

## One-Hour Reporting Violations or Situations under 25 Pa. Code § 109.701(a)(3)

### Tier 1 Violations or Situations under 25 Pa. Code § 109.408(a):

1. Violation of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for *E. coli*.
2. Violation of the MCL for nitrate, nitrite or total nitrate and nitrite, or failure to take a confirmation sample within 24 hours of notification of an initial exceedance.
3. For **noncommunity water systems**, exceedance of the alternate nitrate level, when permitted by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in writing to exceed the MCL.
4. Violation of the maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) for chlorine dioxide when the water supplier does not take the required samples in the distribution system on the day following an entry point MRDL exceedance or when one or more samples taken in the distribution system exceeds the MRDL.
5. For **unfiltered surface water systems**, violation of the turbidity MCL of five nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) based on an average for two consecutive days.
6. For **filtered surface water systems**, violation of the single exceedance of the maximum allowable turbidity limit of 1 NTU (conventional, direct, or other filtration technologies) or 2.0 NTUs (slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration technologies) at the combined filter effluent tap.
7. For **filtered surface water systems**, failure to provide the level of treatment appropriate for the system's *Cryptosporidium* bin classification.
8. For **groundwater systems**, detection of *E. coli* in source water samples for systems not providing 4-log treatment of viruses.
9. For **groundwater systems**, a breakdown in treatment that includes failing to maintain the minimum entry point disinfectant residual for more than four hours or failing to maintain adequate CTs (i.e. the calculated value of chlorine residual multiplied by the contact time) for more than four hours.
10. Occurrence of a waterborne disease outbreak or other situation under 25 Pa. Code § 109.701(a)(3)(iii) that adversely affects the quality or quantity of the finished water and has a significant potential to have serious adverse effects on human health because of short-term exposure. Examples of situations include:
  - Failure or significant interruption in key water treatment processes involving disinfection, filtration, or nitrate removal.
  - Natural disaster that disrupts the water supply or distribution system.
  - Chemical spill.
  - An unexpected loading of possible pathogens into the source water that significantly increases the potential for drinking water contamination.
  - An overfeed of a drinking water treatment chemical that exceeds a published maximum use value, such as NSF's (NSF International) "Maximum Use Value," as applicable.
  - A situation that causes a loss of positive water pressure in any portion of the distribution system where there is evidence of contamination or a water supplier suspects a high risk of contamination.

- A lack of resources that adversely affect operations, such as staff shortages, notification by the power utility of planned lengthy power outages or imminent depletion of treatment chemical inventories.

11. Other violations or situations with significant potential for serious adverse human health effects from short-term exposure.

**Tier 2 Violations under 25 Pa. Code § 109.409(a):**

1. Violation of the MCL for a chemical or radiological contaminant.
2. For **filtered surface water systems**, exceedance of the monthly turbidity limit which occurs when six percent or more of the combined filter effluent samples exceed the allowable monthly turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU (conventional, direct, or other filtration technologies) or 1.0 NTU (slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration technologies).
3. Violation of the MCL for fluoride.
4. Failure to complete a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment within 30 days of triggering the assessment or failure to complete a corrective action within the approved timeframe.
5. **For seasonal systems**, failure to complete the approved start-up procedure prior to serving water to the public.
6. Violation of the lead and copper rule treatment technique occurs when a system fails to install corrosion control treatment, maintain the range of values for the water quality parameter performance level requirements, or comply with the lead service line replacement requirements.
7. For **filtered surface water systems and groundwater under the direct influence systems**, failure to conduct source water *Cryptosporidium* monitoring for any three months.
8. For **filtered surface water systems and groundwater under the direct influence systems**, failure to determine and report *Cryptosporidium* bin classification.
9. Failure to take corrective actions for a significant deficiency within required time frame or comply with a DEP-approved corrective action plan or schedule.

**Other One-Hour Reporting Situations under 25 Pa. Code § 109.701:**

1. A sample result that requires the collection of check samples.
2. Any sample result that is *E. coli*-positive.

**For More Information Contact:**

For more information, visit [www.dep.pa.gov](http://www.dep.pa.gov), search term: One Hour Reporting.