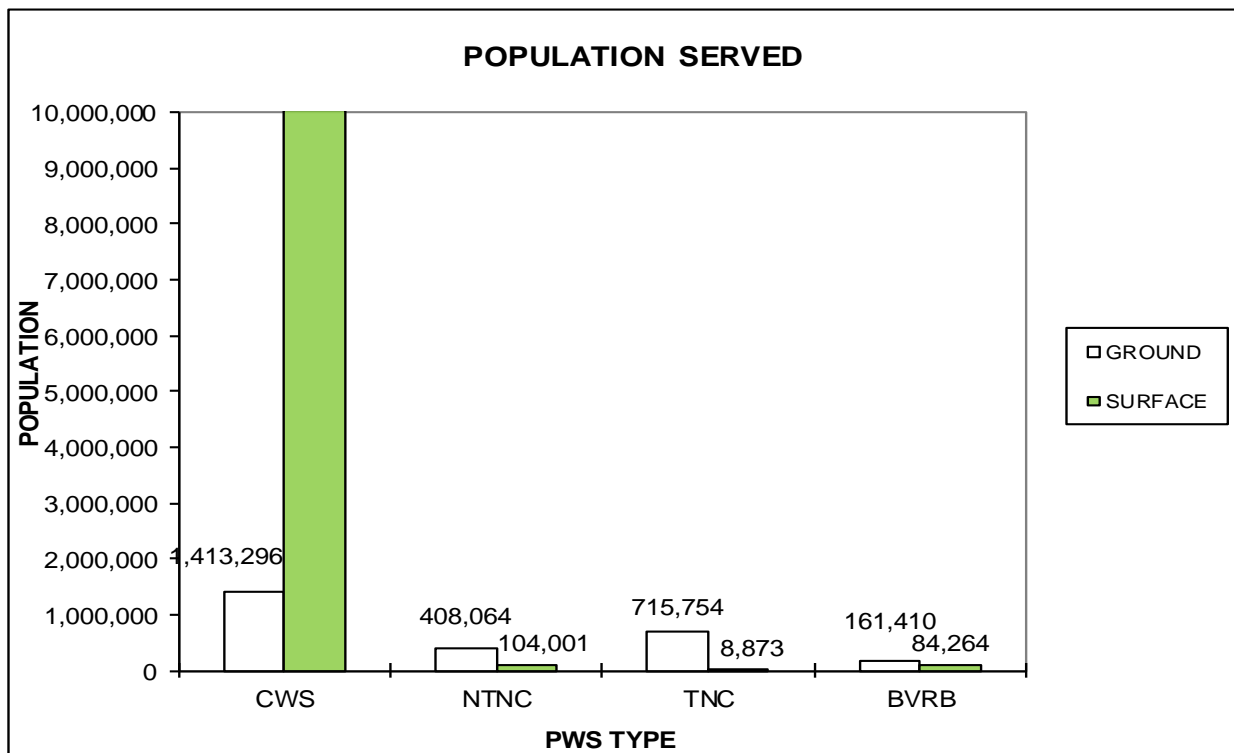
**Figure 3. PWSs by Source and System Type**

<b>PWSs BY SOURCE AND SYSTEM TYPE</b>										
	<b>CWS</b>		<b>NTNC</b>		<b>TNC</b>		<b>BVRB</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
<b>GROUND</b>	1,477	75.7%	1,081	96.7%	5,227	99.6%	78	44.8%	7,863	92.6%
<b>SURFACE</b>	474	24.3%	37	3.3%	22	0.4%	96	55.2%	629	7.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,951	100.0%	1,118	100.0%	5,249	100.0%	174	100.0%	8,492	100.0%



**Figure 4. Population Served by Source Type**

<b>POPULATION SERVED BY SOURCE AND SYSTEM TYPE</b>										
	<b>CWS</b>		<b>NTNC</b>		<b>TNC</b>		<b>BVRB</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	
	<b>POPL SERVED</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>POPL SERVED</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>POPL SERVED</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>POPL SERVED</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>POPL SERVED</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>GROUND</b>	1,413,296	12.4%	408,064	79.7%	715,754	98.8%	161,410	65.7%	2,698,524	20.9%
<b>SURFACE</b>	10,024,450	87.6%	104,001	20.3%	8,873	1.2%	84,264	34.3%	10,221,588	79.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,437,746	100.0%	512,065	100.0%	724,627	100.0%	245,674	100.0%	12,920,112	100.0%



**Summary of Violations**

**Definitions** The following definitions apply to the Summary of Violations table.

**Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR):** Community water systems must prepare annual water quality reports (CCRs or drinking water quality reports) for their customers. The first reports were due by October 1999. Subsequent reports are due each year by July 1. The reports tell where drinking water comes from, what has been detected in the water, and how consumers can help protect their source of water. Violations associated with CCRs are for late or missing reports, incomplete reports and missing certification forms. [40 CFR 141.151]

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

**Ground Water Rule (GWR):** The GWR provides increased protection against microbial pathogens, specifically viral and bacterial pathogens, in public water systems that use ground water sources. The goal of the GWR is to identify and target ground water systems that are susceptible to fecal contamination because such contamination is the likely source of viral and bacterial pathogens in drinking water supplies. [40 CFR 141.400]

**Inorganic Contaminants:** Non-carbon-based compounds such as metals, nitrates, and asbestos. These contaminants are naturally-occurring in some water, but can get into water through farming, chemical manufacturing, and other human activities. EPA has established MCLs for 16 inorganic contaminants [40 CFR 141.62].

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

*Consumer Tap Notice:* A violation for a system's failure to issue a notice about the results to each consumer whose tap is sampled for compliance monitoring.

*Initial lead and copper tap M/R:* A violation where a system did not meet initial lead and copper testing requirements, or failed to report the results of those tests to the State.

*Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap M/R:* A violation where a system did not meet follow-up or routine lead and copper tap testing requirements, or failed to report the results.

*Treatment installation:* Violations for a failure to install optimal corrosion control treatment system or source water treatment system which would reduce lead and copper levels in water at the tap. [One number is to be reported for the sum of violations in both categories].

*Lead service line replacement:* A violation for a system's failure to replace lead service lines on the schedule required by the regulation.

*Public education:* A violation where a system that exceeded the lead action level did not provide required public education about reducing or avoiding lead intake from water.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The maximum permissible level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are defined in milligrams per liter (parts per million) unless otherwise specified.

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

States must report monitoring violations that are significant as determined by the EPA Administrator in consultation with the States. For purposes of this report, significant monitoring violations are major violations and they occur when no samples are taken or no results are reported during a compliance period. A

major monitoring violation for the surface water treatment rule occurs when at least 10% of the required samples are not taken or results are not reported during the compliance period.

**Organic Contaminants:** Carbon-based compounds, such as industrial solvents and pesticides. These contaminants generally get into water through runoff from cropland or discharge from factories. EPA has set legal limits on 53 organic contaminants that are to be reported [40 CFR 141.61].

**Public Notification Rule:** The PN Rule establishes criteria under which public water systems must issue notification to all consumers about violations that have occurred. The rule specifies specific content and delivery requirements and deadlines. PN violations occur when the public water system fails to issue a notice, the notice is incomplete or the certification that the notice was delivered is not submitted.

**Radionuclides:** Radioactive particles which can occur naturally in water or result from human activity. EPA has set legal limits on five radionuclides: gross alpha, radium-226, radium-228, uranium and beta particle/photon radioactivity [40 CFR 141].

Violations for these contaminants are to be reported using the following four categories:

*Gross alpha:* A running annual average value for alpha radiation above MCL of 15 picocuries/liter. Gross alpha includes radium-226 but excludes radon and uranium.

*Combined radium-226 and radium-228:* A running annual average value for combined radium from these two isotopes above MCL of 5 pCi/L.

*Uranium:* A running annual average value for alpha radiation above MCL of 30 ug/L.

*Gross beta:* A running annual average value for beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides above 4 millirem/year.

**Reporting Interval:** Annual Compliance Reports are to be submitted to EPA by July 1 for the preceding calendar year.

**Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectants/ Disinfection Byproducts Rules (DBPR):** The Stage 1 and Stage 2 DBPRs apply to community water systems and non-transient non-community systems that add a chemical disinfectant or oxidant to the drinking water during any part of the treatment process. Violations of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 DBPRs are reported for the following categories: M/R, MCL and MRDL.

**Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR):** The SWTR establishes criteria under which water systems supplied by surface-water sources, or ground-water sources under the direct influence of surface water, must filter and disinfect their water [40 CFR 141, Subpart H]. The rule was amended in 2001 to include the Interim Enhanced SWTR requirements for surface water and GUDI systems serving at least 10,000 people. The rule was further amended in 2002 to include the Long Term 1 Enhanced SWTR requirements for surface water and GUDI systems serving less than 10,000 people. The rule was further amended in 2006 to include the Long Term 2 Enhanced SWTR requirements to increase the public's protection from diseases associated with *Cryptosporidium* and other disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water. Violations of the SWTR (labeled "Filter Rule" in Figures 10, 15, and 16) are to be reported for the following four categories:

*Monitoring, routine/repeat (for filtered systems):* A violation for a system's failure to carry out required tests, or to report the results of those tests.

*Treatment techniques (for filtered systems):* A violation for a system's failure to properly treat its water.



*Monitoring, routine/repeat (for unfiltered systems):* A violation for a system's failure to carry out required water tests, or to report the results of those tests.

*Failure to filter (for unfiltered systems):* A violation for a system's failure to properly treat its water. Data for this violation code will be supplied to the States by EPA.

**Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):** The federal RTCR took effect April 1, 2016 replacing TCR. The RTCR establishes regulations for microbiological contaminants in drinking water. These contaminants can cause short-term health problems. If no samples are collected during the one-month compliance period, a significant monitoring violation occurs.

**Acute MCL violation:** A violation where the system found *E. coli*, potentially harmful bacteria, in its water, thereby violating the rule.

**Major routine and follow-up monitoring:** A violation where a system did not perform any monitoring. [One number is to be reported for the sum of violations in these two categories.]

**RTCR Treatment Technique:** RTCR added treatment technique requirements. Systems that fail to conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment within 30 days of triggering the assessment or fail to take corrective action for sanitary defects identified during an assessment incur a treatment technique violation. In addition, RTCR added a treatment technique for seasonal systems. Seasonal systems that fail to complete a start-up procedure including coliform monitoring prior to opening for the season incur a violation.

**Treatment Techniques (TT):** A water treatment process that EPA requires instead of an MCL for contaminants that laboratories cannot adequately measure. Failure to meet other operational and system requirements under the SWTRs and LCR have also been included in this category of violation for purposes of this report.

**Unfiltered Systems:** Water systems that do not need to filter their water before disinfecting it because the source is very clean [40 CFR, Subpart H]. Pennsylvania requires all water systems with surface water sources to install filtration.

**Violation:** A failure to meet any state or federal drinking water regulation.

**Figure 5.**

**Pennsylvania—SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS  
MCL and Significant Monitoring/Reporting  
Annual Compliance Report -- January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019**

	MCL (mg/L)	MCL Violations		Significant Monitoring/Reporting Violations	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
<b>ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	0	0	162	118
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	0	0	162	118
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	0	0	162	118
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	0	0	162	118
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0	0	162	118
1,2 Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	0	0	170	125
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	0	0	163	119
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3X10 <sup>-8</sup>	0	0	252	155
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	0	0	164	123
2,4-D	0.07	0	0	159	121
Alachlor (Lasso)	0.002	0	0	165	125
Atrazine	0.003	0	0	169	130
Benzene	0.005	2	1	164	119
Benzo (A) Pyrene	0.0002	0	0	168	125
BHC-gamma (Lindane)	0.0002	0	0	159	119
Carbofuran	0.04	0	0	167	126
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.005	0	0	162	118
Chlordane	0.002	0	0	160	120
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	0	0	162	118
Dalapon	0.2	0	0	166	125
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate	0.4	0	0	166	124
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	0.006	4	4	200	148
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	0.005	0	0	162	118
Dinoseb	0.007	0	0	168	124
Diquat	0.02	0	0	147	106
Endothall	0.1	0	0	155	113
Endrin	0.002	0	0	163	121
Ethylbenzene	0.7	0	0	162	118
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	0.00005	0	0	170	125
Glyphosate	0.7	0	0	158	121
Heptachlor	0.0004	0	0	168	124
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0002	0	0	166	123
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	0.001	0	0	166	123

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	MCL (mg/L)	MCL Violations		Significant Monitoring/Reporting Violations	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	0	0	164	122
Methoxychlor	0.04	0	0	159	120
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene)	0.1	0	0	162	118
o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0	0	162	118
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	0	0	171	128
p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0	0	162	118
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	0	0	164	121
Picloram	0.5	0	0	168	123
Simazine	0.004	0	0	164	125
Styrene	0.1	0	0	162	118
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	0	0	162	118
Toluene	1	0	0	162	118
Total Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBS)	0.0005	0	0	244	163
Toxaphene	0.003	0	0	166	122
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	0	0	162	118
Trichloroethylene	0.005	0	0	162	118
Vinyl Chloride	0.002	0	0	0	0
Xylenes, Total	10	0	0	166	120
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>6860</b>	<b>6389</b>
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>					
Antimony, Total	0.006	0	0	13	12
Arsenic	0.010	13	7	21	18
Asbestos	7	0	0	22	17
Barium	2	5	2	14	13
Beryllium, Total	0.004	0	0	14	13
Cadmium	0.005	4	1	12	11
Chromium	0.1	0	0	13	12
Cyanide	0.2	0	0	15	13
Fluoride	2	0	0	14	13
Mercury	0.002	0	0	15	12
Nickel	0.1	0	0	12	11
Nitrate	10 (as Nitrogen)	66	34	535	447
Nitrite	1 (as Nitrogen)	0	0	534	449
Selenium	0.05	0	0	14	13
Thallium, Total	0.002	0	0	12	11
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>484</b>

	MCL (mg/L)	MCL Violations		Significant Monitoring/Reporting Violations	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
<b>RADIONUCLIDE CONTAMINANTS</b>					
Radium 226	-----	0	0	37	33
Radium 228	-----	0	0	38	34
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	5 pCi/L	3	2	0	0
Combined Uranium	30 µg/L	0	0	45	40
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	15 pCi/L	1	1	28	24
Gross Beta & Photo Emitters	4 mrem/yr	0	0	0	0
38-Strontium-90	8 pCi/L	0	0	0	0
Tritium	20,000 pCi/L	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>TOTAL CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9781</b>	<b>801</b>

Figure 6A.

**Pennsylvania—SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS**  
**Revised Total Coliform Rule**  
**MCL, MR and Treatment Techniques (TT) Violations**  
**Annual Compliance Report -- January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019**

Revised Total Coliform Rule	MCL Violations		Monitoring/Reporting Violations		Treatment Technique Violations	
	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
	<b>78</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2433</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>421</b>

**Figure 6B.**

**Pennsylvania—SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS  
Surface Water Treatment/IESWTR/LT2SWTR and Lead and Copper Rules  
Treatment Techniques (TT) and Significant Monitoring/Reporting  
Annual Compliance Report -- January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019**

	Treatment Technique Violations		Significant Monitoring/Reporting Violations	
	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
<b>SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE/IESWTR/LT2SWTR</b>				
<b>Filtered systems</b>				
Monitoring, routine/repeat			495	136
Treatment techniques	24	15		
<b>Unfiltered systems</b>				
Monitoring, routine/repeat			18	13
Treatment techniques	0	0		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>LEAD AND COPPER RULE</b>				
Initial lead and copper tap M/R			22	20
Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap M/R			220	217
Treatment installation/technique	30	30		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>237</b>

**Figure 6C.**

**Pennsylvania—SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS  
Ground Water Rule  
Treatment Techniques (TT) and Significant Monitoring/Reporting  
Annual Compliance Report -- January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019**

	Treatment Technique Violations		Significant Monitoring/Reporting Violations	
	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
<b>GROUNDWATER RULE</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>271</b>

**Figure 6D.**

**Pennsylvania—SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS  
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts  
MCL, MRDL, TT and Significant Monitoring/Reporting  
Annual Compliance Report -- January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019**

	MCL (mg/L)	Type	MCL, MRDL and TT Violations		Significant Monitoring/Reporting Violations	
			Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
<b>DISINFECTANTS/ DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Bromate	0.01	MCL	0	0	62	23
Chloramine	4.0	TT	0	0	0	0
Chlorine	4.0	TT	13	10	535	255
Chlorine Dioxide	0.8	MCL	0	0	7	4
Chlorite	1.0	MCL	0	0	8	5
Total Alkalinity		TT	0	0	39	24
Total Organic Carbon		TT	5	5	45	27
Haloacetic Acids (Five)	0.06	MCL	83	27	205	193
Trihalomethanes	0.08	MCL	37	13	192	182
<b>Subtotal</b>		MCL	<b>120</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>486</b>
		TT	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>		

**Figure 7.**

**Pennsylvania—SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS  
MCL, MRDL, Treatment Technique, PN, and Significant Monitoring/Reporting  
Annual Compliance Report -- January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019**

<b>Number of Violations</b>	<b>Number of Systems</b>
<b>21162</b>	<b>3143</b>

**NOTE: Includes 123 consumer confidence reporting violations involving 122 community water systems and 2,661 Public Notification violations.**

## Violations Summary by Violation Type and PWS Type and Size

Figure 8.

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
NUMBER OF VALID VIOLATIONS  
REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM**

	M/R	MCL	PN
<b>SMALL</b>	206	3	106
<b>MEDIUM</b>	24	1	11
<b>LARGE</b>	5	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	235	4	117

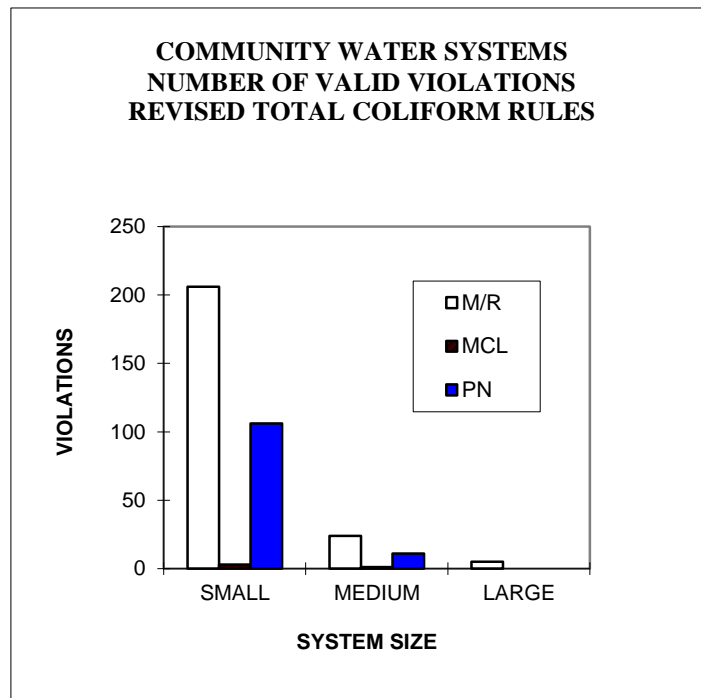
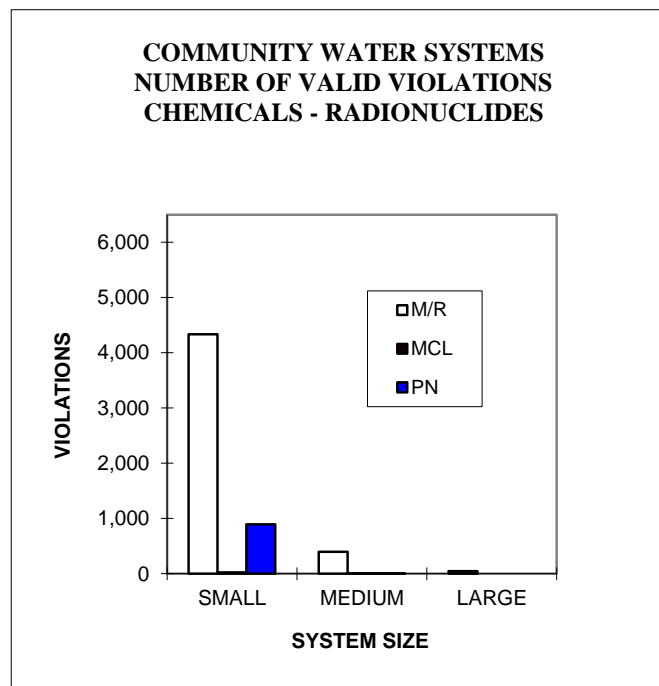


Figure 9.

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
NUMBER OF VALID VIOLATIONS  
CHEMICALS - RADIONUCLIDES**

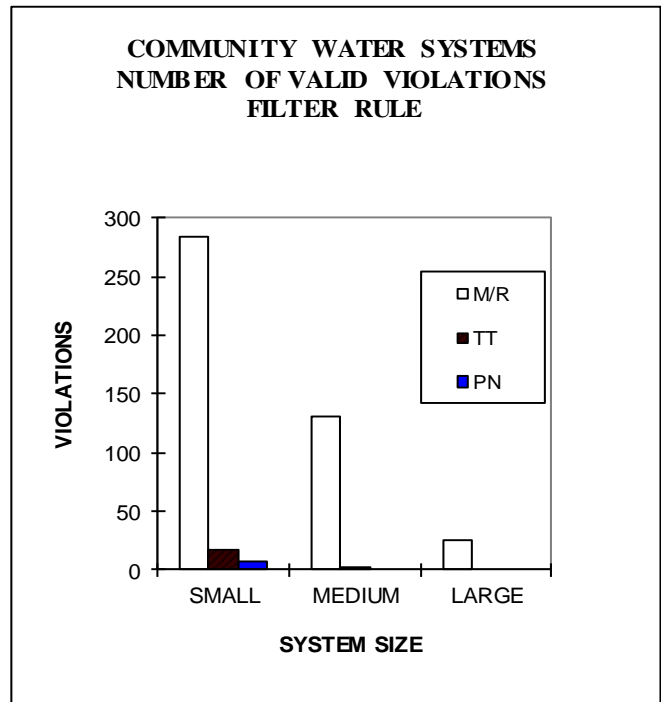
	M/R	MCL	PN
<b>SMALL</b>	4,337	24	896
<b>MEDIUM</b>	397	1	2
<b>LARGE</b>	45	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,779	25	898



**Figure 10.**

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
NUMBER OF VALID VIOLATIONS  
FILTER RULE**

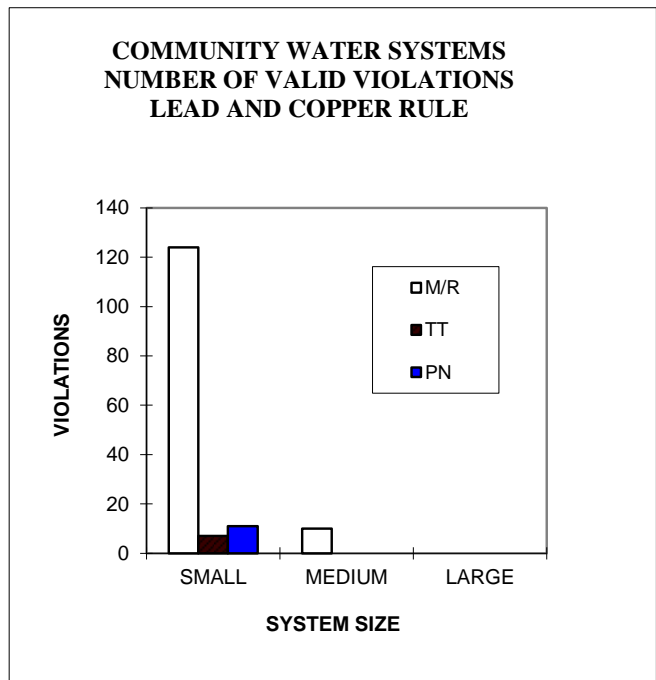
	M/R	TT	PN
<b>SMALL</b>	284	17	7
<b>MEDIUM</b>	130	2	0
<b>LARGE</b>	25	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	439	19	7



**Figure 11.**

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
NUMBER OF VALID VIOLATIONS  
LEAD AND COPPER RULE**

	M/R	TT	PN
<b>SMALL</b>	124	7	11
<b>MEDIUM</b>	10	0	0
<b>LARGE</b>	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	134	7	11





**Figure 12.**

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
NUMBER OF VALID VIOLATIONS  
GROUND WATER RULE**

	M/R	TT	PN
<b>SMALL</b>	475	190	233
<b>MEDIUM</b>	43	19	5
<b>LARGE</b>	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	519	209	238

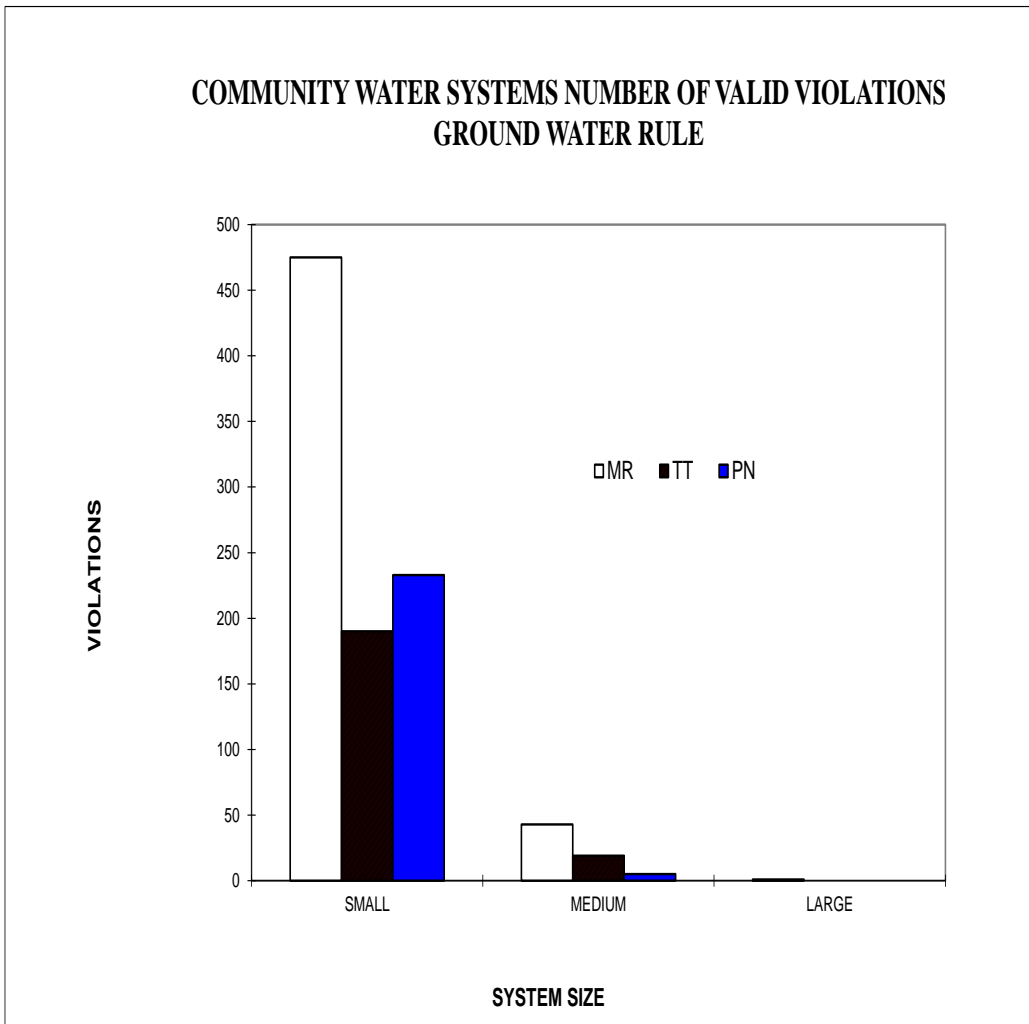
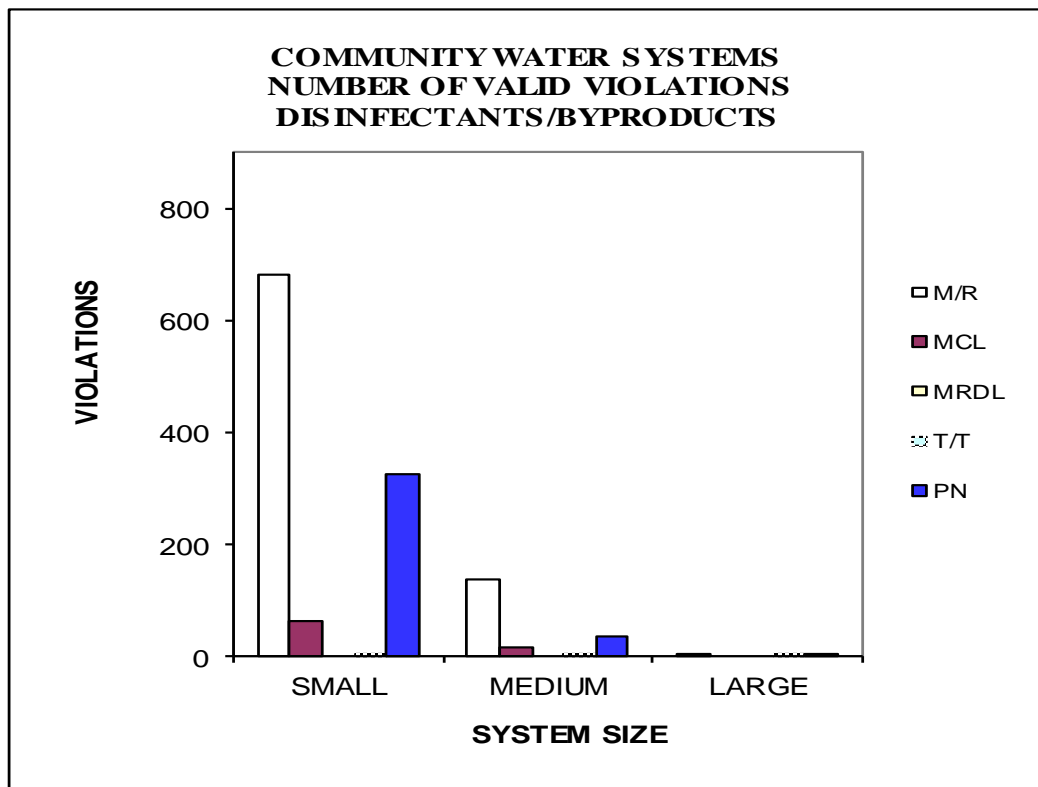


Figure 13.

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
NUMBER OF VALID VIOLATIONS  
DISINFECTANTS/BYPRODUCTS**

	M/R	MCL	MRDL	T/T	PN
<b>SMALL</b>	681	63	0	2	326
<b>MEDIUM</b>	138	18	0	2	37
<b>LARGE</b>	6	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	825	81	0	5	364

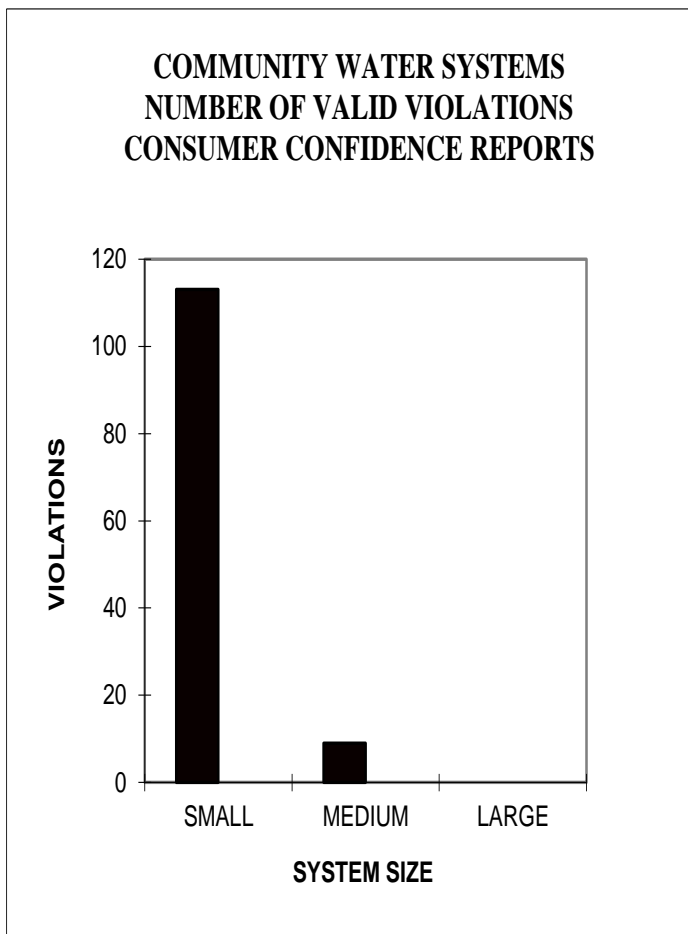


**Figure 14.**

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
NUMBER OF VALID VIOLATIONS  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS**

	M/R
SMALL	113
MEDIUM	9
LARGE	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122</b>

Violations for missing reports.



**Figure 15.**

**NONTRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
NUMBER OF VALID VIOLATIONS**

	<b>M/R</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>TT</b>	<b>PN</b>
<b>RTCR</b>	187	5	0	32	105
<b>CHEM/RAD</b>	2,704	26	0	0	267
<b>GWR</b>	8	0	0	7	13
<b>FILTER</b>	17	0	0	2	0
<b>LCR</b>	108	0	0	23	23
<b>DBPR</b>	212	39	0	0	124
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>532</b>

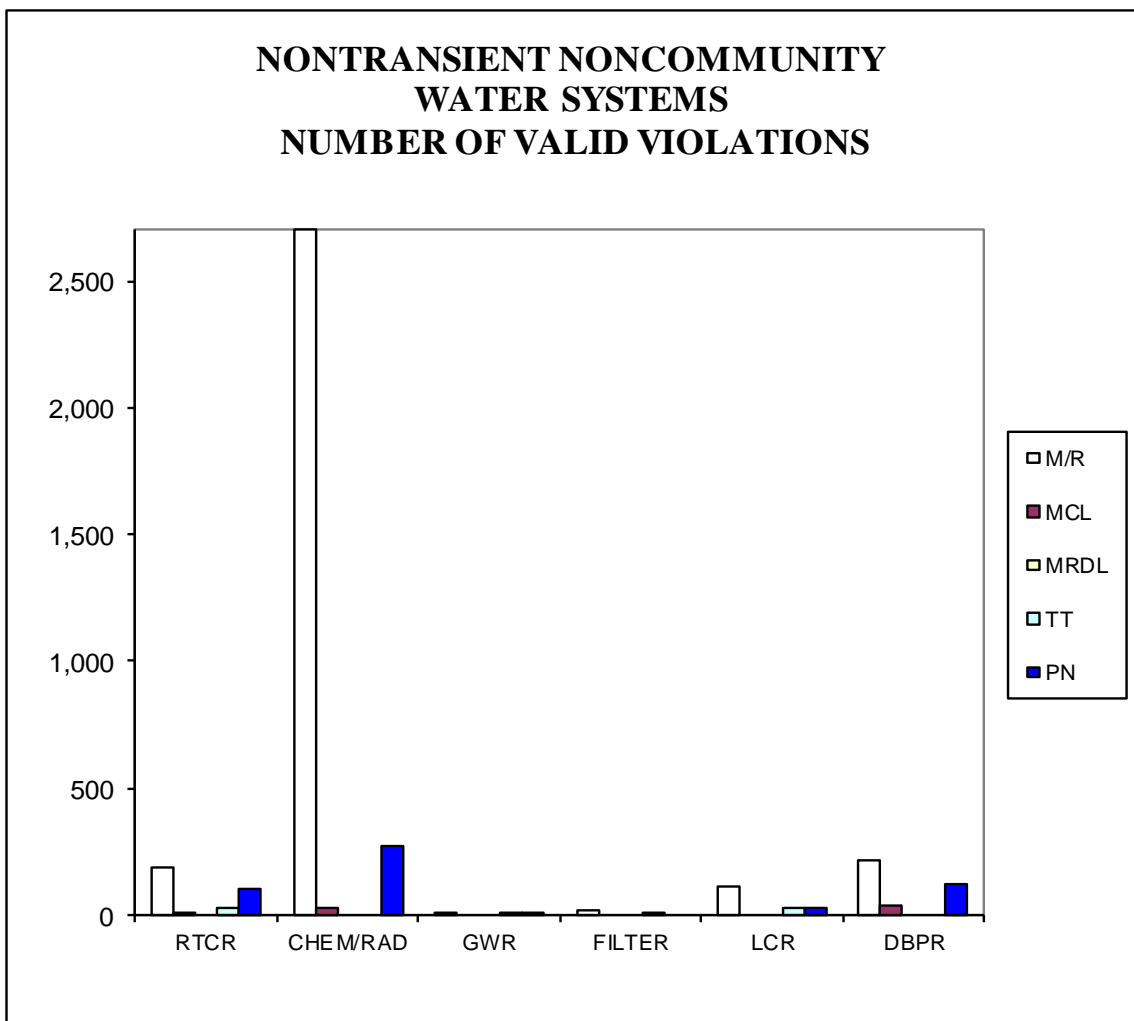


Figure 16.

**TRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
NUMBER OF VALID VIOLATIONS**

	<b>M/R</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>TT</b>	<b>PN</b>
<b>RTCR</b>	1,735	69	0	513	1,709
<b>CHEM/RAD</b>	731	47	0	0	221
<b>GWR</b>	102	0	0	30	127
<b>FILTER</b>	53	0	0	2	1
<b>LCR</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DBPR</b>	0	3	0	0	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,621	119	0	545	2,065

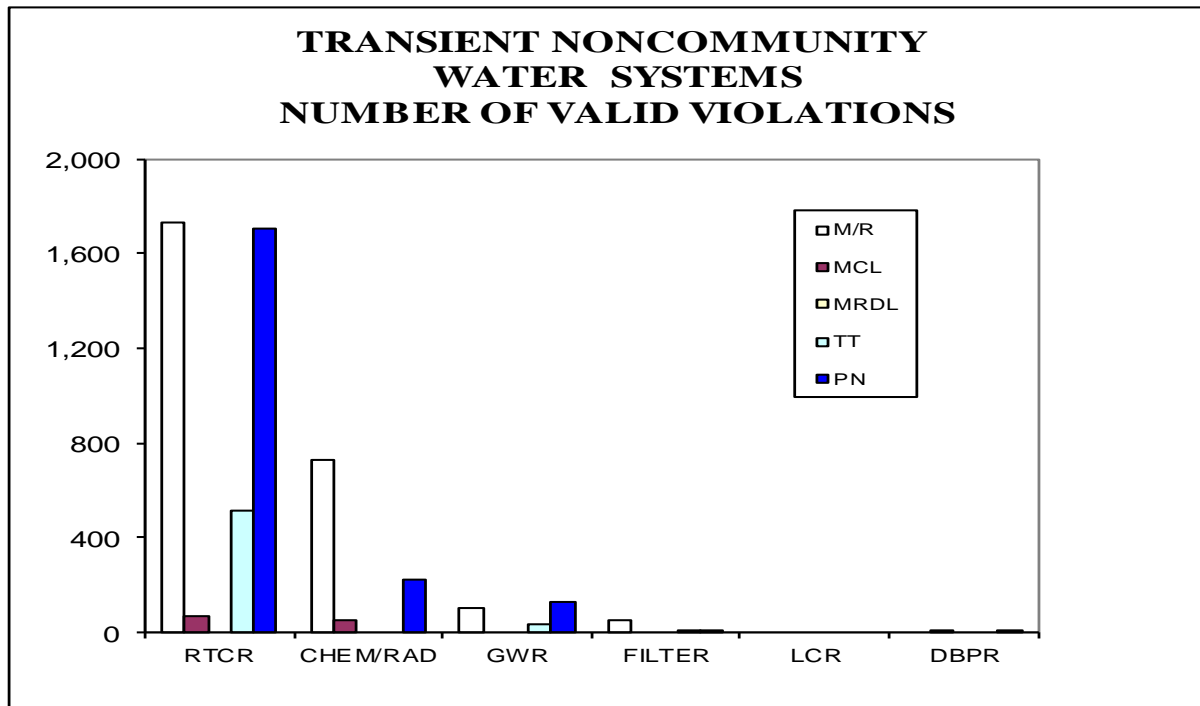
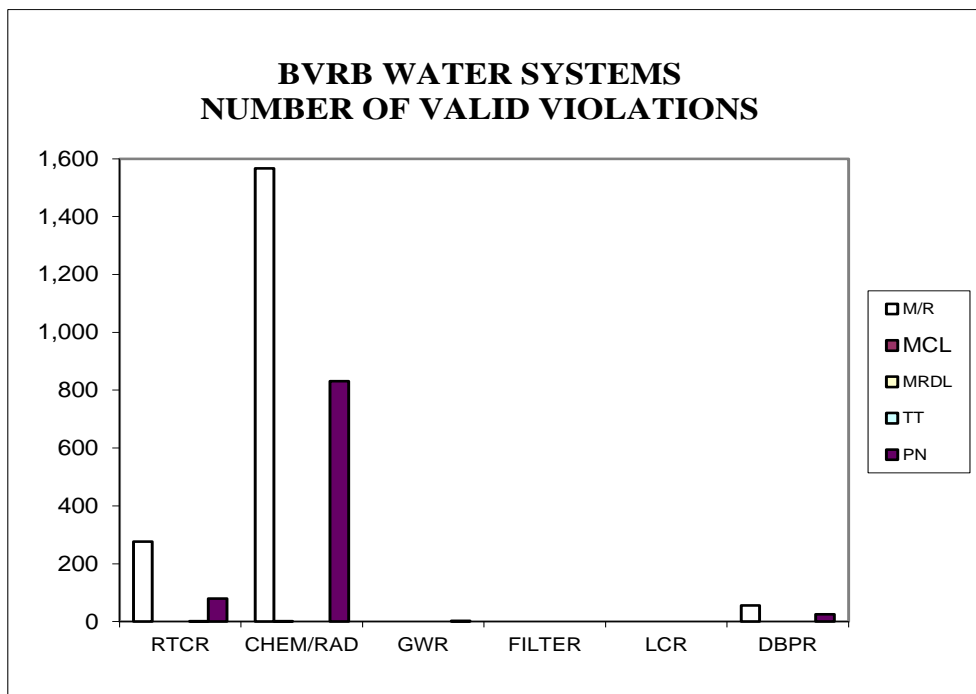


Figure 17.

**BOTTLED, VENDED, RETAIL, & BULK (BVRB) WATER SYSTEMS  
NUMBER OF VALID VIOLATIONS**

	<b>M/R</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>TT</b>	<b>PN</b>
<b>RTCR</b>	276	0	0	1	80
<b>CHEM/RAD</b>	1,567	1	0	0	831
<b>GWR</b>	0	0	0	0	3
<b>FILTER</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LCR</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DBPR</b>	56	0	0	0	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>939</b>

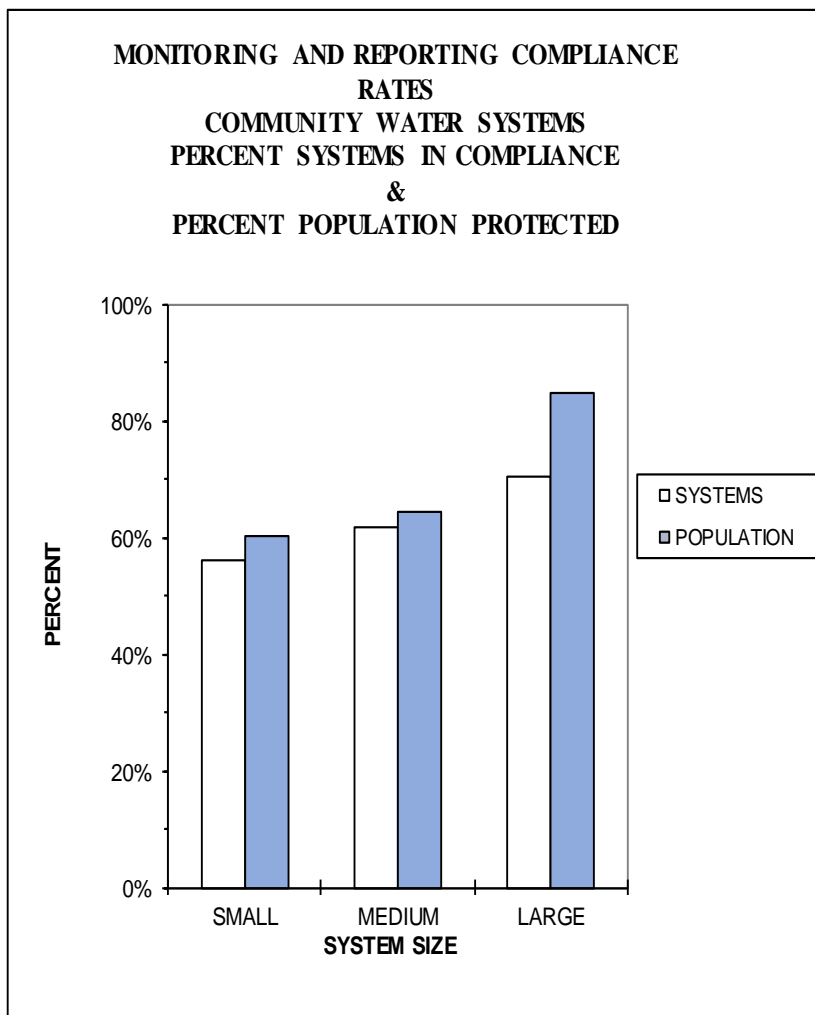


**Compliance Rates**

A public water system is counted as being in compliance if there were no violations during the year. A public water system is counted as out of compliance if there was any time period within the year when there was an outstanding violation. Being counted as out of compliance does not imply that the violation spanned the entire year.

**Figure 18.**

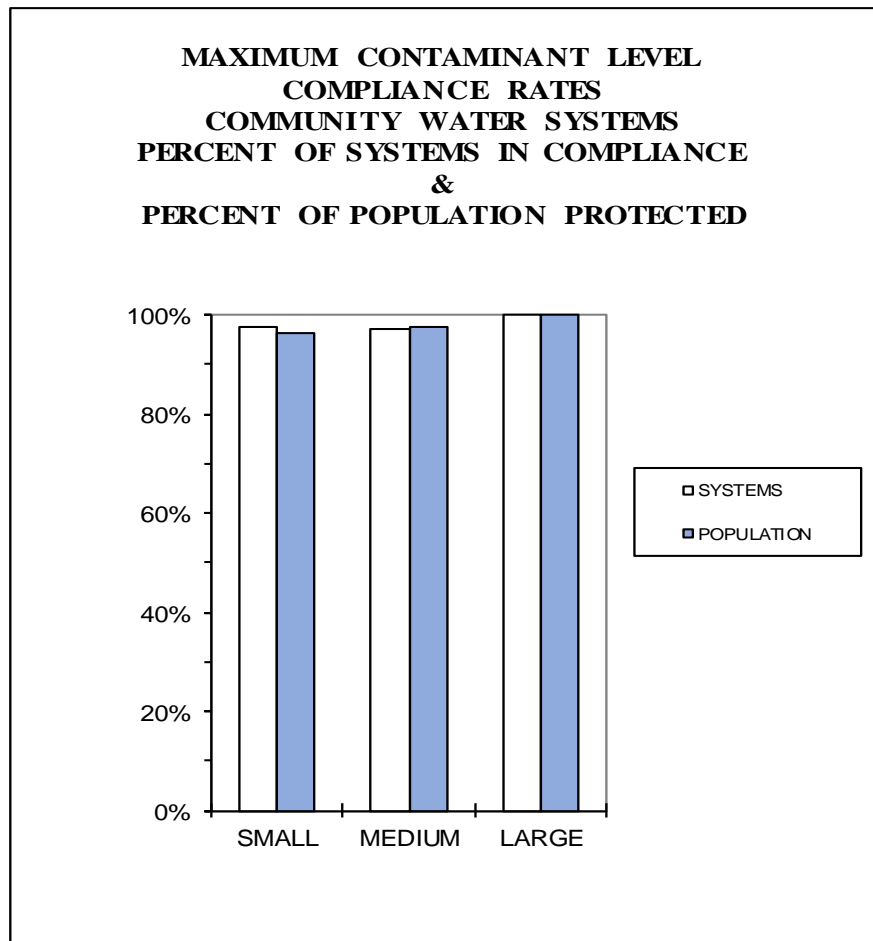
	<b>SYSTEMS</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
<b>SMALL</b>	56.2%	60.3%
<b>MEDIUM</b>	61.7%	64.3%
<b>LARGE</b>	70.6%	84.7%



**Figure 19.**

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE  
FOR MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS**

	<b>SYSTEMS</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
<b>SMALL</b>	97.7%	96.3%
<b>MEDIUM</b>	97.3%	97.4%
<b>LARGE</b>	100.0%	100.0%





**Figure 20.**

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE  
TREATMENT TECHNIQUES**

	<b>SYSTEMS</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
<b>SMALL</b>	92.7%	93.5%
<b>MEDIUM</b>	94.3%	94.7%
<b>LARGE</b>	97.1%	97.7%

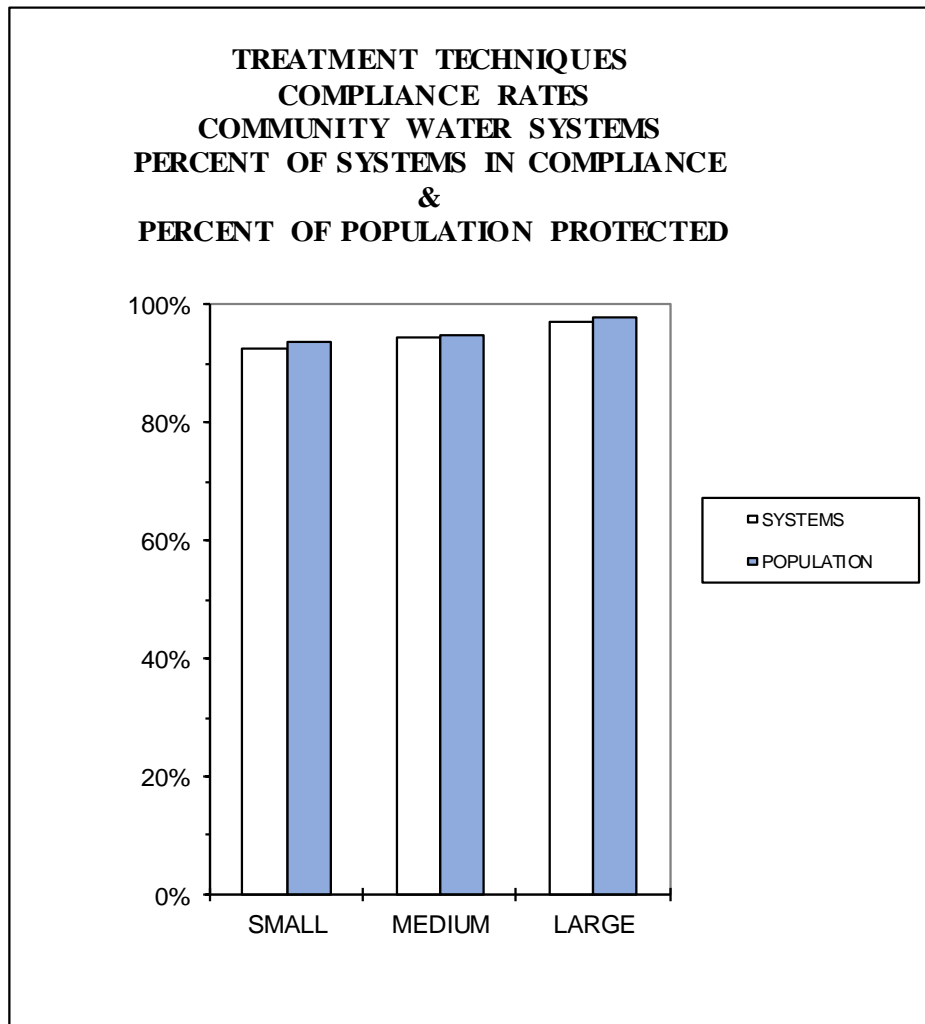
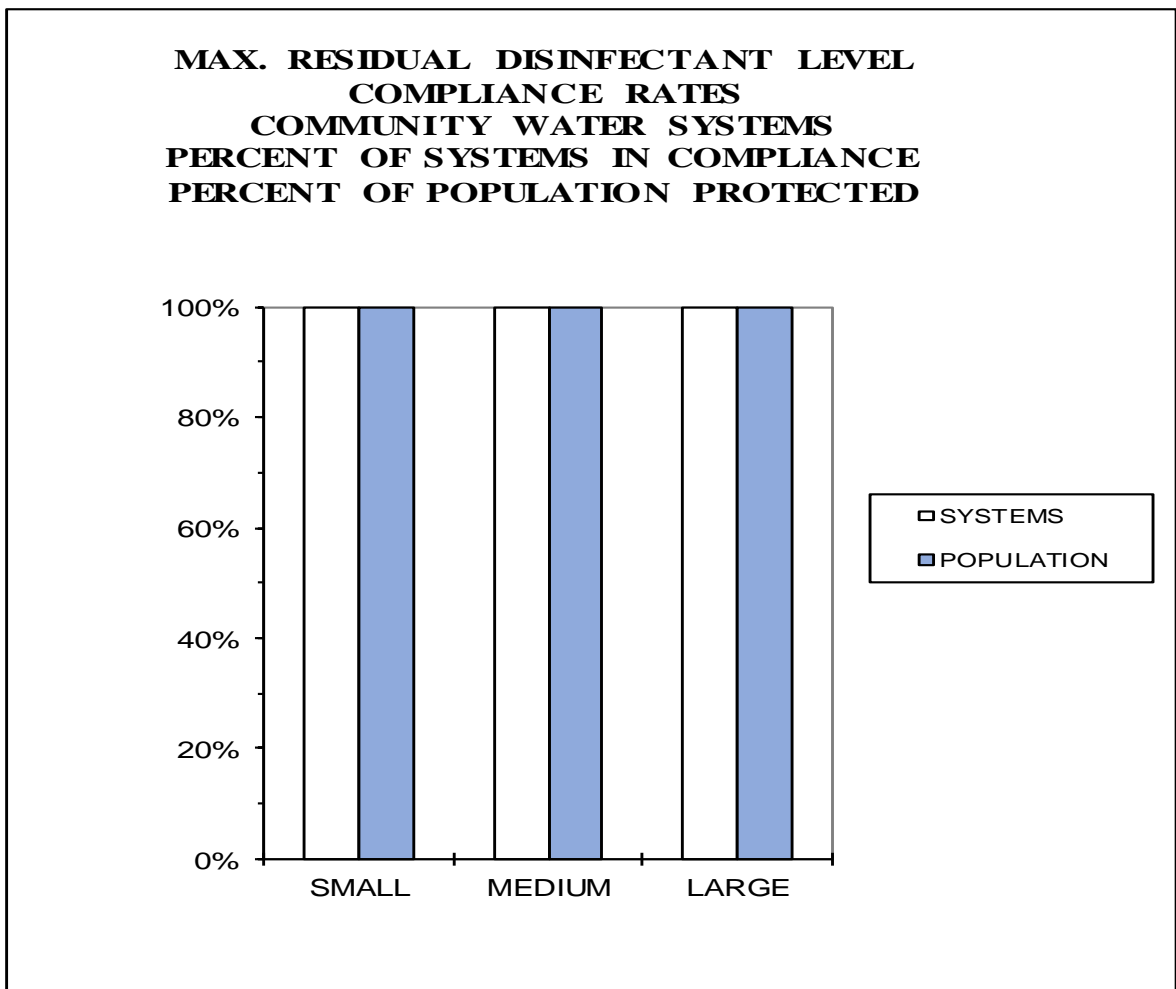


Figure 21.

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE  
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVELS**

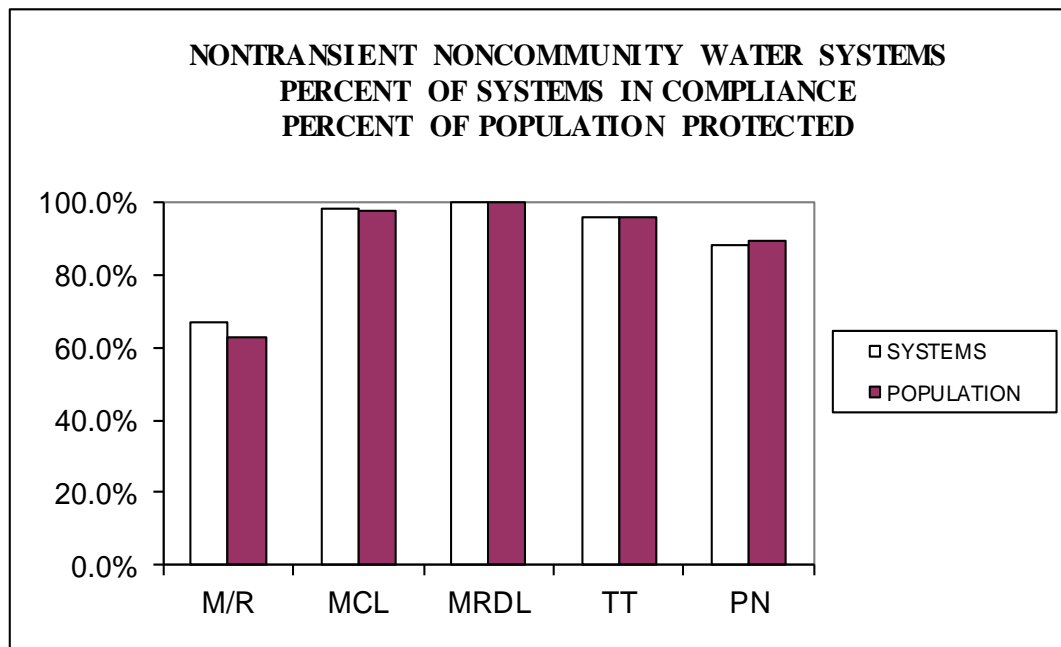
	<b>SYSTEMS</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
<b>SMALL</b>	100.0%	100.0%
<b>MEDIUM</b>	100.0%	100.0%
<b>LARGE</b>	100.0%	100.0%



**Figure 22.**

**NONTRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE**

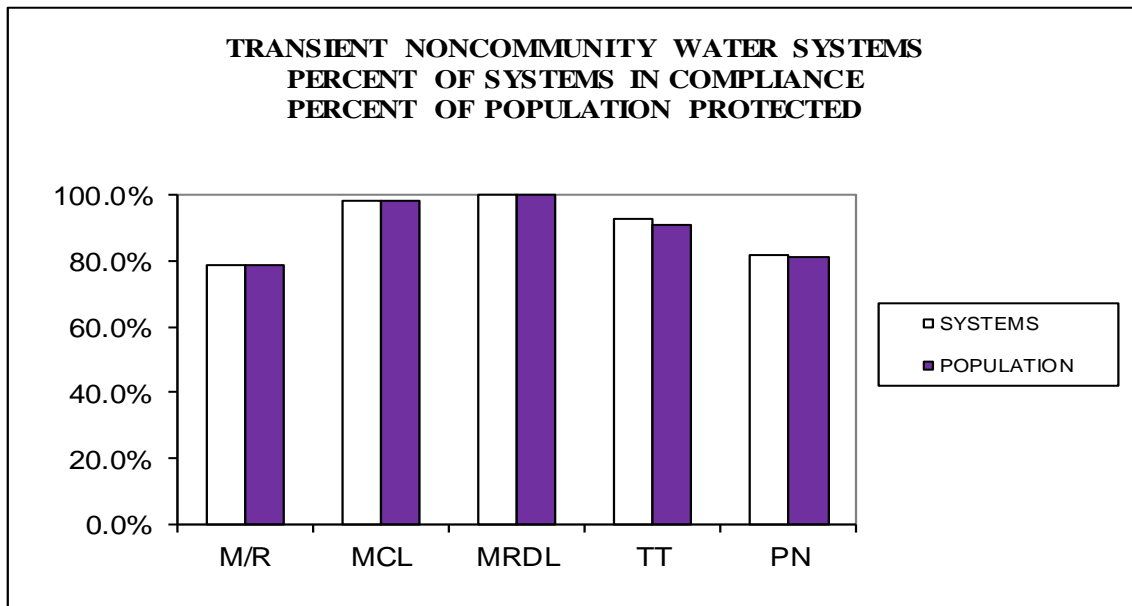
	<b>SYSTEMS</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
<b>M/R</b>	66.7%	62.8%
<b>MCL</b>	98.1%	97.9%
<b>MRDL</b>	100.0%	100.0%
<b>TT</b>	95.8%	95.8%
<b>PN</b>	88.1%	89.6%



**Figure 23.**

**TRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS  
PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE**

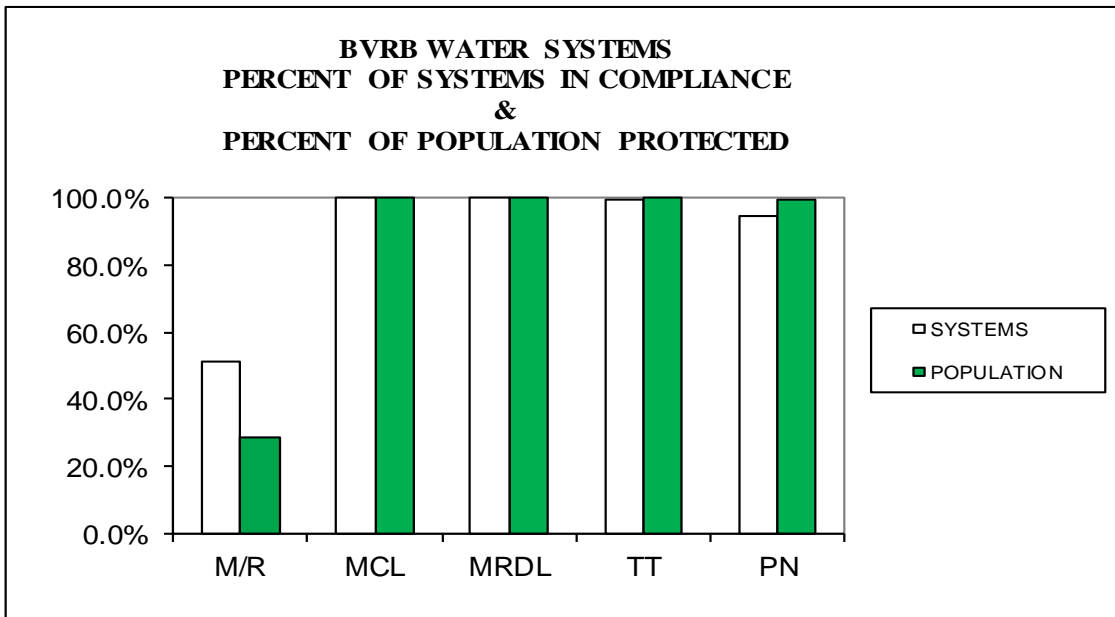
	<b>SYSTEMS</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
<b>M/R</b>	79.0%	78.5%
<b>MCL</b>	98.5%	98.5%
<b>MRDL</b>	100.0%	100.0%
<b>TT</b>	92.6%	91.1%
<b>PN</b>	82.0%	81.5%



**Figure 24.**

**BVRB WATER SYSTEMS  
PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE**

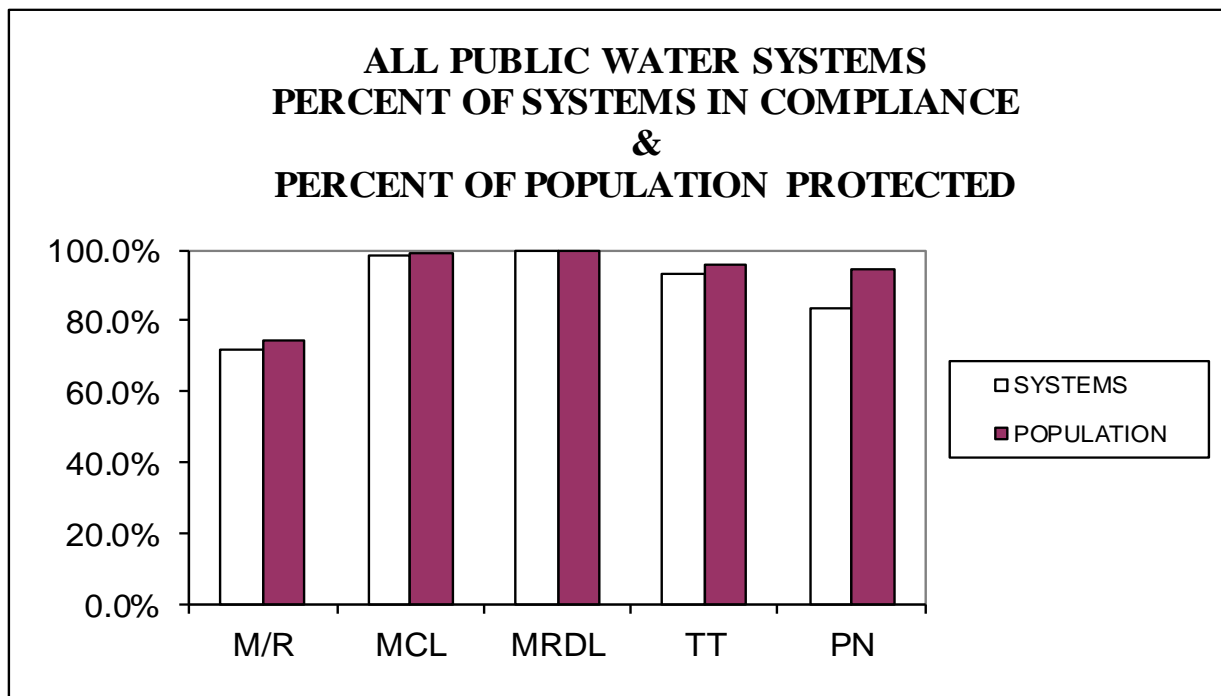
	<b>SYSTEMS</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
<b>M/R</b>	51.2%	28.8%
<b>MCL</b>	100.0%	100.0%
<b>MRDL</b>	100.0%	100.0%
<b>TT</b>	99.4%	100.0%
<b>PN</b>	94.6%	99.9%



**Figure 25.**

**ALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS  
PERCENT IN COMPLIANCE**

	<b>SYSTEMS</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>
<b>M/R</b>	71.7%	74.6%
<b>MCL</b>	98.3%	98.8%
<b>MRDL</b>	100.0%	100.0%
<b>TT</b>	93.3%	96.1%
<b>PN</b>	83.8%	94.3%

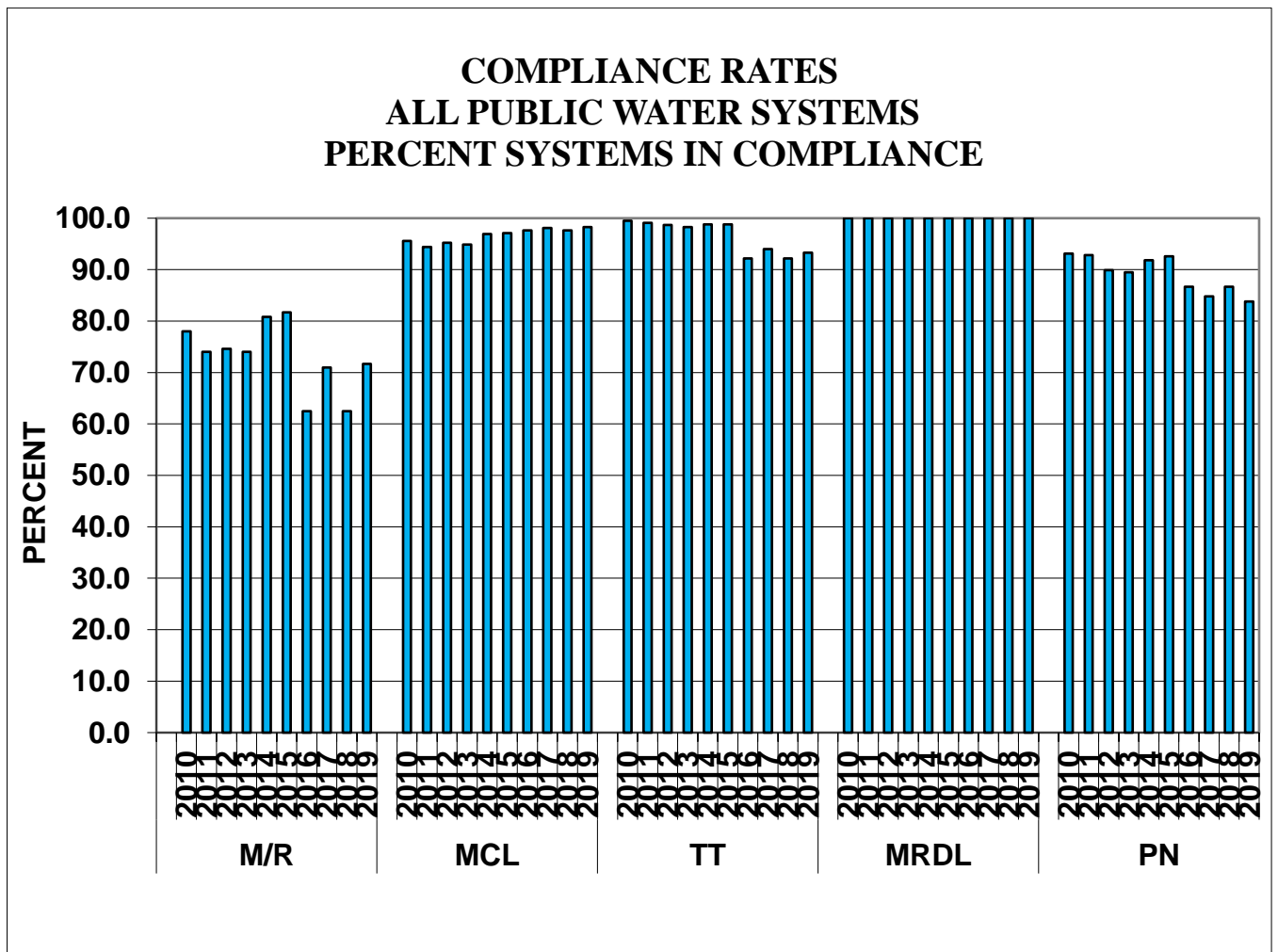


# 3. Discussion and Conclusions

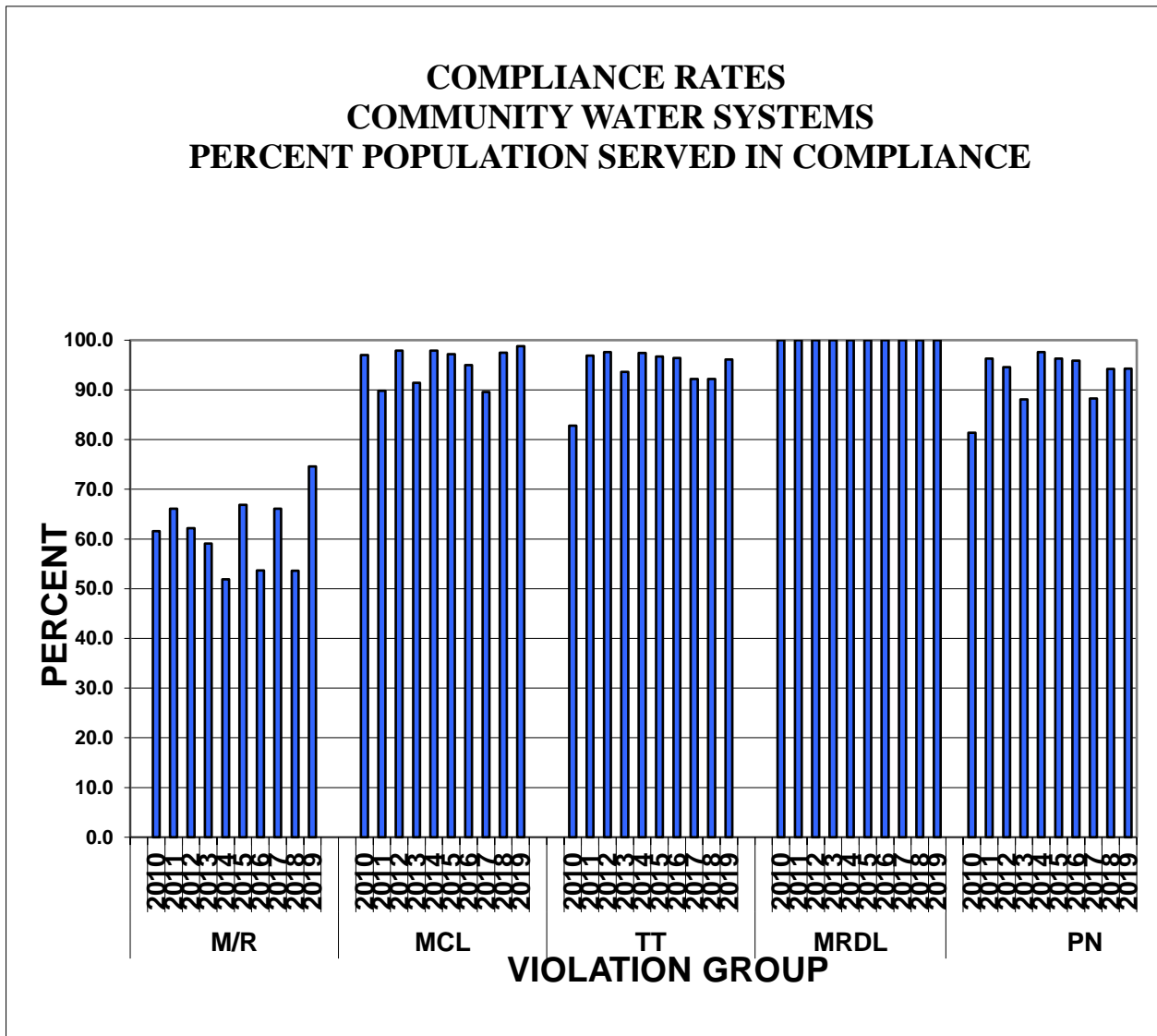
Since the Safe Drinking Water Act was reauthorized in 1996, federal and state regulations have undergone a rapid evolution, with 20 new regulations being promulgated. As a result, public health standards have become more protective. However, the cumulative effect of the new regulations has led to a steep learning curve and a severe shortfall in resources, and many water suppliers and state agencies are struggling to keep pace. Pennsylvania was able to address the shortfall in staffing levels with promulgation of the General Update and Fees Rule in 2018. As a result of new annual fees and increased permit fees, the Department was able to hire 33 additional staff. The hiring process and training of new staff continued throughout 2019.

In 2019, a large majority of Pennsylvanians received water from public water systems that reported no violations of health-based standards. The trend in compliance rates over the last twelve years indicates a consistently high compliance rate for health-based standards. The compliance rate for meeting all monitoring and reporting requirements was on the rise, following a low of 70% in 2004. However, in 2016, the compliance rate fell again due in part to the new RTCR. In 2019, 71.7% of all public water systems were in compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements, and 98% of all public water systems were in compliance with the health-based standards. Refer to Figure 26 and 27 for more details about compliance trends.

**Figure 26. Compliance Trends – Percent of All Public Water Systems in Compliance**



**Figure 27. Compliance Trends – Percent of Population Served by Community Water Systems in Compliance**



In 2019, public water systems continued to meet the challenges from existing regulations, while also complying with newer requirements for the Disinfection Requirements Rule (DRR) and the General Update and Fees Rule.

Water systems continued efforts to assess the potential threats to and protect their infrastructure from acts of terrorism in 2019. DEP implemented several outreach and training events to help water suppliers prevent attacks against their systems. Additionally, DEP maintains a rapid notification system in the event of planned or actual attacks against water systems.

In 2019, DEP staff remained active in numerous areas such as source water protection; training and technical assistance; compliance monitoring; surveillance and outreach. Other efforts, such as Filter Plant Performance Evaluations and the Partnership for Safe Water, were used to optimize the operation of filter plants to consistently and reliably remove disease-causing organisms. DEP continued to build on tools to address water system needs.



As compliance is a long-term effort, DEP staff members continue to work with each and every violator to address violations as they occur. In most instances, these efforts result in a voluntary return to compliance. However, when those efforts fail, progressive levels of compliance and enforcement are used.

DEP will continue to develop programs to assist water suppliers in protecting and managing their sources of supply; building technical, managerial, and financial capability; and training and certifying personnel responsible for the day-to-day operations of their drinking water systems. Congress enacted sweeping amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act that will lend considerable support to DEP's efforts. In addition to establishing a state revolving loan fund for water system improvements, Congress established technical and financial assistance programs to states and suppliers for source water protection, capacity development, and training and outreach activities. These tools will enable DEP to assist Pennsylvania's public water systems in delivering a safe and adequate supply of drinking water to their consumers.

### **Where To Go For Additional Information**

Copies of this report, an Appendix listing the public water systems having MCL, MRDL or treatment technique violations during 2019, and additional information about the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Program are available. Please contact DEP at:

Department of Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Safe Drinking Water  
P.O. Box 8467, 10<sup>th</sup> Floor RCSOB  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8467  
Phone: 717-772-4018

Web site: <https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/default.aspx>