

Wisconsin Public Water Systems 2025 Annual Drinking Water Report



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Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Drinking Water and Groundwater Program
dnr.wi.gov



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The *2025 Annual Drinking Water Report* is available to the public. The report is published on the DNR's website, dnr.wi.gov. Copies are also available from the Drinking Water and Groundwater Program.

Details of the violations summarized in this report can be requested from the Drinking Water and Groundwater Program.

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Abbreviations Used in This Report

Abbreviation	Definition
ALE	action level exceedance (lead and copper)
CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
DNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
MC	municipal community water system
MCL	maximum contaminant level
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MR	monitoring & reporting
ng/L	nanograms per liter
NN	non-transient non-community water system
OC	other-than-municipal community water system
PFAS	perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFOA	perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS	perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
TN	transient non-community water system
TT	treatment technique



YEAR IN REVIEW 2025

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) works to ensure that everyone in the state has access to safe and sustainable water supplies and the state's water resources are protected.

Strong state and federal regulations combined with the collaborative efforts and hard work of many people — including the DNR, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), individual owners and

operators of public water systems, county health officials, professional associations, water quality organizations and water consumers — have allowed Wisconsin to manage its drinking water resources successfully.

The DNR's *2025 Annual Drinking Water Report* summarizes compliance with the drinking water requirements for the year (January 1 – December 31). Highlights of 2025 include:

- Wisconsin has more than 11,000 public water systems, the largest number of any state. Most of the state's public water systems are supplied by groundwater pumped from wells. However, the state's most populous communities use surface water from lakes.
- During 2025, more than 99% of Wisconsin's public water systems provided water that met all water quality standards for contaminants.

WISCONSIN'S DRINKING WATER PROGRAM: THE BASICS

Requirements for public water systems come from the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). It was first passed in 1974, and it established national limits for contaminants in drinking water to protect public health. Known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), these are health-based standards specific to each contaminant.

The SDWA also specifies how often public water systems must test their water for contaminants and report the results to the state, the EPA and the public. Testing or "monitoring" requirements depend on a water system's size, the population served and vulnerability of the water source to contamination. Water systems serving residential consumers and larger populations have more extensive monitoring and reporting requirements. Finally, the SDWA requires public water systems to notify their consumers — using clear and understandable language — when contaminants are detected or violations occur.

In Wisconsin, the DNR is responsible for implementing the safe drinking water program and for publishing this annual report.



WISCONSIN'S PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Wisconsin had 11,185 public water systems in 2025, the largest number of any state (Figure 1a). Public water systems provide water for human consumption to populations of a certain size (generally 15 service connections or at least 25 people). Wisconsin has four different types of public water systems.

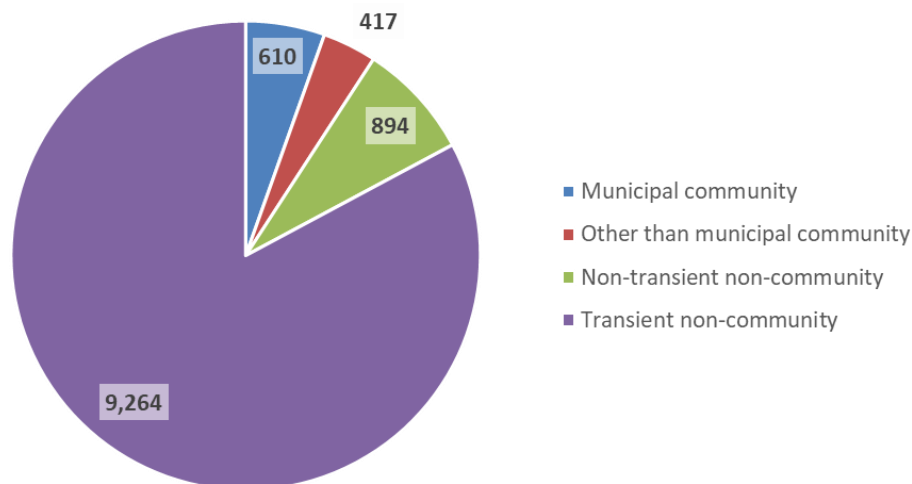
Community water systems serve water to people where they live. Wisconsin has 1,027 community water systems that serve 70.6% of the state's residential population. The remaining Wisconsin residents get their water from private domestic wells (see Figure 1b).

- **Municipal community (MC)** water systems are owned by cities, villages, towns or sanitary districts. This group also includes care and correctional facilities owned by counties or municipalities. Wisconsin has 610 municipal community water systems.
- **Other-than-municipal community (OC)** water systems supply residential consumers from privately-owned wells. This group includes mobile home parks, apartment buildings, condominium complexes and long-term care facilities. The state had 417 other-than-municipal community systems in 2025.

Non-community water systems serve water to people where they work, attend school or gather for food or activities. The wells supplying these systems are privately owned. Most of the public water systems in Wisconsin are non-community systems (10,158 systems, more than 90% of the total; see Figure 1a).

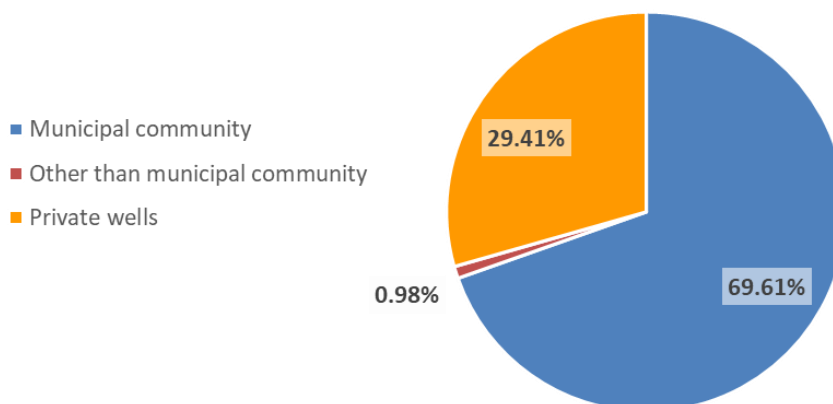
- **Non-transient non-community (NN)** water systems regularly serve at least 25 of the same people for 6 months or more per year. This group includes schools, day care centers, office buildings, industrial facilities, dairies and many other businesses. There were 894 non-transient non-community water systems in 2025.
- **Transient non-community (TN)** water systems serve at least 25 people (though not necessarily the same people) for 60 days or longer per year. This group includes campgrounds, parks, motels, restaurants, taverns and churches. There were 9,264 TN systems in 2025.

Figure 1a. Wisconsin had 11,185 public water systems during 2025. The majority are very small transient non-community systems that serve non-residential consumers (9,264 systems). The state also has 610 municipal community systems, 417 other-than-municipal community systems and 894 non-transient non-community systems.



Wisconsin Public Water Systems 2025 Annual Drinking Water Report

Figure 1b. For residential populations served by public water systems in Wisconsin, municipal systems serve the largest share of the population (69.6%). About 1% of residents are served by other-than-municipal systems. The remaining residents (29.4%) get their drinking water from private domestic wells.



Most public water systems in Wisconsin rely on groundwater pumped from wells. However, 60 systems provide drinking water from Wisconsin lakes to their consumers (Figure 2a). These surface water systems serve some of the state's largest communities, including Milwaukee and Green Bay. So, while more than 99% of the state's public water systems use groundwater sources, surface water systems serve almost one-third of the state's population (Figure 2b).

Figure 2a. Water sources for Wisconsin's public water systems: most systems (11,125 systems, more than 99%) rely on groundwater pumped from wells. Surface water sources supply 60 public water systems in the state.

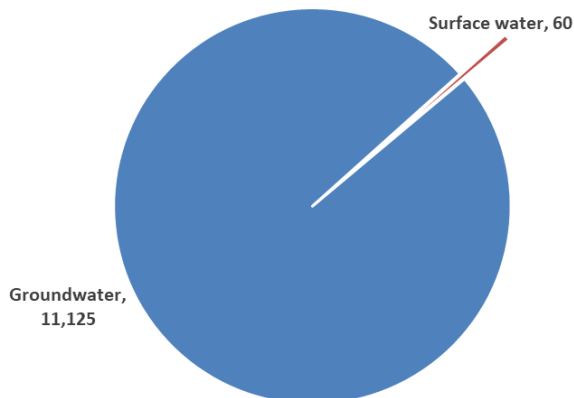
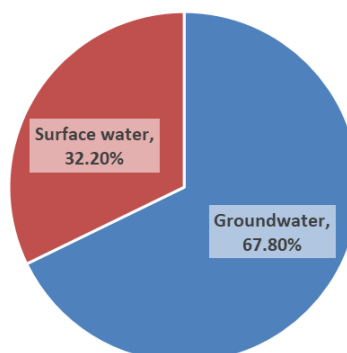


Figure 2b. The 60 water systems that use surface water from lakes serve 32.2% of the population, including most of the state's largest communities.



MONITORING AND TESTING FOR CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

Protecting drinking water supplies depends on monitoring. All public water systems are required to test their water for contaminants and report the results to the DNR and consumers. Monitoring determines whether a system's water quality meets all Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) limits.

Contaminants can have either acute or chronic health effects. Acute contaminants pose an immediate risk to human health — people can become ill within days or even hours of exposure. Chronic contaminants cause long-term health risks.



Photo credit: DNR

All public water systems monitor for acute contaminants. More than 1,900 of Wisconsin's water systems test for chronic contaminants also. Appendix A lists all the contaminants regulated in Wisconsin and their health-based standards or MCLs.

Action Levels for Certain Contaminants

The SDWA establishes "action levels" for two contaminants: lead and copper. Exceeding an action level does not cause a violation, but it does require a water system to conduct additional monitoring and take steps to control levels of the contaminant in the drinking water supply. The action levels for lead and copper are listed in Table A-3 of Appendix A.

Secondary Standards

The SDWA sets aesthetic or "secondary" standards for additional contaminants. These substances may cause an unpleasant smell, taste, appearance, stained sinks or discolored clothes when they exceed certain levels. Iron, manganese and sulfate are included in this group. Public water systems may be required to perform additional monitoring or take corrective action if they exceed secondary standards. Table A-8 in Appendix A lists the secondary standards.

Treatment for Contaminants

Some public water systems may treat their water to meet MCL limits. Most treatments reduce or inactivate contaminants in the water. One common treatment is disinfection, which inactivates microbial contaminants so they cannot make us sick. Disinfecting drinking water has revolutionized our lives by virtually eliminating diseases that used to cause many deaths, like typhoid fever. Other treatments may remove or reduce contaminants in the water supply (examples include filtration or ion exchange).

COMPLIANCE WITH DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS

Complying with drinking water requirements involves many things. Violations can occur when contaminant levels exceed permissible limits, deadlines are not met, water samples are not collected on

time, tasks are not completed on time or public notices are not delivered. Table 1 is a quick reference for the basic types of drinking water violations.

Table 1. What do drinking water violations mean?

type of violation	definition of violation
 Maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations	MCL violations occur when contaminants are detected at levels above what is permissible for protecting public health (i.e., the MCL standard).
 Monitoring and reporting (MR) violations	MR violations occur when water samples are not collected on time or all required contaminants are not measured using approved methods, or when consumers are not notified of lead and copper results from samples collected in their homes.
 Treatment technique (TT) violations	TT violations occur when water systems do not take required actions to reduce exposure to contaminants. They include failure to correct “significant deficiencies” or “sanitary defects,” failure to complete tasks after an action level exceedance and failure to follow approved start-up procedures for seasonal operation.
 Notification violations	Notification violations occur when water systems do not provide required public notices or deliver Consumer Confidence Reports to their consumers or notify the DNR when significant deficiencies are corrected.

The majority of Wisconsin’s public water systems (87.7%) met their regulatory requirements during 2025. Most violations that did occur were for failing to meet monitoring, reporting and public notice requirements. This section of the report summarizes compliance data for last year.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Violations

During 2025, more than 99% of Wisconsin’s public water systems provided water that met all the health-based MCL standards for regulated contaminants. Of 11,185 water systems statewide, 71 systems experienced contaminant exceedances. Table B-1 in Appendix B summarizes the MCL violations during 2025.

The contaminants encountered most frequently in Wisconsin were bacteria, nitrate and radionuclides.

Exceeding a maximum contaminant level does not necessarily mean that consumers experienced adverse health effects from drinking the water, but it does require a water system to notify consumers and take action to correct the problem.



- **Microbial contaminants**

Escherichia coli (or *E. coli*) is an acute contaminant because a single exposure can make people ill. Exposure can cause diarrhea, nausea, cramps and headaches but may have more serious effects on vulnerable populations, including infants, young children and people with compromised immune systems. *E. coli* bacteria indicate that drinking water is contaminated by human or animal waste.

When these bacteria are detected in a drinking water sample, systems are required to take action to “find” sources of contamination and “fix” the issues. Follow-up work at affected systems includes inspecting the facility, identifying sources of contamination, correcting defects and, in some cases, replacing a well or switching to a new water source.

All of Wisconsin’s public water systems are required to monitor for *E. coli* and other coliform bacteria. During 2025, Wisconsin had 25 public water systems with MCL violations for *E. coli* (only 0.22% of

systems statewide). (Table A-1 in Appendix A has more details about the MCL for microbial contaminants.)

- **Nitrate and nitrite**

Nitrate and nitrite are acute contaminants because they can cause serious illness in infants younger than 6 months old. The condition, called methemoglobinemia or “blue baby syndrome,” deprives infants’ blood of oxygen and can be fatal in extreme cases. In addition, there is evidence linking nitrate exposure during early pregnancy to certain birth defects. Consuming water with high nitrate levels also has been linked to chronic diseases in adults, including increased cancer risk, because nitrate gets converted within the human body to compounds that are known carcinogens.

Nitrate is the most widespread inorganic contaminant of drinking water here in Wisconsin. Because it is water-soluble, nitrate can move easily into the groundwater. Sources of nitrate and nitrite include agricultural fertilizers and animal wastes, according to the Wisconsin Groundwater Coordinating Council. Nitrate contamination is an ongoing challenge for water systems in Wisconsin.

All of Wisconsin’s public water systems are required to monitor for nitrate and nitrite. During 2025, violations for exceeding the nitrate MCL occurred at 20 public water systems (0.18% of all systems).

Transient non-community systems may be allowed to operate and serve water that has nitrate above the MCL of 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) but below 20 mg/L, providing certain conditions are met. Wisconsin had 186 transient non-community water systems using the provision for “continuing operation” during 2025.

A total of 186 TN water systems used this provision to operate with nitrate levels above the MCL during 2025.

- **Radionuclides**

Health risks from radium and gross alpha particle activity come from long-term exposure. Exposure over a lifetime could result in an elevated risk for cancer and kidney toxicity. Radionuclides are detected as contaminants of some drinking water supplies here because they occur naturally in rock formations in Wisconsin. Radionuclide standards apply to community (MC and OC) water systems that serve residential consumers. Of the 1,027 community water systems statewide, 13 (or 1.27% of community systems statewide) had violations for exceeding radionuclide MCLs during 2025.

- **Arsenic**

Arsenic’s health effects come from long-term exposure. Increased risk of skin cancer is one, and arsenic also has been linked to cancers of the lungs, bladder, liver, kidney and colon. Exposure to arsenic can cause skin damage, circulatory system problems and nervous system effects (like tremors). Arsenic exposure during pregnancy and early childhood may also affect learning, IQ scores and risk of certain cancers later in life.

Arsenic occurs naturally in some rock formations in Wisconsin and thus is found in drinking water supplies here. Arsenic has no taste or odor, so testing is the only way to detect it in drinking water.

During 2025, there were four water systems (0.21% of the systems regulated for this contaminant) with violations for exceeding the arsenic standard (0.01 mg/L).



More water systems experienced MCL exceedances during 2025 compared with the previous year, due to increased numbers of microbial and radionuclide violations. The DNR works with public water systems that have MCL violations to help them correct problems and return to compliance as soon as possible. Corrective actions can include disinfection, reconstructing an existing well, drilling a new well, connecting to an alternate water source or installing a treatment system.

Action Level Exceedances for Lead and Copper

There is no safe level of lead exposure. Lead adversely affects the health of people of all ages and genders, and the health impacts are irreversible. Most significantly, lead affects brain development of developing fetuses and small children. Copper is an essential nutrient, but long-term exposure to high levels can cause kidney and liver damage.

Lead and copper can leach into water as it flows through pipes and fixtures containing these elements (through the process of corrosion). Lead pipe, brass, chrome plated brass, copper plumbing and lead-based solder are all potential sources.



When an action level for lead or copper is exceeded, systems must provide special information to their consumers about the health effects and steps people can take to reduce exposure. Systems also conduct additional monitoring to identify how water chemistry may contribute to lead and copper levels.

During 2025, there were 19 public water systems with lead action level exceedances and 12 systems that exceeded the action level for copper (Table 2).

Table 2. Action level exceedances during 2025

contaminant	number of MCs	number of OCs	number of NNs	total number of water systems
copper	2	1	9	12
lead	3	1	15	19

There were more action level exceedances, for both copper and lead, during 2025 compared with the previous year. The DNR works with public water systems that exceed an action level to help them communicate with consumers, identify the issues affecting lead and copper levels and return to compliance as soon as possible.

Monitoring and Reporting (MR) Violations

To measure contaminant levels, public water systems are required to collect samples and test their water during specific time periods. Monitoring and reporting (MR) violations occur when water systems do not submit samples for all required contaminants or meet deadlines for sample collection. During 2025, there were 1,243 MR violations at 746 public water systems (6.7% of the total), an improvement over the previous year. Most often, these violations resulted from failure to collect required samples on time and failure to notify consumers of lead and copper results. Table B-2 in Appendix B summarizes the MR violations that occurred during the year.

Treatment Technique (TT) Violations

“Treatment technique” requirements are actions that public water systems must follow to control or reduce levels of contaminants like bacteria, lead and copper. When water systems fail to follow required procedures or complete required actions, treatment technique (TT) violations occur. TT violations signal the potential for health risks, since consumers cannot be certain whether their drinking water was treated or protected to reduce exposure to contaminants.

Among Wisconsin’s 11,185 public water systems, 234 systems had treatment technique violations during 2025, meaning that 97.9% of the state’s systems met these health-based requirements. The number of TT violations decreased significantly in 2025, with fewer than half as many violations as in the prior year. Most TT violations resulted from missing a deadline to submit service line inventories or submitting incomplete information. Table B-3 in Appendix B summarizes the treatment technique violations during 2025.



Photo credit: DNR

Notification Violations

Communicating with consumers and the DNR is an important aspect of water system operation. Water systems are required to notify consumers about violations, contaminants detected in the water supply and emergencies or situations that pose health risks. Table B-4 in Appendix B summarizes all the notification violations that occurred during 2025.

- **Public notice violations** — Public notice violations happen when water systems fail to notify consumers about contaminant exceedances, violations and other risks to human health. Public notices must inform consumers about the nature of violations, health effects, corrective actions the water system is undertaking and any preventive measures that consumers should take. Public notice violations occurred at 857 of Wisconsin’s 11,185 public water systems last year (7.7% of all systems).
- **Consumer Confidence Report violations** — A Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) provides information to residential consumers about the sources of a system’s water, levels of contaminants detected in the water and violations incurred by the water system. All community water systems are required to prepare and deliver this report annually. CCR violations occur when water systems fail to deliver the report on time or fail to include all required information. Of Wisconsin’s 1,027 community water systems, 31 (or 3%) got violations last year for not delivering timely, complete CCRs.

- **Notification violations** — Correcting significant deficiencies protects public health, and water systems are required to notify the DNR when these corrective actions are completed. During 2025, only nine public water systems (or 0.08%) incurred violations for failing to notify the DNR.

Overall Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements

Most of Wisconsin's public water systems met all their water quality and regulatory requirements in 2025 (87.7% overall). Compliance at MC water systems improved over the prior year, as many systems achieved compliance with new requirements related to lead service line inventories and reporting that information to consumers, the DNR and the EPA. The requirements have been challenging for water systems nationwide — historical records can be lacking, portions of service lines can be privately owned, and records may have to be digitized. (Compliance rates for the four types of public water systems are shown in Appendix B, Table B-5.)

CONCLUSION

In Wisconsin, protecting drinking water supplies is a cooperative effort involving public water systems, professional associations, individual operators, the DNR, local agencies, the EPA, water consumers and many others.

During 2025, Wisconsin's public water systems achieved excellent compliance with water quality standards, with 99.4% of water systems serving water that met all maximum contaminant level (MCL) limits. Nitrate was the most common contaminant among water systems that experienced MCL violations, although fewer water systems experienced nitrate MCL exceedances compared with the year before. Microbial contamination presented a bigger challenge in 2025, with many more systems experiencing *E. coli* exceedances.

More than 90% of the water systems in the state also met all their monitoring, reporting and notification requirements last year.

The DNR is committed to protecting public health and the state's drinking water resources.



Photo credit: DNR

APPENDIX A. Maximum Permissible Levels of Contaminants in Drinking Water

The tables in this appendix show the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and action levels for the various types of regulated drinking water contaminants.

Table A-1. Maximum Contaminant Level for Microbial Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL
<i>Escherichia coli</i> bacteria	MCL exceedance can occur in several ways: • <i>E. coli</i>-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample. • Total coliform-positive repeat sample following an <i>E. coli</i>-positive routine sample. • Failure to collect all required repeat samples following an <i>E. coli</i>-positive routine sample. • Failure to test for <i>E. coli</i> after a total coliform-positive repeat sample.

Table A-2. Maximum Contaminant Levels for Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL (mg/L)	Contaminant	MCL (mg/L)
Antimony	0.006	Fluoride	4
Arsenic	0.01	Mercury	0.002
Asbestos (fiber length >10 microns)	7 million fibers/L	Nickel	0.1
Barium	2	Nitrate	10
Beryllium	0.004	Nitrite	1
Cadmium	0.005	Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10
Chromium	0.1	Selenium	0.05
Cyanide	0.2	Thallium	0.002

Table A-3. Action Levels for Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (mg/L)
Copper	1.3
Lead	0.015

Table A-4. Maximum Contaminant Levels for Radionuclides

Contaminant	MCL
Gross alpha particle activity	15 picocuries per liter
Radium-226 and Radium-228	5 picocuries per liter
Uranium	30 micrograms per liter
Beta particle and photon radioactivity	4 millirems per liter dose equivalent



Table A-5. Maximum Contaminant Levels for Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection Byproduct	MCL (mg/L)	Disinfectant	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) (mg/L)
Bromate	0.01	Chloramines (as Cl ₂)	4
Chlorite	1	Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	4
Haloacetic Acids	0.06	Chlorine dioxide (as ClO ₂)	0.8
Total Trihalomethanes	0.08		

Table A-6. Maximum Contaminant Levels for Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL (mg/L)	Contaminant	MCL (mg/L)
2,4-D	0.07	Ethylene Dibromide	0.00005
2,4,5-TP	0.05	Glyphosate	0.7
Alachlor	0.002	Heptachlor	0.0004
Atrazine	0.003	Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002
Benzo[a]pyrene	0.0002	Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
Carbofuran	0.04	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
Chlordane	0.002	Lindane	0.0002
Dalapon	0.2	Methoxychlor	0.04
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	Oxamyl	0.2
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006	Pentachlorophenol	0.001
Dibromochloropropane	0.0002	PFOS and PFOA	0.000070
Dinoseb	0.007	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005
Dioxin	3 X 10 ⁻⁸	Picloram	0.001
Diquat	0.02	Simazine	0.004
Endothall	0.1	Toxaphene	0.003
Endrin	0.002		

Table A-7. Maximum Contaminant Levels for Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL (mg/L)	Contaminant	MCL (mg/L)
Benzene	0.005	Monochlorobenzene	0.1
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.005	Styrene	0.1
ortho-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	Tetrachloroethylene	0.005
para-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	Toluene	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	0.07
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.20
1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis)	0.07	1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans)	0.1	Trichloroethylene	0.005
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	0.005	Vinyl Chloride	0.0002
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	Xylenes (total)	10
Ethylbenzene	0.7		

Table A-8. Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Water containing inorganic chemicals in quantities above these standards is not hazardous to health but may be objectionable to people.

Chemical	Standard (mg/L)
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2
Chloride	250
Color	15 units
Copper	1
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive
Fluoride	2
Foaming Agents	0.5
Hydrogen Sulfide	Not detectable

Chemical	Standard (mg/L)
Iron	0.3
Manganese	0.05
Odor	3 (threshold number)
Silver	0.1
Sulfate	250
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500
Zinc	5

APPENDIX B. Summary of Violations of Drinking Water Requirements During 2025

This appendix summarizes the violations at Wisconsin's public water systems during 2025. The tables show violations of contaminant standards, monitoring and reporting requirements, treatment technique requirements and notification requirements.

Table B-1. Maximum Contaminant Level Violations During 2025

Some water systems have multiple violations or violations in several categories, so the number of systems within each type may not add up to the total number.

Contaminant group	Contaminant	Number of violations	Number of systems with violations	Number of MCs	Number of OCs	Number of NNs	Number of TNs
Microbial	<i>E. coli</i> bacteria	40	25	1	1	2	21
Microbial	Total coliform bacteria	3	2	0	0	0	2
Microbial	Microbial Totals	43	27	1	1	2	23
Inorganic	arsenic	4	4	0	1	3	n/a
Inorganic	nitrate	42	20	5	0	3	12
Inorganic	Inorganic Totals	46	24	5	1	6	12
Radionuclides	combined radium-226 and radium-228	50	12	10	2	n/a	n/a
Radionuclides	beta particle and photon radioactivity	1	1	0	1	n/a	n/a
Radionuclides	gross alpha particle activity	31	5	3	2	n/a	n/a
Radionuclides	Radionuclide Totals	82	13	10	3	n/a	n/a
Synthetic organic	di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	11	3	0	1	2	n/a
Synthetic organic	ethylene dibromide	1	1	1	0	0	n/a
Synthetic organic	Synthetic Organic Totals	12	4	1	1	2	n/a
Volatile organic	benzene	6	1	1	0	0	n/a
Volatile organic	dichloromethane	3	1	0	0	1	n/a
Volatile organic	Volatile Organic Totals	9	2	1	0	1	n/a
Disinfection byproducts	haloacetic acids	2	1	1	0	0	n/a
Disinfection byproducts	total trihalomethanes	3	1	1	0	0	n/a
Disinfection byproducts	Disinfection Byproducts Totals	5	1	1	0	0	n/a
All contaminants	Overall totals	197	71	19	6	11	35

Note: an additional 186 TN systems operated with nitrate levels above the MCL of 10 mg/L but below 20 mg/L during 2025.

Table B-2. Monitoring and Reporting Violations During 2025

Some water systems have multiple violations or violations in several categories, so the number of systems within each type may not add up to the total number.

Contaminant group	Contaminant or rule	Number of violations	Number of systems with violations	Number of MCs	Number of OCs	Number of NNs	Number of TNs
Microbial	Ground Water Rule	71	62	3	7	4	48
Microbial	Revised Total Coliform Rule	531	366	6	33	46	281
Microbial	Total Coliform Rule	9	8	0	0	1	7
Microbial	Microbial Totals	611	415	8	36	50	321
Inorganic	arsenic	19	18	2	4	12	n/a
Inorganic	lead and copper	321 (168 individual contaminants)	260	87	129	44	n/a
Inorganic	nitrate and nitrite	139 (179 individual contaminants)	147	10	13	16	108
inorganic	other inorganic contaminants	31 (174 individual contaminants)	22	4	10	8	n/a
Inorganic	Inorganic Totals	495	393	93	135	57	108
Radionuclides	Radionuclide Totals	16 (44 individual contaminants)	13	9	4	n/a	n/a
Synthetic Organic	Synthetic Organic Totals	33 (355 individual contaminants)	26	5	13	8	n/a
Volatile Organic	Volatile Organic Totals	31 (651 individual contaminants)	25	2	10	13	n/a
Disinfectants & disinfection byproducts	disinfection byproducts	54 (104 individual contaminants)	54	44	5	5	n/a
Disinfectants & disinfection byproducts	residual disinfectants	3	3	1	1	1	n/a
Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproduct Totals	57	47	35	6	6	n/a
All contaminants	Overall totals	1,243	746	123	162	102	359

Table B-3. Treatment Technique Violations During 2025

Some water systems have multiple violations or violations in several categories, so the number of systems within each type may not add up to the total number.

Contaminant	Number of violations	Number of systems with violations	Number of MCs	Number of OCs	Number of NNs	Number of TNs
Microbial—Ground Water Rule (significant deficiency)	29	23	9	6	2	6
Microbial—Revised Total Coliform Rule (sanitary defect)	19	19	3	3	1	12
Microbial Contaminant Totals	48	41	11	9	3	18
Chemicals—Lead and Copper Rule	201	189	138	37	14	n/a
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts	11	11	7	3	1	n/a
Overall totals	260	234	149	49	18	18

Table B-4. Notification Violations During 2025

Some water systems have multiple violations or violations in several categories, so the number of systems within each type may not add up to the total number.

Requirement	Number of violations	Number of systems with violations	Number of MCs	Number of OCs	Number of NNs	Number of TNs
Consumer Confidence Report	31	31	15	16	n/a	n/a
Ground Water Rule (significant deficiency)	10	9	3	1	2	3
Public Notice	1,471	857	198	79	63	517
Overall totals	1,512	877	208	86	65	518

Table B-5. Overall Compliance with Drinking Water Requirements During 2025

Water system type	Number of water systems Statewide	Number of systems with violations	Number of systems with full compliance	Percent of systems complying
Municipal community	610	275	335	54.9%
Other-than-municipal community	417	196	221	53.0%
Non-transient non-community	894	158	736	82.3%
Transient community	9,264	752	8,512	91.9%
Overall totals	11,185	1,381	9,804	87.7%