

**PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS VIOLATION REPORT
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DRINKING WATER DIVISION
TABLE A**

CALENDAR YEAR 2002

| | MCL (mg/l) | MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS | | SIGNIFICANT MONITORING/REPORTING | |
|---|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF SYSTEMS WITH VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF SYSTEMS WITH VIOLATIONS |
| VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (VOCS) | | | | | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.007 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 26 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 27 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 0.005 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 0.005 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 0.005 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.07 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| Benzene | 0.005 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 0.005 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene | 0.07 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| Dichloromethane | 0.005 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| Monochlorobenzene | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| para-Dichlorobenzene | 0.075 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| Styrene | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 0.005 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| Toluene | 1 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| Trichloroethylene | 0.005 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 27 |
| Vinyl Chloride | 0.002 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| Xylenes (total) | 10 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 25 |
| SUBTOTAL | | 1 | 1 | 698 | 27 |

| | MCL (mg/l) | MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS | | SIGNIFICANT MONITORING/REPORTING | |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | | NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF SYSTEMS WITH VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF SYSTEMS WITH VIOLATIONS |
| SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (SOCS) | | | | | |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) | 0.0002 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) | 0.00000003 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| 2,4-D | 0.07 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| 2,4,5-TP | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Alachlor | 0.002 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Atrazine | 0.003 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | 0.0002 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Carbofuran | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Chlordane | 0.002 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Dalapon | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 0.006 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Dinoseb | 0.007 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Diquat | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Endothall | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Endrin | 0.002 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Ethylene dibromide | 0.00005 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Glyphosate | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Heptachlor | 0.0004 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 0.0002 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 0.001 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Lindane | 0.0002 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Methoxychlor | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Total polychlorinated biphenyls | 0.0005 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Pentachlorophenol | 0.001 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Toxaphene | 0.003 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Oxamyl (Vydate) | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Picloram | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Simazine | 0.004 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| SUBTOTAL | | 0 | 0 | 180 | 3 |

| | MCL (mg/l) | MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS | | SIGNIFICANT MONITORING/REPORTING | |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF SYSTEMS WITH VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF SYSTEMS WITH VIOLATIONS |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | |
| Antimony, Total | 0.006 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Arsenic | 0.05 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Barium | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Beryllium, Total | 0.004 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Cadmium | 0.005 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Chromium | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Cyanide | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Flouride | 4.0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Mercury | 0.002 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Nitrate | 10(as Nitrogen) | 4 | 3 | 405 | 398 |
| Nitrite | 1 (as Nitrogen) | 2 | 2 | 404 | 398 |
| Selenium | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Thallium, Total | 0.002 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| SUBTOTAL | | 8 | 7 | 867 | 407 |
| RADIONUCLIDES | | | | | |
| Gross alpha, excl. Radon & Uranium | 15 pCi/l | 4 | 3 | 9 | 9 |
| Radium-226 and Radium-228 | 5 pCi/l | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| SUBTOTAL | | 14 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| TOTAL COLIFORM RULE | | | | | |
| Acute MCL violation | Presence | 25 | 24 | | |
| Non-acute MCL violation | Presence | 446 | 257 | | |
| Major routine and follow up monitoring | | | | 2,417 | 1,173 |
| SUBTOTAL | | 471 | 261 | 2,417 | 1,173 |

| | MCL (mg/l) | TREATMENT TECHNIQUES | | SIGNIFICANT MONITORING/REPORTING | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF SYSTEMS WITH VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS | NUMBER OF SYSTEMS WITH VIOLATIONS |
| LEAD AND COPPER RULE | | | | | |
| Failure to perform initial lead and copper tap M/R | | | | 24 | 21 |
| Failure to perform follow-up or routine lead and copper tap M/R | | | | 66 | 66 |
| Failure to install treatment | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Failure to provide public education | | 3 | 3 | | |
| SUBTOTAL | | 5 | 5 | 90 | 87 |
| CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE | | NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS | | NUMBER OF SYSTEMS W/ VIOLATIONS | |
| Complete failure to report | | 6 | | 5 | |

DEFINITIONS FOR TABLE A

The following definitions apply to Table A

Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR): This rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Failure to report: Community water system failed to produce the CCR, deliver it to the public, and provide a copy of the report to the State by the appropriate deadline.

Filtered Systems: Water systems that have installed filtration treatment

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

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

Failure to perform initial lead and copper tap M/R: System did not meet initial lead and copper testing requirements, or failed to report the results of those tests to the State.

Failure to perform follow-up or routine lead and copper tap M/R: System did not meet follow-up or routine lead and copper tap testing requirements, or failed to report the results.

Failure to provide public education: System did not provide required public education about reducing or avoiding lead intake from water.

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

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

States must report monitoring violations that are significant as determined by the EPA Administrator and in consultation with the States. For purposes of this report, significant monitoring violations are major violations and they occur when no samples are taken or no results are reported during a compliance period. A major monitoring violation for the surface treatment rule occurs when at least 90% of the required samples are not taken or results are not reported during the compliance period. A major monitoring violation of the Lead and Copper Rule is defined as failure to submit the associated report and failure to collect one or more of the required routine or follow-up samples, or failure to submit one or more reports associated with the collection of these samples, will be a significant monitoring violation.

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 54 organic contaminants that are to be reported.

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

Gross alpha: Alpha radiation above MCL of 15 picocuries/liter. Gross alpha includes radium-226 but excludes radon and uranium

Combined radium-226 and radium-228: Combined radiation from these two isotopes above the MCL of 5 pCi/L.

Reporting Interval: The reporting interval for violations to be included in this PWS Annual Violations Report, which is to be submitted to EPA by July 1, 2003, is from January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002.

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

Acute MCL violation: System found fecal coliform or E. coli, potentially harmful bacteria, in its water, thereby violating the rule

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

Major routine and follow-up monitoring: System did not perform any monitoring.

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

Unfiltered Systems: Water systems that do not need to filter their water before disinfecting it because the source is very clean.

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