

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL DRINKING WATER COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR 2003

prepared by the

Drinking Water Program
Municipal Facilities Division
Environmental Health Section
North Dakota Department of Health

June 2004

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Compliance Report has been developed to meet the requirement of section 1414 of the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The time period covered in this report is January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003.

The Drinking Water Program: An Overview

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program under the authority of the 1974 SDWA. Under the SDWA and the 1986 Amendments, EPA sets 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 establishes treatment techniques in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of contaminants in water. The Agency also regulates how often public water systems (PWSs) 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 (M/R) requirements. In addition, EPA requires PWSs to monitor for unregulated contaminants to provide data for future regulatory development. Finally, EPA requires PWSs 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 PWS is undertaking to correct the violation and the possibility of alternative water supplies during the violation.

The SDWA applies to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Indian Lands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

The SDWA allows States and Territories to seek EPA approval to administer their own PWSS Programs. The authority to run a PWSS Program is called primacy. To receive primacy, States must meet certain requirements laid out in the SDWA and the regulations, including the adoption of drinking water regulations that are at least as stringent as the Federal regulations and a demonstration that they can enforce the program requirements. Of the 57 States and Territories, all but Wyoming and the District of Columbia have primacy. The EPA Regional Offices administer the PWSS Programs within these two jurisdictions.

The 1986 SDWA Amendments gave Indian Tribes the right to apply for and receive primacy. To receive primacy, a Tribe must meet the same requirements as a State. To date, no Tribes have been granted primacy. Currently, EPA administers PWSS Programs on all Indian lands.

Annual State PWS Report

An automated database called the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) has been developed by the EPA to store drinking water information. Primacy States submit data to the federal version of SDWIS (SDWIS/FED) on a quarterly basis. Data include PWS inventory statistics, the incidence of MCLs, Major Monitoring, and Treatment Technique violations, and the enforcement actions taken against violators. The annual compliance report that States are required to submit to EPA will provide a total annual representation of the numbers of violations for each of the four categories listed in section 1414 (c)(3) of the SDWA reauthorization. These four categories are: MCLs, treatment techniques, variances and exemptions, and significant monitoring violations. The EPA Regional Offices report the information for Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and all Indian Lands. Regional offices also report Federal enforcement actions taken. EPA stores this data in SDWIS/FED. This report is based largely on data retrieved from SDWIS/FED.

Public Water System

A Public Water System (PWS) is defined as a system that provides water via piping or other constructed conveyances 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. There are three types of PWSs. PWSs can be community (such as towns), nontransient noncommunity (such as schools or factories), or transient noncommunity systems (such as rest stops or parks). For this report, when the acronym “PWS” is used, it means systems of all types unless specified otherwise.

In North Dakota in 2003, 321 systems were classified as Community Water Systems (CWSs), 29 as Nontransient Noncommunity Water Systems (NTNCWSs), and 181 as Transient Noncommunity Water Systems (TNCWSs) for a total of 531 PWSs.

2003 SDWA Violations

The following tables depict SDWA violations incurred by North Dakota PWSs in calendar year 2003 and include: unresolved violations (from previous calendar years); and, violations that cross calendar year 2003 (i.e., violations determined in 2004 based on 2003 monitoring data). There were a total of 188 violations consisting of 132 major violations; 6 minor violations and an additional 50 public notification violations (46 PN violations for major violations; 1 PN violation linked to a minor violation; and an additional 3 PN violations for ongoing SMCL Fluoride violations). 92 out of 531 systems incurred these violations in North Dakota for 2003. One on-going violation that was issued in 2002 is also listed in the final section of this report.

Availability of Annual Compliance Report (ACR)

A legal notice stating the availability of North Dakota’s 2003 ACR was published in six of the state’s major newspapers. A press release was also sent to all fifty-three county newspapers. The ND Drinking Water Program will provide a summary of this report to all inquiries. North Dakota’s State Report is available by contacting the North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Municipal Facilities, P.O. Box 5520, 1200 Missouri Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58506-5520, Attention: LeeAnn Tillotson (701)328.5293 (phone), (701)328.5200 (fax), or ltillots@state.nd.us (e-mail).

State: North Dakota

Reporting Interval:

January 2003 - December 2003

	MCL/ MRDL (mg/L) ¹	MCLs/MRDLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	0	0			1	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	.005	0	0			1	1
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	0	0			1	1
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	.07	0	0			1	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	0	0			1	1
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0	0			1	1
Benzene	0.005	0	0			1	1
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	0	0			1	1
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	0	0			1	1
Dichloromethane	0.005	0	0			1	1
Ethylbenzene	0.7	0	0			1	1
Monochlorobenzene	0.1	0	0			1	1
o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0	0			1	1
para-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0	0			1	1
Styrene	0.1	0	0			1	1
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	0	0			1	1
Toluene	1	0	0			1	1

State: North Dakota
Reporting Interval: January 2003 - December 2003

	MCL/ MRDL (mg/L) ¹	MCLs/MRDLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	0	0			1	1
Trichloroethylene	0.005	0	0			1	1
Vinyl chloride	0.002	0	0			1	1
Xylenes (total)	10	0	0			1	1

State: North Dakota
Reporting Interval: January 2003 - December 2003

	MCL/ MRDL (mg/L) ¹	MCLs/MRDLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	4.0	1	1			0	0

State: North Dakota

Reporting Interval:

January 2003 - December 2003

	MCL/ MRDL (mg/L) ¹	MCLs/MRDLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Total nitrate and nitrate	10 (as Nitrogen)	0	0			1	1
Subtotal		1	1			22	2

Note: Although a PWS may be out of compliance with more than one contaminant or violation type, when calculating totals, it is counted no more than once within the population being totaled. So, the sum of 'NUMBER OF PWS'S IN VIOLATION', over the various violation types or contaminants, may not add up to the total number of violations.

State: North Dakota

Reporting Interval:

January 2003 - December 2003

	MCL/ MRDL (mg/L) ¹	MCLs/MRDLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Total Coliform Rule							
Acute MCL violation	Presence	1	1				
Non-acute MCL violation	Presence	16	13				
Major routine and follow up monitoring						84	69
Sanitary survey²						0	0
Subtotal		17	14			84	69
<p>Note: Although a PWS may be out of compliance with more than one contaminant or violation type, when calculating totals, it is counted no more than once within the population being totaled. So, the sum of 'NUMBER OF PWS's IN VIOLATION', over the various violation types or contaminants, may not add up to the total number of violations.</p>							
Minor routine and follow up monitoring						4	4
<p>NOTE: EPA does not require minor monitoring violations to be counted for the ACR</p>							

State: North Dakota

Reporting Interval:

January 2003 - December 2003

	MCL/ MRDL (mg/L) ¹	MCLs/MRDLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Surface Water Treatment Rule							
Filtered systems							
Treatment techniques				2	2		
Unfiltered systems							
Subtotal				2	2	0	0
Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule							
Single combined Filter Effluent				1	1		
Subtotal				1	1	0	0

State: North Dakota

Reporting Interval:

January 2003 - December 2003

	MCL/ MRDL (mg/L) ¹	MCLs/MRDLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Lead and Copper Rule							
Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap M/R						5	5
Subtotal				0	0	5	5
<p>Note: Although a PWS may be out of compliance with more than one contaminant or violation type, when calculating totals, it is counted no more than once within the population being totaled. So, the sum of 'NUMBER OF PWS'S IN VIOLATION', over the various violation types or contaminants, may not add up to the total.</p>							
CCR Adequacy/Availability/ Content Violation (MINOR violation)						2	2
NOTE: EPA does not require reporting of minor violations of Adequacy/Availability/Content to be included in the ACR.							

State: North Dakota

Reporting Interval:

January 2003 - December 2003

	MCL/ MRDL (mg/L) ¹	MCLs/MRDLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
		Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations	Number of Violations	Number of Systems With Violations
Public Notification Rule							
Public Notice Violations						46	37
Subtotal						46	37
Public Notice Violations for MINOR and/or ON-GOING Violations						4	4
NOTE: EPA does not require Public Notice Violations pertaining to minor monitoring or on-going violations to be counted for the ACR							

1. Values are in milligrams per liter (mg/L), unless otherwise specified.
2. Number of major monitoring violations for sanitary survey under the Total Coliform Rule.

Definitions for Summary of Violations Table

The following definitions apply to the Summary of Violations Table.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule: The CCR Rule requires all community water systems to issue annual drinking water quality reports to their customers. States are to report two categories of violations:

CCR Report Violation: A violation that exists when a PWS fails to produce and deliver the report to the public and provide a copy to the State by the annual due date or the State determines the report was grossly inadequate and must be regenerated and delivered providing a copy to the State.

CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content Violation: A violation where the State determines the report is deficient in language, content, and/or meeting availability requirements or if a community public water system fails to submit a completed certification form.

Disinfectants/Disinfection By-products (D/DBP) Rule: The D/DBP Rule currently requires community water systems supplied by surface water sources with a population serving greater than 10,000 to test for the regulated by-products potentially produced from the use of the disinfectants ozone, chlorine dioxide and chlorine.

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

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 15 inorganic contaminants [40 CFR 141.62].

Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule: The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule requires monitoring and treatment to improve control of microbial pathogens, specifically the protozoan cryptosporidium, in drinking water and to address risk trade-offs with disinfection by-products.

Lead and Copper Rule: 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 household pipes and plumbing fixtures. States report violations of the Lead and Copper Rule in the following six categories:

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 or source water treatment 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 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 EPA sets national limits on residual disinfectant levels in drinking water to reduce the risk of exposure to disinfectant byproducts formed, when public water systems add chemical disinfectant for either primary or residual treatment. These limits are known as Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels.

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 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 water treatment rule occurs when at least 90% 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 54 organic contaminants that are to be reported [40 CFR 141.61].

Public Notification Rule: This rule requires a public water system to notify the public anytime the system violates national primary drinking water regulations or has other situations posing a risk to public health. Note: The State of North Dakota began issuing Code 75 Public Notice violations 10/01/2002. Prior to that date Code 06 violations were issued. Code 75 violations link the Public Notification Violation to a specific rule. Code 06 violations do not link the Public Notification Violation to a specific rule.

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 [40 CFR 141]. Violations for these contaminants are to be reported using the following three categories:

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

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

Gross beta: A violation for beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides above 4 millirem/year.

Uranium: A violation for uranium above the MCL of 30 ug/l.

Reporting Interval: The reporting interval for violations to be included in the Annual Compliance Report, which is to be submitted to EPA by July 1, 2004, is from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003.

SDWIS Code: Specific numeric codes from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) have been assigned to each violation type included in this report. The violations to be reported include exceeding contaminant MCLs, failure to comply with treatment requirements, and failure to meet monitoring and reporting requirements.

Surface Water Treatment Rule: The Surface Water Treatment Rule 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]. Violations of the Surface Water Treatment Rule 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 system's failure to properly treat its water. Data for this violation code will be supplied to the States by EPA.

Total Coliform Rule (TCR): 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 one month compliance period, a significant monitoring violation occurs. States are to report four categories of violations:

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

Non-acute MCL violation: A violation where the 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: A violation where a system did not perform any monitoring. One number is reported for the sum of violations in these two categories.

Sanitary Survey: A major monitoring violation where a system fails to collect 5 routine monthly microbiological samples if a sanitary survey has not been performed during the previous 5 years.

Treatment Techniques: Treatment or other measures that EPA requires instead of an MCL for contaminants that laboratories cannot adequately measure. Failure to meet operational and system requirements under the Surface Water Treatment Rule, the Lead and Copper Rule, and the Phase II Rule (Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin) have been included in this category of violation for the purposes of this report.

Unfiltered Systems: Water systems (using surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water) that are not required to filter their water prior to disinfection due to source and site-specific conditions [40 CFR, Subpart H].

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

VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS

North Dakota presently has no PWSs operating under a variance or exemption.

CONCLUSION

The vast majority of PWSs in North Dakota maintain an excellent SDWA compliance record. Annually, approximately 411 Certificates of Compliance are issued to operators who maintain full compliance.

The following tables illustrate the high compliance rate (for calendar year 2003) maintained by North Dakota PWSs. It is the responsibility of each PWS under the SDWA to properly comply with all drinking water monitoring, reporting, MCL and treatment technique requirements.

Under the TCR, all PWSs are required to collect and submit a prescribed number of microbiological samples (based on population served) each month or quarter to a certified laboratory for analysis on an ongoing basis. Under the SWTR, PWSs that utilize surface water (currently 26 in North Dakota) are required to maintain finished water turbidity at or below certain target levels. Such systems are also required to maintain residual disinfectant concentrations at or above certain target levels (applies both to water entering and within the distribution system).

As it is nationwide, North Dakota's predominant compliance problem is ensuring that all required microbiological samples are collected. The department will continue to work with the PWSs in the state to improve compliance.

	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
	Total Number of Systems Required to Monitor	Percentage of Systems with <u>No</u> Violations	Total Number of Systems Required to Monitor	Percentage of Systems with <u>No</u> Violations	Total Number of Systems Required to Monitor	Percentage of Systems with <u>No</u> Violations
Organic Contaminants						
Community Water Systems (CWS)	321	100%	321	100%	321	99.7%
Nontransient Noncommunity Water Systems (NTNCWS)	29	100%	29	100%	29	100%
Transient Noncommunity Water Systems (TNCWS)	0				0	
Inorganic Contaminants						
CWS	321	99.7%			321	99.7%
NTNCWS	29	100%			29	100%
TNCWS	181	100%			181	100%

	MCLs/MRDLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
	Total Number of Systems Required to Monitor	Percentage of Systems with <u>No</u> Violations	Total Number of Systems Required to Monitor	Percentage of Systems with <u>No</u> Violations	Total Number of Systems Required to Monitor	Percentage of Systems with <u>No</u> Violations
Total Coliform Rule						
CWS	321	97.8%			321	90.34%
NTNCWS	29	100%			29	96.55%
TNCWS	181	96.7%			181	79.56%
Surface Water Treatment Rule¹						
CWS			12	91.67%	12	100%
NTNCWS			6	83.3%	6	100%
TNCWS			2	100 %	2	100%
Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule						
CWS			6	83.3%	6	100%
NTNCWS			0		0	
TNCWS			0		0	
	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring/Reporting	
	Total Number of Systems Required to Monitor	Percentage of Systems with <u>No</u> Violations	Total Number of Systems Required to Monitor	Percentage of Systems with <u>No</u> Violations	Total Number of Systems Required to Provide Report	Percentage of Systems with <u>No</u> Violations
Lead and Copper Rule						
CWS			321	100%	321	98.44%
NTNCWS			29	100%	29	100%
TNCWS			0		0	

1. Only those systems that use surface water are required to monitor under and comply with the SWTR.
2. Only those systems that use surface water and have a population greater than 10,000 are currently required to monitor under and comply with the D/DBP Rule.

LIST OF SYSTEMS WITH VIOLATIONS IN 2003¹

**Inorganic Contaminant Violations
Community and Noncommunity Water Systems**

**Nitrate/Nitrite Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
(Average) Violation**

Sibley, City of (Ongoing violation issued in 2002)

Total Nitrate and Nitrite Failure to Monitor Violation

Meadowbrook Park Road and Water (Cass)*

**Lead and Copper Rule Violations
Community and Nontransient Noncommunity Water
Systems**

Failure to Monitor/Report Violations

Brooktree Wells (Cass)

Colony Park (Ward)*

Meadowbrook Road & Water Inc. (Cass)*

Minot Mobile Estates (Ward)*

Selfridge, City of (Sioux)

Fluoride

Maximum Contaminant Level Violation (MCL), Average

Lakeshore Estates (Mercer)

**Volatile Organic Contaminants
Community and Noncommunity Water Systems**

Failure to Monitor

Colony Park (Ward)*

Microbiological Violations Community Water Systems¹

Acute Maximum Contaminant Level Violations (MCLA)

none

Maximum Contaminant Level Violations (MCL)

Abercrombie, City of - 2 *

Beulah, City of

Bowdon, City of

Davenport, City of - 2

Goodrich, City of *

Milton, City of *

Zeeland, City of

Failure to Monitor Major and Follow-Up Monitoring Violations (FMma and MaR)Microbiological Violations

Almont, City of *

Battleground Addition - 2 and 2* (Ward)

Brooktree Wells (Cass)

Carson, City of

Center North System

Dunseith, City of *

Flaxton, City of

Fortuna, City of

Gackle, City of

Home on the Range (Golden Valley)

Jud, City of *

Karlsruhe, City of *

Lansford, City of

Leeds, City of

Microbiological Violations Community Water Systems

Failure to Monitor Major and Follow-Up Monitoring Violations (FMma and MaR)Microbiological Violations-continued

Litchville, City of - 2

McClusky, City of

Mercer, City of - 2

Milton, City of - 2 and 2*

Monango, City of - 2

Montpelier, City of

Mountain, City of - 2

Northwood, City of

Oakes, City of

Peaceful Valley - 3 and 1* (Wells)

Powers Lake, City of

Regent, City of - 2

Rock Lake, City of - 2 and 2*

Selfridge, City of - 2 and 1 *

Solen, City of

Tower City, City of

Willowbank Colony - 2 and 2* (LaMoure)

Failure to Monitor Minor and Follow-Up Monitoring Violations Community Water Systems (FMmi and MiR) NOTE: EPA does not require minor monitoring violations to be counted for the ACR

Davenport, City of

Solen, City of *

Microbiological Violations
Noncommunity Water Systems

Acute Maximum Contaminant Level Violations (MCLA)

Medina Rest Area (Stutsman)

Maximum Contaminant Level Violations (MCL)

Brendles Bay Inc.- 2 (Mountrail)
Camp Bentley (McHenry)
Napoleon Livestock (Logan)
Orvin Loftsgard Water Hauler ((Walsh)
Rugby Eagles Aerie #3834* (Pierce)
US Customs Service-Hannah (Cavalier)

Failure to Monitor Major and Follow-Up Monitoring Violations
(FMma and MaR)

Arnegard City Park * (McKenzie)
Arnegard Café - 2 and 2* (McKenzie)
Asbury Camp Meeting Place (McLean)
Beach Well #2 (Stark)
Big Coulee Dam Rec Area (System became inactive 8-11-03)
Balta Bar (formerly Big Jims's) - 2 and 2* (Pierce)
Buffalo Trails Campground * (Williams)
Camp of the Cross-Garrison (McLean)
Carbury Recreation Area * (Bottineau)
Club 85 Bar (Billings)
Crossroads Restaurant * (Dunn)
Crystal Springs Rest Area * (Kidder)
Dawson Café (Kidder)
Des Lacs NWR (Ward)
Douglas Creek Rec Area (McLean)
Enderlin Golf Course * (Ransom)
Geneseo Bar & Café * (Sargent)

Microbiological Violations
Noncommunity Water Systems

Failure to Monitor Major and Follow-Up Monitoring Violations
(FMma and MaR) continued:

Harvest Moon Restaurant * (Hettinger)
Jack's Bar (Cavalier)
Kaneb Pipeline Company (Stutsman)
Knickerbocker Liquor Locker * (Cass)
Knights of Columbus Club-Dickinson * (Stark)
KOA Campground-Minot * (Ward)
Lakeview Supper Club (Richland)
LaMoure County Memorial Park * (LaMoure)
Larry's Bar -2 and 1* (System became inactive 3-31-03) (Williams)
Lidgerwood Park * (Richland)
Medina Rest Area * (Stutsman)
Mouse River FU Camp (McHenry)
Munich Bar (System became inactive 12-4-03) (Cavalier)
Munich Public School (Cavalier)
Romas Pizza (Grand Forks)
Rud's Interstate Standard (Morton)
Springbrook Bar * (Williams)
The Big D * (Kidder)
Tobacco Garden Recreation Area * (McKenzie)
US Port of Entry-St. John(Rolette)
Voyager Cove Camp * (Mercer)

Microbiological Violations
Noncommunity Water Systems

Failure to Monitor Minor and Follow-Up Monitoring Violations
(FMmi and MiR)

NOTE: EPA does not require minor monitoring violations to be counted for the Annual Compliance Report.

Red Willow Lake Resort (Griggs)
Rugby Eagles Aerie #3834 (Pierce)

Surface Water Treatment Rule Violations Community and Noncommunity Water Systems

Turbidity, Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance > 0.5 NTU

Mayville, City of

Residual Disinfectant Concentration <0.2 @ Point of Entry

Antelope Valley Station (Mercer)

Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

Turbidity, Single Combined Filter Effluent > 1 NTU

Grand Forks, City of

Consumer Confidence Rule Violations Community Water Systems

Adequacy/Availability/Content

NOTE: EPA does not require minor monitoring/reporting violations to be counted for the Annual Compliance Report.

Jud, City of

Minot Mobile Estates (Ward)

Public Notification Rule Violations*

Community Water Systems-Annual requirement Failure to Provide Required Annual Public Notification of Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for Fluoride -(ongoing requirement)

Abercrombie, City of*

Hague, City of*

Noonan, City of*

1. Multiple violations within a specified category are represented by a number following the system name (i.e., "Abercrombie - 2" under Microbiological Violations, Community Water Systems, MCL Violations means Abercrombie incurred 2 MCL violations during the reporting period). Counties are in parentheses.

* Indicates throughout the listing of both community and noncommunity violations in this report that a violation was also issued to the system for failure to provide proof of Public Notification (PN) for the original violation. One * indicates one PN violation. 2* indicates that two PN violations were issued, etc. The listing for Fluoride SMCL failure to provide proof of PN is listed separately since these Fluoride SMCL violations were issued prior to 2003.