

**UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS SUPERVISION PROGRAM**

**U. S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
ANNUAL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR
CALENDAR YEAR 2001**

**Prepared August 2002
DPNR/DEP/PWSS**

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1.0 Introduction

Each State and Territory with primacy is required by section 1414(c)(3)(A)(i) of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 to prepare an Annual Public Water System Compliance Report. These annual compliance reports provide information on events or lack of activity that constituted a violation of the SDWA by a public water system (PWS) at some time during the calendar year covered by the report.

The Department of Planning and Natural Resources' (DPNR's) intention through this report is to inform the citizens of and visitors to the United States Virgin Islands (USVI) about how well the PWSs of the USVI are complying with the requirements of the SDWA. As mandated by law, these reports must be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and made readily available to the public. The *U.S. Virgin Islands Annual Public Water System Compliance Report for Calendar Year 2001* is available at DPNR's, Division of Environmental Protection (DEP). It is also available at all public libraries, the University of the Virgin Islands' (UVI) library, UVI's Water Resource Research Institute, and at local laboratories.

EPA will prepare an annual national violations report which summarizes and evaluates the States' and Territories' report. EPA's report must also make recommendations concerning the resources needed to improve compliance with the SDWA, and must include information on PWSs in Indian reservations.

1.1 PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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 8 service connections or serves an average of at least 20 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three classifications of public water systems depending on how regularly a set population is supplied with the water. A PWSs is designated a Community Public Water System if it regularly serves the same people all year round (i.e., WAPA and apartment complexes). A Non-transient, Non-community Public Water System regularly serves the same people for at least six months out of the year (i.e., schools and businesses). Transient, Non-community Public Water Systems serve different people at least sixty days out of the year (i.e., hotels and restaurants). For this report, the use of the acronym "PWS" refers to public water systems of all three types, as well as bottled water plants and ice manufactures, unless specified in greater detail.

There were approximately 400 active PWSs on the three islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John in calendar year 2001. The number of PWSs is continually changing due to businesses opening and closing. Some systems also become inactive water systems because they utilize a direct

connection to the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (WAPA) as their only source of water. The Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority's (WAPA) desalinization plants on St. Thomas and St. Croix are the largest public water systems in the USVI. The WAPA St. Thomas system serves approximately 29,000 residents on a regular basis, this does not include the transient population which includes tourists. The WAPA St. Croix system serves approximately 35,000 residents on a regular basis. The majority of public water systems in the USVI, however, serve between 25 to 1000 individuals. These facilities, for the most part, utilize rainwater collection systems augmented by trucked water for the provision of potable water. The use of reverse osmosis treatment units to produce potable water from brackish wells or sea water is increasing throughout the Territory.

1.2 THE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPERVISION PROGRAM: AN OVERVIEW

EPA established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program under the authority of the 1974 SDWA. As directed by the SDWA and 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 has established treatment techniques in place of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of a contaminant in water. The EPA has also developed frequencies for which public water systems (PWSs) must monitor their water for contaminants. PWSs are required to report the monitoring data to the States, Territories, or to EPA. In addition, EPA requires PWSs to monitor for unregulated contaminants to provide data for the development of future drinking water regulations. Finally, EPA requires PWSs to notify the public when they have violated these regulations.

The SDWA applies to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Indian Lands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, 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 and Territories must meet certain requirements described in the Federal SDWA and regulations. States and Territories must adopt drinking water regulations that are at least as stringent as the Federal regulations. To obtain primacy, a State or Territory must also demonstrate that they can enforce the requirements of the SDWA.

The United States Virgin Islands promulgated the Virgin Islands Safe Drinking Water Act (VISDWA) in 1975 under 19 Virgin Islands Code (V.I.C.) Section 1303. In 1977, the drinking water Rules and Regulations were issued as Title 19, Part VI, Chapter 51, Subchapter 1303, Sections 1303-11 to 1303-53, Drinking Water Standards. After the Virgin Islands demonstrated their ability to enforce the SDWA, EPA transferred primacy from EPA Region 2 to the USVI Department of

Conservation and Cultural Affairs in 1979. This department was officially restructured and named the Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) in 1987 and the authority for enforcement of the Drinking Water Standards was given to the Commissioner of DPNR by Title 19, Part VI, Chapter 51, Subchapter 1309. The Virgin Islands' PWSS program is now administered through the DPNR's Division of Environmental Protection.

Amendments to the VISDWA added Sections 1303-54 through 1303-70 in 1994 to fulfill primacy requirements which were added to the Federal SDWA by the 1986 Amendments. In January 1998, DPNR was given the legislative authority to regulate locally produced and imported bottled water and ice.

1.3 VIOLATIONS OF THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

This Annual Public Water System Compliance Report provides a summary of the number of violations of the categories listed in section 1414(c)(3) of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization. These categories include but is not limited to the following:

- **maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations;**
- **treatment technique requirement (TT) violations;**
- **significant violations of monitoring and reporting (M/R) requirements;**
- **violations of variances and exemptions; and**
- **significant violations of consumer notification requirements.**

Primacy States and Territories submit data to the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED) on a quarterly basis. Data include PWS inventory statistics, the incidence of MCL exceedances, major M/R violations, and TT. The enforcement actions taken against the violators is also submitted to SDWIS/FED..

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL)

Under the Federal SDWA, the EPA sets national limits on the level that contaminants may be present in drinking water. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). MCLs were developed to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. The levels set by EPA for each contaminant are amounts of that contaminant that can be present in the water without causing adverse health effects to humans or pose health risks over a long period of time. The Virgin Islands SDWA and Drinking Water Standards adopted all of the contaminants and MCLs regulated by the Federal SDWA.

When a PWS exceeds a MCL, it is required to notify the public of the exceedance. Notices for violating the MCL of a contaminant with potential to have a "serious adverse effect" must contain

an explanation of the violation, the potential health effects, what the system is doing to correct the problem, and whether consumers need to use an alternate source of water. Notices must be given to the public within 24 hours after the occurrence of the violation and the notice must run for at least three consecutive days. Violations which occurred in 2001 for exceeding MCLs are discussed in Section 3 of this report .

Monitoring & Reporting Requirements (M/R)

A PWS is required to monitor for water quality parameters and to verify that the levels of contaminants present in the water do not exceed the MCLs. If the PWS fails to have its water tested as required by the VISDWA, then a monitoring violation occurs. A reporting violation occurs when the PWS does not report test results correctly to the primacy agency. In the Virgin Islands, the proper authority to report monitoring data to is the Division of Environmental Protection's Public Water System Supervision program.

For this report, significant M/R violations are defined as any major monitoring and reporting violation that occurred during calendar year 2001. A major M/R violation occurs when no samples were taken or no results were reported during a compliance period. A compliance period varies for different contaminants. For example, biological testing for total Coliform must be done on a monthly basis, on the other hand, testing for nitrates must occur annually. Significant M/R violations which occurred in calendar year 2001 are discussed in Section 3 of this report.

Treatment Techniques (TT)

For some regulations, the EPA establishes treatment techniques in lieu of an MCL. Treatment techniques are required for contaminants that laboratories cannot adequately measure. For example, EPA requires a water disinfection process instead of an MCL for viruses, bacteria, and turbidity.

Under the Lead and Copper Rule, corrosion control treatment is required for the control of lead and copper in drinking water. Although a specific treatment technique is not dictated by the rules and regulations, the corrosion control treatment must be reviewed and approved by DPNR before it may be implemented by the public water system. There were no treatment technique violations in the Virgin Islands during calendar year 2001.

Variations and Exemptions

Variations and exemptions to specific requirements under the SDWA Amendments of 1996 may be granted under certain circumstances. If a PWS cannot meet the MCL, due to the characteristics of the raw water sources reasonably available, a primacy State (Territory) can grant the PWS a variance from the applicable primary drinking water regulation on the condition that the system install the best available technology, treatment techniques, or other means which the Administrator finds are

available. The State (Territory) must find that the variance will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health. An exemption may be granted by a primacy State (Territory) to relieve a PWS from its obligation to comply with a MCL if the systems' noncompliance results from compelling factors. The PWS will be required to come into compliance with the MCL as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than three years after the otherwise applicable compliance date. No variances or exemptions have been given to any PWS in the Virgin Islands, therefore, there were no violations for this category during calendar year 2001.

Consumer Notification Requirements

A PWS is required to notify persons served when it fails to comply with the requirements of the SDWA or are facing other situations posing a risk to public health. The 1996 Amendments to the SDWA require public notification (PN) 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 the provision of alternative water supplies during the violation.

In addition to PN, the 1996 Amendments to the SDWA requires community public water systems (CPWSs) to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports (CCR) on the quality of the water delivered by the system. These reports provide valuable information to customers of CPWS and allow them to make personal health-based decisions regarding their drinking water consumption.

Contaminant Waivers

The Department of Planning & Natural Resources fully utilizes the waiver provisions provided by the Federal regulations. Under these regulations, DPNR is allowed to develop waiver programs that reduce or eliminate a public water system's monitoring requirements. Waivers are based mainly upon two criteria: 1) analytical results of previous sampling, and 2) a vulnerability assessment. Waivers based on analytical results may use data collected prior to initial monitoring (grandfathered) or data collected to meet the initial monitoring requirements. A vulnerability assessment involves two steps: 1) *Use Waiver*: A determination is made whether a given contaminant was used, manufactured, and/or stored in an area that possibly would affect the water quality of a public water system; and 2) *Susceptibility Waiver*: An assessment of the water source is made to determine a public water system's susceptibility to contamination.

A number of individual public water systems have received waivers for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and inorganic contaminants (IOCs) based on analytical results of previous sampling. DPNR has initiated a synthetic organic compound (SOC) waiver procedure to determine which SOCs could qualify for either a use waiver or a susceptibility waiver. DPNR hopes that this procedure will identify a select group of SOCs for which monitoring may be waived for all public water systems

in the Virgin Islands. Since roof catchment is the most common source of drinking water in the Virgin Islands, DPNR will consider granting susceptibility waivers to a selected group of small roof catchment systems on a case-by-case basis if they can provide information which verifies that no regulated organic contaminants or other toxic chemicals which may cause a concern for adverse health effects are contained in the roof coating.

2.0 Table of Significant Violations

2.1 TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

Virgin Islands
2001

	MCL (Mg/l)	MCLs		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	65	43				
Non-acute MCL violation	Presence	11	11				
Major routine and follow up monitoring						69	32
Sanitary survey						0	0
Total		76	48*			69	32

**6 PWS had both acute and non-acute MCL violations*

2.2 LEAD & COPPER RULE

Virgin Islands
2001

	MCL (Mg/l)	MCLs		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							
Initial lead and copper tap M/R						0	0
Follow-up or routine lead and copper tap M/R						0	0
Treatment Installation				0	0		
Public education				0	0		
Total				0	0	0	0

2.3 INORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Virgin Islands
2001

	MCL (Mg/l)	MCLs		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							
Antimony	0.006	0	0			0	0
Arsenic	0.05	0	0			0	0
Asbestos	7 million fiber/l ≤ 10 um long	0	0			0	0
Barium	2	0	0			0	0
Beryllium	0.004	0	0			0	0
Cadmium	0.005	0	0			0	0
Chromium	0.1	0	0			0	0
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.2	0	0			0	0
Fluoride	4	0	0			0	0
Mercury	0.002	0	0			0	0
Nitrate	10 (as Nitrogen)	0	0			71	71
Nitrite	1 (as Nitrogen)	0	0			0	0
Selenium	0.05	0	0			0	0
Thallium	0.002	0	0			0	0
Total nitrate & nitrite	10 (as Nitrogen)	0	0			0	0
Total		0	0			71	71

2.4 ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Virgin Islands
2001

	MCL (Mg/l)	MCLs		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			0	0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	0	0			0	0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	0	0			0	0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	0	0			0	0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	0	0			0	0
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	0	0			0	0
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0	0			0	0
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3x10-8	0	0			0	0
2,4,5-TP	0.05	0	0			0	0
2,4-D	0.07	0	0			0	0
Acrylamide				0	0		
Alachlor	0.002	0	0			0	0
Atrazine	0.003	0	0			0	0
Benzene	0.005	0	0			0	0
Benzo[a]pyrene	0.0002	0	0			0	0
Carbofuran	0.04	0	0			0	0
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	0	0			0	0
Chlordane	0.002	0	0			0	0
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	0	0			0	0
Dalapon	0.2	0	0			0	0
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	0	0			0	0
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006	0	0			0	0
Dichloromethane	0.005	0	0			0	0
Dinoseb	0.007	0	0			0	0
Diquat	0.02	0	0			0	0
Endothall	0.1	0	0			0	0
Endrin	0.002	0	0			0	0
Epichlorohydrin				0	0		

2.4 ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Virgin Islands
2001

	MCL (Mg/l)	MCLs		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
Ethylbenzene	0.7	0	0			0	0
Ethylene dibromide	0.00005	0	0			0	0
Glyphosate	0.7	0	0			0	0
Heptachlor	0.0004	0	0			0	0
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	0	0			0	0
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	0	0			0	0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	0	0			0	0
Lindane	0.0002	0	0			0	0
Methoxychlor	0.04	0	0			0	0
Monochlorobenzene	0.1	0	0			0	0
o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0	0			0	0
para-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	0	0			0	0
Total polychlorinated biphenyls	0.0005	0	0			0	0
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	0	0			0	0
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	0	0			0	0
Trichloroethylene	0.005	0	0			0	0
Styrene	0.1	0	0			0	0
Toluene	1	0	0			0	0
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	0	0			0	0
Xylenes (total)	10	0	0			0	0
Toxaphene	0.003	0	0			0	0
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	0	0			0	0
Picloram	0.5	0	0			0	0
Simazine	0.004	0	0			0	0
Vinyl chloride	0.002	0	0			0	0
Total trihalomethanes	0.1	0	0			1	1
Total		0	0			1	1

2.5 RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Virgin Islands
2001

	MCL (Mg/l)	MCLs		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
Radionuclides							
Gross alpha	15 pCi/l	0	0			0	0
Radium-226 and radium-228	5 pCi/l	0	0			0	0
Gross beta	4 mrem/yr	0	0			0	0
Total		0	0			0	0

3.0 Summary of 2001 Violations

3.1 TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - MCL VIOLATIONS

Pathogens are disease causing microorganisms. Bacterial diseases include typhoid, salmonellosis, shigellosis, bacterial dysentery, and asiatic cholera. Giardia and Cryptosporidium are caused by protozoans and can cause gastroenteritis. Organisms which cause diseases are usually transmitted through feces and urine, although they can also be found in animals and soil reservoirs. Many microorganisms can be found in water. Bacteria from sewage and animal wastes have presented the most frequent and immediate health risks to public water supplies over the years. Protecting our water sources and employing proper treatment techniques are key to providing safe drinking water to the public. It is difficult, not to mention expensive and time consuming, to test for disease-causing organisms. Since pathogens are primarily transmitted through feces and urine, water which shows the presence of such contaminants is considered unfit for human consumption. Coliform bacteria is excreted in much larger numbers than pathogens. Therefore, Coliform bacteria, specifically the presence of fecal Coliform and Escherichia Coli bacteria, are used as the best (and most easily tested for) indicators of pathogenic contaminated water. While the presence of Coliform bacteria does not prove that the water is dangerous, the absence of these bacteria serves as evidence that the water is free of pathogens.

All public water systems in the Virgin Islands are required to have their drinking water supply tested for Coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. Failure to test the water or submit the test results, or failure to meet the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total Coliform are all violations of the Total Coliform Rule under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Compliance with the TCR MCL is determined simply by the presence or absence of total Coliform bacteria in a sample. A public water system which collects fewer than 40 samples per month exceeds this MCL when more than one sample is total coliform-positive. On the other hand, a system which collects more than 40 samples each month exceeds the total coliform MCL if more than 5% of the samples collected are total coliform-positive. Most of the water systems in the Virgin Islands are only required to collect one sample each month. WAPA, since it serves a much larger population, is required to take 30 bacteriological samples on St. Thomas and 40 bacteriological samples on St. Croix each month.

If a sample tests positive for total coliform, the lab will further analyze the water sample for fecal Coliform. If the water sample only tests positive for total coliform, it is considered a non-acute MCL violation. If the water sample also tests positive for fecal coliform, it is considered an acute MCL violation. The reason for differentiating between acute and non-acute MCL violations is the impending health effects that may be caused to an individual by the presence of fecal Coliform in the water. The difference in enforcement of these two types of violations is the time frame in which the PWS must notify users of the water supply of the MCL violation.

There were 76 violations of the Total Coliform MCL in 2001. Of approximately 400 PWSs in the

Virgin Islands, forty-eight (48) systems were responsible for these violations. This represented 12% of the Territory's PWSs. The number of total coliform MCL violations decreased by approximately 28% from 2000 to 2001.

This decrease in MCL violations may be attributed to an increase in the number of public water system inspections, called sanitary surveys, performed by the PWSS program in 2001. Sanitary surveys are on-site inspections of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance procedures, and management practices of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the system for producing and distributing safe drinking water. Sanitary surveys provide the opportunity for discussion of the importance of providing safe drinking water to the public. It also provides an opportunity to educate public water system operators on proper chlorination and other disinfection techniques. Recommendations are provided to the PWS by DPNR on improvements to the facility which will result in better water quality produced by the system. The decrease in TCR violations shows that this open dialogue between public water system operators and managers, and DPNR has directly benefitted the public and their health through improved water quality.

3.2 TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - MONITORING/REPORTING VIOLATIONS

A PWS is required to monitor for total Coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. The number of samples required each month depends on the population served by the PWS. If the PWS fails to have its water tested as required by the Virgin Islands Safe Drinking Water Act, then a monitoring violation occurs. A monitoring violation also occurs when the PWS does not report test results correctly to the primacy agency.

There were 69 monitoring/reporting (M/R) violations of the Total Coliform Rule. Of approximately 400 PWSs in the Virgin Islands, thirty-two (32) PWSs were responsible for all of these violations. This represents approximately 8% of the Territory's PWSs. M/R violations of the Total Coliform Rule, cited during 2001 decreased by approximately 7% from the number of 2000 M/R violations. This decrease in TCR M/R violations may, again, be attributed to a more aggressive outreach policy by the PWSS program.

3.3 NITRATE MONITORING

Nitrate is used in fertilizer and is found in sewage and waste from human and/or farm animals and generally gets into drinking water from those activities. Excessive levels of nitrate in drinking water has caused serious illness and sometimes death in infants under six months of age. The MCL for Nitrate is 10 mg/l. Exceeding this concentration constitutes a violation of the MCL for Nitrate. No PWS exceeded the MCL for Nitrate in 2001.

PWSs are required to monitor for Nitrate on an annual basis. Failure to perform this monitoring as required by the Virgin Islands Safe Drinking Water Act, constitutes a monitoring violation. A monitoring violation also occurs when the PWS does not report analytical samples results to the primacy agency. Seventy-one (71) public water systems failed to monitor for Nitrate in 2001. This represents approximately 18% of the Territory's PWSs and a decrease by approximately 17% in the number of violations that occurred in 2000.

3.4 VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (VOC) MONITORING

Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC) are chemicals derived from petroleum and refined petroleum products that produce vapors readily at room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure. VOCs include gasoline, industrial chemicals and solvents. Volatile industrial solvents have many uses because of their ability to dissolve oils, fats, resins, rubber and plastic. PWSs are required to initially monitor for VOCs on a quarterly basis. Subsequent monitoring must occur annually, unless a PWS is granted a waiver by DPNR. Failure to perform this monitoring as required by the Virgin Islands Safe Drinking Water Act, constitutes a monitoring violation. A monitoring violation also occurs when the PWS does not report analytical samples results to the DPNR. DPNR did not issue any M/R violations for VOCs.

There are different MCLs for the twenty-one regulated VOCs. Exceeding any of these established limits constitutes a violation of the MCLs for VOCs. There were no MCL violations for VOCs.

3.5 TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) MONITORING

Many PWSs treat their water with a chemical disinfectant in order to inactivate disease causing pathogens. Chlorine is a commonly used disinfectant for the effective control of many harmful microorganisms. Chlorine, however, reacts with organic matter and form the group of contaminants known as the trihalomethanes. CPWSs which serve a population of 10,000 or more and which add a disinfectant are required to monitor for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) on a quarterly basis. Compliance is based on a running annual arithmetic average, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected. Failure to perform this monitoring as required by the Virgin Islands Safe Drinking Water Act, constitutes a monitoring violation. A monitoring violation also occurs when the PWS does not report analytical samples results to the DPNR. There was only one M/R violation for TTHM in 2001.

The MCL for TTHM is 0.10 mg/l. Exceeding this concentration constitutes a violation of the MCL for TTHM. No PWS exceeded the MCL for TTHM in 2001.

3.6 LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING

Community and Non-Transient, Non-Community, Public Water Systems are required to initially monitor for Lead and Copper during two consecutive 6-month sampling periods. The number of samples required to be collected during each sampling period is based on the population served by a PWSs. Failure to perform this monitoring as required by the Virgin Islands Safe Drinking Water Act, constitutes a monitoring violation. There are no MCLs for lead and copper. EPA has, however, established Action Levels (AL) for lead and copper. Exceeding an AL is not a violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act. PWSs exceeding the ALs for lead and copper are required to install optimal corrosion control treatment. Failure to install treatment or recommend a corrosion control treatment to the primacy agency constitutes a treatment technique violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

3.7 SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE (SNC)

Significant noncompliance occurs when a public water system violates any water quality monitoring requirement for three (3) or more months within a rolling 12-month period (i.e Total Coliform monitoring) or two (2) or more compliance periods (i.e. chemical parameter monitoring requirements). Significant noncompliance is considered the most reprehensible and significant violation under the SDWA.

List of Significant Noncompliers

No.	Public Water System	EPA ID #	Type	Island
1	School of the Good Shepherd	VI3000066	NTNCPWS	St. Croix
2	Villa La Reine Shopping Center	VI0000413	NTNCPWS	St. Croix
3	Burnett Towers	VI0000122	CPWS	St. Thomas
4	Charlotte Amalie High School	VI0000172	NTNCPWS	St. Thomas
5	Curriculum Center (Laga Building)	VI0000274	NTNCPWS	St. Thomas
6	Edith Williams School	VI0000200	NTNCPWS	St. Thomas
7	Hometown Convenience	VI1000201	TNCPWS	St. Thomas
8	Ivanna E. Kean High School	VI0000250	NTNCPWS	St. Thomas
9	James Monroe School	VI0000524	NTNCPWS	St. Thomas
10	Joseph Sibilly (Art Room)	VI0000508	NTNCPWS	St. Thomas
11	Joseph Sibilly (Cafe)	VI0000507	NTNCPWS	St. Thomas
12	Ralph Wheatley Center	VI1000069	NTNCPWS	St. Thomas
13	Romano's Restaurant	VI1000148	TNCPWS	St. Thomas
14	Virgilio's Restaurant	VI1000155	TNCPWS	St. Thomas

C = Community public water system

NTNC = Non-transient, Non-Community public water system

TNC = Transient, Non-Community public water system

4.0 List of Public Water Systems with Violations During 2001

4.1 St. Croix Public Water Systems with Violations during 2001

PWS No.	PWS - St. Croix	EPAID No.	Classification	Pop.	Contaminant	Violation No.	NOV #	Violation Type	Acute Violation	Violation Period
1	Bay Court Apt. #1 North	VI0000069	C	100	Coliform	1	C-02-005	MCL	Yes	Oct-01
					Coliform	2	C-02-015	MCL	Yes	Dec-01
2	Cane Brake Apt.	VI0000305	C	304	Coliform	3	C-02-008	MCL	Yes	Nov-01
3	Caribe Do-It Center	VI3000224	NTNC	150	Coliform	4	C-01-024	MCL	Yes	May-01
4	Chenay Bay Resort	VI3000091	TNC	25	Coliform	5	C-01-013	MCL	Yes	Jan-01
					Coliform	6	C-01-015	MCL	Yes	Feb-01
5	Divi Carina Bay Resort	VI3000504	NTNC	1240	Coliform	7	C-01-020	M/R	N/A	Apr-01
6	Fast Foto Inc. (2) DHS Main Office	VI3000226	NTNC	125	Nitrate	8	C-02-300	M/R	N/A	2001
7	Frederiksted Head Start	VI0000362	NTNC	32	Coliform	9	C-01-021	MCL	No	Apr-01
8	Galloway's Water Delivery	VI3000445	TNC	25	Coliform	10	C-01-019	M/R	N/A	Apr-01
9	Gentle Winds Condo (I)	VI3000052	TNC	40	Coliform	11	C-01-027	MCL	Yes	Jul-01
10	Gentle Winds Condo (K)	VI3000054	TNC	50	Coliform	12	C-01-028	MCL	Yes	Jul-01
11	Good Hope Townhouse	VI0000098	C	142	Coliform	13	C-02-002	MCL	Yes	Oct-01
					Coliform	14	C-02-014	MCL	Yes	Dec-01
12	J & J Delivery	VI3000089	ICE	3500	Coliform	15	C-01-030	M/R	N/A	Jul-01
13	Juanita Gardine Elementary	VI0000332	NTNC	879	Nitrate	16	C-02-303	M/R	N/A	2001
14	Kentucky Fried (F'sted)	VI0000392	TNC	400	Coliform	17	C-02-017	MCL	Yes	Dec-01
15	Manor School	VI3000044	NTNC	200	Coliform	18	C-01-029	MCL	No	Jul-01
					Coliform	19	C-02-004	MCL	Yes	Oct-01
16	Pueblo (La Reine)	VI0000414	NTNC	650	Coliform	20	C-02-016	MCL	Yes	Dec-01
					Coliform	21	C-01-011	MCL	Yes	Jan-01
17	Rainbow Beach Club	VI0000431	TNC	25	Coliform	22	C-01-025	MCL	No	Jun-01
18	School of the Good Shepherd	VI3000066	NTNC	185	Coliform	23	C-02-001	MCL	Yes	Oct-01
					Coliform	24	C-02-013	MCL	Yes	Dec-01
					Coliform	25	C-01-033	MCL	Yes	Sep-01
19	Seventh Day Adventist Primary	VI0000607	NTNC	260	Coliform	26	C-01-023	MCL	Yes	May-01
20	St. Croix Yacht Club	VI3000482	TNC	25	Coliform	27	C-01-014	MCL	Yes	Jan-01
					Coliform	28	C-01-016	MCL	Yes	Feb-01
21	Sunny Isle Shopping Center	VI0000406	NTNC	3000	Coliform	29	C-02-003	MCL	Yes	Oct-01
22	The STX Avis	VI3000226	TNC	25	Coliform	30	C-02-020	MCL	Yes	Dec-01
23	Tropical Ten Pin	VI3000485	TNC	22	Coliform	31	C-02-006	MCL	No	Oct-01
24	UVI (REC)	VI3000334	NTNC	300	Coliform	32	C-02-018	MCL	Yes	Dec-01

4.0 List of Public Water Systems with Violations During 2001

4.1 St. Croix Public Water Systems with Violations during 2001

PWS No.	PWS - St. Croix	EPAID No.	Classification	Pop.	Contaminant	Violation No.	NOV #	Violation Type	Acute Violation	Violation Period
25	Villa La Reine Shopping Center	VI0000413	NTNC	1500	Coliform	33	C-01-012	MCL/Fine	Yes	Jan-01
					Coliform	34	C-01-017	MCL/Fine	Yes	Mar-01
					Coliform	35	C-01-018	MCL/Fine	Yes	Apr-01
					Coliform	36	C-01-022	MCL/Fine	Yes	May-01
					Coliform	37	C-01-026	MCL/Fine	Yes	Jun-01
					Coliform	38	C-01-031	M/R-Fine	N/A	Jul-01
					Coliform	39	C-01-032	M/R-Fine	N/A	Aug-01
					Coliform	40	C-01-034	M/R-Fine	N/A	Sep-01
					Coliform	41	C-02-007	M/R-Fine	N/A	Oct-01
					Coliform	42	C-02-009	M/R-Fine	N/A	Nov-01
					Coliform	43	C-02-010	M/R-Fine	N/A	Dec-01
					Nitrate	44	C-02-304	M/R	N/A	2001
26	Youth Rehabilitation Center	VI0000610	C	50	Nitrate	45	C-02-301	M/R	N/A	2001

4.0 List of Public Water Systems with Violations During 2001

4.2 St. Thomas/St. John Public Water Systems with Violations during 2001

PWS No.	PWS - St. Thomas	EPAID No.	Classification	Pop.	Contaminant	Violation No.	NOV #	Violation Type	Acute Violation	Violation Period
1	Al Cohen's Plaza B-1	VI1000194	TNC	15	Coliform	1	T-01-044	MCL	Yes	Jan-01
2	American Yacht Harbor, Inc	VI1000042	NTNC	400	Nitrate	2	T-02-300	M/R	N/A	2001
3	Aquarian Systems	VI1000215	TNC	25	Coliform	3	T-01-098	M/R	N/A	Jul-01
4	Barbel Plaza 1 (Little Bopeep)	VI1000001	TNC	100	Coliform	4	T-01-094	MCL	Yes	Jul-01
					Coliform	5	T-02-001	MCL	Yes	Oct-01
5	Blackbeard's Castle	VI1000009	TNC	85	Coliform	6	T-01-048	M/R	N/A	Jan-01
6	Bluebeard's Beach Club & Villas - A	VI0000211	NTNC	62	Nitrate	7	T-02-301	M/R	N/A	2001
7	Bluebeard's Beach Club & Villas - B	VI0000212	NTNC	62	Nitrate	8	T-02-302	M/R	N/A	2001
8	Bluebeard's Beach Club & Villas - C	VI0000213	NTNC	62	Nitrate	9	T-02-303	M/R	N/A	2001
9	Bluebeard's Beach Club & Villas - D	VI0000214	NTNC	62	Nitrate	10	T-02-304	M/R	N/A	2001
10	Bluebeard's Beach Club & Villas - E	VI0000215	NTNC	62	Nitrate	11	T-02-305	M/R	N/A	2001
11	Bluebeard's Beach Club & Villas - F	VI0000216	NTNC	62	Nitrate	12	T-02-306	M/R	N/A	2001
12	Bluebeard's Beach Club & Villas - G	VI0000217	NTNC	62	Nitrate	13	T-02-307	M/R	N/A	2001
13	Bolongo Hotel	VI0000169	NTNC	150	Coliform	14	T-01-045	MCL	No	Jan-01
					Nitrate	15	T-02-308	M/R	N/A	2001
14	Bunker Hill Guest House	VI1000108	TNC	25	Nitrate	16	T-02-309	M/R	N/A	2001
15	Burnett Towers	VI0000122	C	50	Coliform	17	T-01-099	M/R	N/A	Jul-01
					Coliform	18	T-02-002	MCL	Yes	Oct-01
					Coliform	19	T-02-014	MCL/Fine	Yes	Nov-01
16	Cabrita Point Resort	VI1000131	C	75	Coliform	20	T-02-025	M/R	N/A	Dec-01
17	Caneel Bay & Turtle Resort	VI0000558	NTNC	328	Nitrate	21	T-02-310	M/R	N/A	2001
18	Charlotte Amalie High	VI0000172	NTNC	1715	Coliform	22	T-01-054	M/R-Fine	N/A	Feb-01
					Coliform	23	T-01-064	M/R-Fine	N/A	Mar-01
					Coliform	24	T-01-074	M/R-Fine	N/A	Apr-01
					Coliform	25	T-01-089	M/R	N/A	May-01
					Coliform	26	T-01-114	M/R	N/A	Sep-01
					Nitrate	27	T-02-311	M/R	N/A	2001
19	Chateau Bordeaux	VI1000164	TNC	25	Coliform	28	T-01-104	MCL	Yes	Aug-01
					Coliform	29	T-02-003	MCL	No	Oct-01
20	Church of God Academy	VI0000481	NTNC	37	Coliform	30	T-02-026	M/R	N/A	Dec-01
21	Cinema One Building	VI1000180	NTNC	100	Coliform	31	T-01-049	M/R	N/A	Jan-01
					Coliform	32	T-01-103	M/R-Fine	N/A	Jul-01
					Nitrate	33	T-02-312	M/R	N/A	2001
22	Cinnamon Bay Camp Ground-NPS	VI0000557	NTNC	490	Nitrate	34	T-02-313	M/R	N/A	2001
23	Clearview Apts.	VI1000052	C	82	Nitrate	35	T-02-314	M/R	N/A	2001
24	Cost-U-Less	VI1000301	NTNC	835	Nitrate	36	T-02-315	M/R	N/A	2001
25	Cruz Bay Headstart-DHS	VI0000562	NTNC	30	Nitrate	37	T-02-316	M/R	N/A	2001

4.0 List of Public Water Systems with Violations During 2001

4.2 St. Thomas/St. John Public Water Systems with Violations during 2001

PWS No.	PWS - St. Thomas	EPAID No.	Classification	Pop.	Contaminant	Violation No.	NOV #	Violation Type	Acute Violation	Violation Period
26	Cruz Inn/St. John Inn I	VI1000091	TNC	25	Coliform	38	T-01-095	MCL	Yes	Jul-01
					Coliform	39	T-02-015	MCL	No	Nov-01
					Nitrate	40	T-02-317	M/R	N/A	2001
27	Curriculum Center (Laga Bldg.)	VI0000274	NTNC	150	Coliform	41	T-01-061	M/R-Fine	N/A	Feb-01
					Coliform	42	T-01-071	M/R-Fine	N/A	Mar-01
					Coliform	43	T-01-081	M/R-Fine	N/A	Apr-01
					Coliform	44	T-01-110	M/R	N/A	Aug-01
					Coliform	45	T-01-115	M/R	N/A	Sep-01
					Nitrate	46	T-02-318	M/R	N/A	2001
28	Dorothea Condominiums	VI1000072	C	68	Coliform	47	T-01-093	MCL	Yes	Jun-01
					Nitrate	48	T-02-319	M/R	N/A	2001
29	East Wind Condos	VI0000590	TNC	20	Coliform	49	T-01-100	M/R-Fine	N/A	Jul-01
30	Edith L. Williams School	VI0000200	NTNC	160	Coliform	50	T-01-055	M/R-Fine	N/A	Feb-01
					Coliform	51	T-01-065	M/R-Fine	N/A	Mar-01
					Coliform	52	T-01-075	M/R-Fine	N/A	Apr-01
					Coliform	53	T-02-029	M/R	N/A	Dec-01
					Nitrate	54	T-02-320	M/R	N/A	2001
31	Emerald Beach Resort I	VI1000083	NTNC	130	Coliform	55	T-01-105	MCL	Yes	Aug-01
					Nitrate	56	T-02-321	M/R	N/A	2001
32	Emerald Beach Resort II	VI1000084	NTNC	130	Nitrate	57	T-02-322	M/R	N/A	2001
33	Estate Harmony #1	VI1000181	TNC	25	Coliform	58	T-02-016	MCL	No	Nov-01
					Coliform	59	T-02-022	MCL	Yes	Dec-01
34	Evelyn E. Marcelli School	VI0000522	NTNC	235	Nitrate	60	T-02-323	M/R	N/A	2001
36	Frenchman's Reef Resort	VI0000095	NTNC	800	Nitrate	61	T-02-324	M/R	N/A	2001
37	Frenchtown Ballfield	VI1000200	TNC	25	Coliform	62	T-01-116	M/R	N/A	Sep-01
					Nitrate	63	T-02-325	M/R	N/A	2001
38	Guy Benjamin Elementary-STJ	VI0000555	NTNC	135	Nitrate	64	T-02-326	M/R	N/A	2001
39	Heritage Hills Condos	VI1000118	C	150	Coliform	65	T-02-027	M/R	N/A	Dec-01

4.0 List of Public Water Systems with Violations During 2001

4.2 St. Thomas/St. John Public Water Systems with Violations during 2001

PWS No.	PWS - St. Thomas	EPAID No.	Classification	Pop.	Contaminant	Violation No.	NOV #	Violation Type	Acute Violation	Violation Period
40	Hometown Convenience	VI1000201	TNC	25	Coliform	66	T-01-046	MCL-Fine	Yes	Jan-01
					Coliform	67	T-01-062	MCL-Fine	Yes	Mar-01
					Coliform	68	T-01-072	MCL-Fine	Yes	Apr-01
					Coliform	69	T-01-084	MCL-Fine	Yes	May-01
					Coliform	70	T-02-010	M/R	N/A	Oct-01
					Coliform	71	T-02-017	MCL	No	Nov-01
41	Hospital Grnd. Proj. Bldg A (H, P, & R)	VI0000112	C	25	Nitrate	72	T-02-327	M/R	N/A	2001
42	Hospital Grnd. Proj. Bldg F (H, P, & R)	VI0000113	C	25	Nitrate	73	T-02-328	M/R	N/A	2001
43	Hospital Grnd. Proj. Bldg G (H, P, & R)	VI0000114	C	25	Nitrate	74	T-02-329	M/R	N/A	2001
44	Hull Bay Hideaway (<i>formerly Larry's</i>)	VI0000219	TNC	25	Nitrate	75	T-02-330	M/R	N/A	2001
46	Ivanna E. Kean High	VI0000250	NTNC	1105	Coliform	76	T-01-056	M/R-Fine	N/A	Feb-01
					Coliform	77	T-01-066	M/R-Fine	N/A	Mar-01
					Coliform	78	T-01-076	M/R-Fine	N/A	Apr-01
					Coliform	79	T-01-088	M/R	N/A	May-01
					Coliform	80	T-02-004	MCL	Yes	Oct-01
					Coliform	81	T-02-030	M/R	N/A	Dec-01
47	James Monroe School	VI0000524	NTNC	50	Coliform	82	T-01-057	M/R-Fine	N/A	Feb-01
					Coliform	83	T-01-067	M/R-Fine	N/A	Mar-01
					Coliform	84	T-01-077	M/R-Fine	N/A	Apr-01
					Nitrate	85	T-02-332	M/R	N/A	2001
48	Joseph Sibilly (Art Room)	VI0000508	NTNC	30	Coliform	86	T-01-059	M/R-Fine	N/A	Feb-01
					Coliform	87	T-01-069	M/R-Fine	N/A	Mar-01
					Coliform	88	T-01-079	M/R-Fine	N/A	Apr-01
					Nitrate	89	T-02-333	M/R	N/A	2001
49	Joseph Sibilly (Cafe)	VI0000507	NTNC	95	Coliform	90	T-01-058	M/R-Fine	N/A	Feb-01
					Coliform	91	T-01-068	M/R-Fine	N/A	Mar-01
					Coliform	92	T-01-078	M/R-Fine	N/A	Apr-01
					Nitrate	93	T-02-334	M/R	N/A	2001
50	Knud Hansen Hospital/Headstart-DHS	VI0000124	NTNC	50	Coliform	94	T-02-005	MCL	Yes	Oct-01
					Coliform	95	T-02-018	MCL	Yes	Nov-01
51	La Vida Marina	VI0000501	TNC	311	Nitrate	96	T-02-335	M/R	N/A	2001
52	Lionel Roberts Stadium (H, P, & R)	VI1000152	TNC	50	Nitrate	97	T-02-336	M/R	N/A	2001
53	Lulu's (<i>Formerly Ferrari's Restaurant</i>)	VI0000293	TNC	25	Nitrate	98	T-02-337	M/R	N/A	2001
54	Mafole Hotel	VI0000222	TNC	25	Coliform	99	T-02-011	M/R	N/A	Oct-01

4.0 List of Public Water Systems with Violations During 2001

4.2 St. Thomas/St. John Public Water Systems with Violations during 2001

PWS No.	PWS - St. Thomas	EPAID No.	Classification	Pop.	Contaminant	Violation No.	NOV #	Violation Type	Acute Violation	Violation Period
55	Magen's Bay Concession	VI0000223	TNC	25	Coliform	100	T-01-097	MCL	Yes	Jul-01
					Coliform	101	T-01-106	MCL	Yes	Aug-01
56	Magen's Point Condos	VI0000188	NTNC	75	Coliform	102	T-01-107	MCL	Yes	Aug-01
57	Magen's Point Resort	VI1000198	TNC	25	Coliform	103	T-01-108	MCL	Yes	Aug-01
					Coliform	104	T-02-006	MCL	Yes	Oct-01
58	McDonald's (Frenchtown)	VI1000145	TNC	1500	Nitrate	105	T-02-338	M/R	N/A	2001
59	Mongoose Jnct.I (restaurant)	VI1000098	TNC	100	Nitrate	106	T-02-339	M/R	N/A	2001
60	Natural Source Water	VI0000300	BW	500	Coliform	107	T-02-019	MCL	Yes	Nov-01
					Coliform				Yes	
61	Nisky Center	VI1000037	NTNC	400	Coliform	108	T-01-050	MCL	Yes	Feb-01
62	Old Stone Farmhouse	VI1000149	TNC	25	Nitrate	109	T-02-340	M/R	N/A	2001
63	Peace Corp Elem. (kitchen)	VI0000267	NTNC	400	Coliform	110	T-02-031	M/R	N/A	Dec-01
					Nitrate	111	T-02-341	M/R	N/A	2001
65	Pine Peace School	VI2000019	NTNC	84	Nitrate	112	T-02-343	M/R	N/A	2001
66	Plantation Manor (Banana)	VI0000235	C	100	Nitrate	113	T-02-344	M/R	N/A	2001
67	Plantation Manor (Hibiscus)	VI0000234	C	50	Nitrate	114	T-02-345	M/R	N/A	2001
68	Plantation Manor (Papaya)	VI0000236	C	50	Nitrate	115	T-02-346	M/R	N/A	2001
69	Plantation Manor(Poinsetta)	VI0000237	C	100	Nitrate	116	T-02-347	M/R	N/A	2001
70	Professional Center	VI1000085	NTNC	50	Coliform	117	T-01-086	M/R	N/A	May-01
					Coliform	118	T-01-091	M/R-Fine	N/A	Jun-01
					Nitrate	119	T-02-348	M/R	N/A	2001
71	Queen Louise Apt. I (H, P, & R)	VI1000018	C	30	Nitrate	120	T-02-349	M/R	N/A	2001
72	Queen Louise Apt. II (H, P, & R)	VI1000019	C	25	Nitrate	121	T-02-350	M/R	N/A	2001
73	R. Wheatley Skills Center	VI1000069	NTNC	50	Nitrate	122	T-02-351	M/R	N/A	2001
74	Rain Maker (Long Bay)	VI1000210	V	25	Coliform	123	T-01-083	MCL	Yes	May-01
75	Rain Maker (Redhook)	VI1000113	V	25	Coliform	124	T-01-051	MCL	No	Feb-01
					Coliform	125	T-02-023	MCL	Yes	Dec-01
76	Raintree Inn/Fish Trap	VI1000095	TNC	25	Nitrate	126	T-02-352	M/R	N/A	2001
77	Ralph Wheatley Center	VI1000069	NTNC	50	Coliform	127	T-01-060	M/R-Fine	N/A	Feb-01
					Coliform	128	T-01-070	M/R-Fine	N/A	Mar-01
					Coliform	129	T-01-080	M/R-Fine	N/A	Apr-01
78	Romano's Restaurant	VI1000148	TNC	25	Coliform	130	T-01-047	MCL	Yes	Jan-01
					Coliform	131	T-01-052	MCL-Fine	Yes	Feb-01
					Coliform	132	T-01-102	M/R-Fine	N/A	Jul-01
					Coliform	133	T-01-112	MCL-Fine	Yes	Sep-01
79	Seaview Nursing	VI1000138	C	100	Nitrate	134	T-02-353	M/R	N/A	2001
80	Secret Harbour House III	VI0000469	C	30	Coliform	135	T-01-082	MCL	Yes	May-01
81	Sibs Mountain Top Bar	VI1000040	TNC	25	Coliform	136	T-02-007	MCL	Yes	Oct-01

4.0 List of Public Water Systems with Violations During 2001

4.2 St. Thomas/St. John Public Water Systems with Violations during 2001

PWS No.	PWS - St. Thomas	EPAID No.	Classification	Pop.	Contaminant	Violation No.	NOV #	Violation Type	Acute Violation	Violation Period
82	St. Thomas Yacht Club	VI1000174	TNC	50	Nitrate	137	T-02-354	M/R	N/A	2001
83	Sugar Bay Plantation	VI1000104	NTNC	600	Coliform	138	T-02-012	M/R	N/A	Oct-01
84	Sugar Estate Headstart-DHS	VI1000123	NTNC	116	Coliform	139	T-02-008	MCL	No	Oct-01
85	Taarneberg Ross Proj Bldg 1(H, P, & R)	VI0000471	C	100	Nitrate	140	T-02-355	M/R	N/A	2001
86	Taarneberg Ross Proj. Blg 2 (H, P, & R)	VI0000472	C	100	Nitrate	141	T-02-356	M/R	N/A	2001
87	Taarneberg Ross Proj.Bldg 3 (H, P, & R)	VI0000129	C	100	Nitrate	142	T-02-357	M/R	N/A	2001
88	Taarneberg Ross Proj.Bldg 4 (H, P, & R)	VI0000130	C	100	Nitrate	143	T-02-358	M/R	N/A	2001
89	Thomasville Housing- office	VI0000031	C	400	Nitrate	144	T-02-359	M/R	N/A	2001
90	Tillet Gardens	VI0000093	TNC	50	Coliform	145	T-02-013	M/R	N/A	Oct-01
91	Toad & Tart	VI0000207	TNC	25	Coliform	146	T-01-085	M/R	N/A	May-01
92	Tropical Marina-Little Porch	VI1000178	TNC	25	Coliform	147	T-02-028	M/R	N/A	Dec-01
93	U.V.I.	VI0000174	C	1800	Nitrate	148	T-02-360	M/R	N/A	2001
94	Vessup Bay Marina	VI1000177	TNC	25	Coliform	149	T-02-020	MCL	Yes	Nov-01
					Coliform	150	T-02-024	MCL	Yes	Dec-01
95	VI Medical Foundation (Lab Bath)	VI1000057	NTNC	50	Nitrate	151	T-02-361	M/R	N/A	2001
96	VI Port Authority-Airport	VI0000264	NTNC	2500	Coliform	152	T-01-109	MCL	Yes	Aug-01
					Nitrate	153	T-02-362	M/R	N/A	2001
97	Victor's Hideout	VI1000150	TNC	25	Coliform	154	T-02-021	M/R	N/A	Nov-01
98	Virgilio's Restaurant	VI1000155	TNC	25	Coliform	155	T-01-063	M/R	N/A	Mar-01
					Coliform	156	T-01-073	M/R-Fine	N/A	Apr-01
					Coliform	157	T-01-087	M/R-Fine	N/A	May-01
					Coliform	158	T-01-090	M/R-Fine	N/A	Jun-01
					Coliform	159	T-01-101	M/R-Fine	N/A	Jul-01
					Coliform	160	T-01-111	M/R-Fine	N/A	Aug-01
					Coliform	161	T-01-117	M/R-Fine	N/A	Sep-01
					Coliform	162	T-02-009	M/R-Fine	N/A	Oct-01
99	WAPA-St. Thomas	VI0000443	C	2900	Coliform	164	T-01-113	MCL	Yes	Sep-01
					TTHM	165		M/R	N/A	2001
100	Watergate East-Bldg.14	VI0000479	TNC	25	Nitrate	166	T-02-364	M/R	N/A	2001
101	Watergate East-Blg.15,16, 17	VI0000042	TNC	25	Nitrate	167	T-02-342	M/R	N/A	2001
102	Wharfside Village	VI1000291	NTNC	300	Coliform	168	T-01-096	MCL	Yes	Jul-01
104	Wheatley Shopping I	VI0000275	NTNC	575	Nitrate	169	T-02-366	M/R	N/A	2001
105	Wheatley Shopping II	VI0000296	NTNC	60	Nitrate	170	T-02-367	M/R	N/A	2001
106	Winston Raymos Ctr. (H, P, & R)	VI1000137	TNC	50	Nitrate	171	T-02-331	M/R	N/A	2001

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:

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 [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 crop land or discharge from factories. EPA has set legal limits on 54 organic contaminants that are to be reported [40 CFR 141.61].

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].

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 the one month compliance period, a significant monitoring violation occurs.

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

Non-acute MCL violation: Indicates that 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 violation: Indicates that a 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.

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