Financial Facts About Public Water Systems

In the United States in 2016, there were

147,413

“public” drinking water systems

Source: EPA SDWIS Database as of July 1, 2016

Confusing Terminology

- “Public” water systems are publically regulated regardless of whether they are owned by a public or private entity

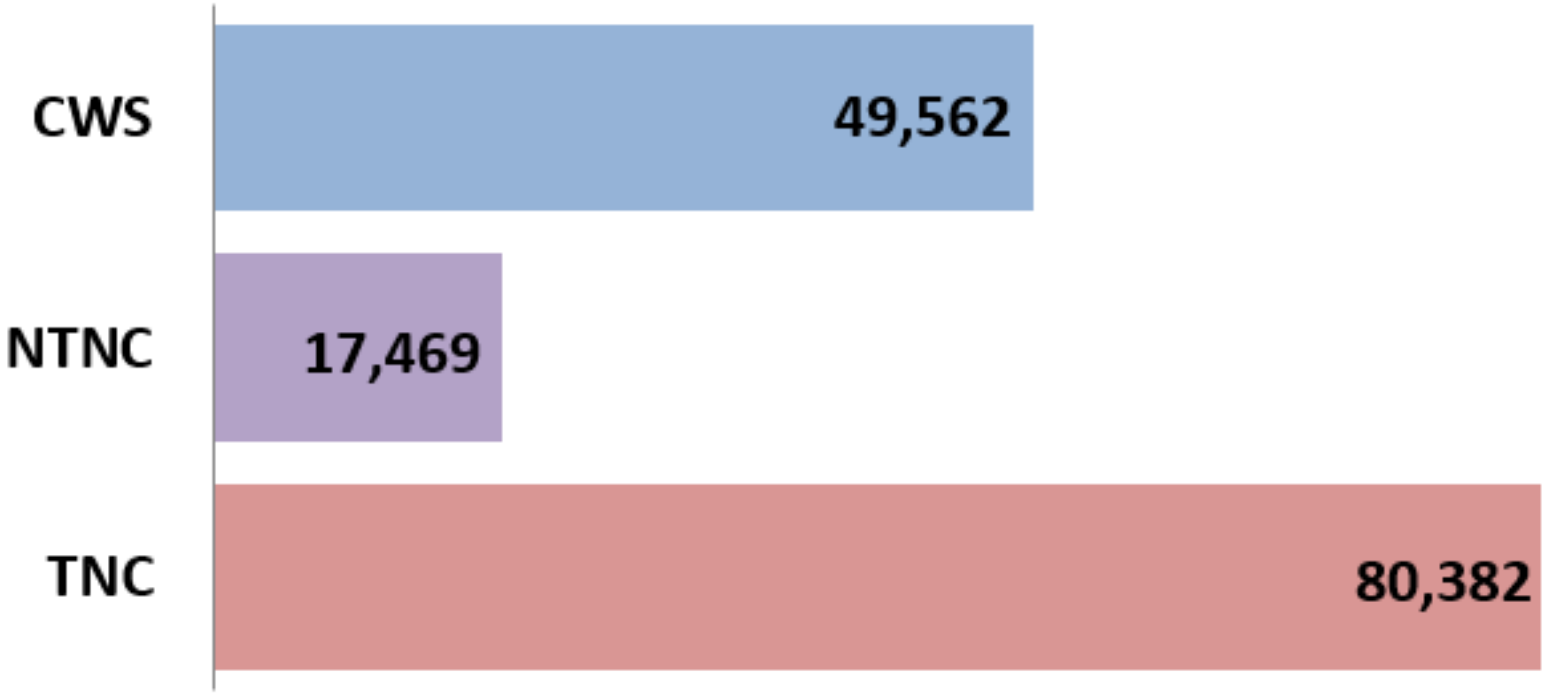
EPA Divides Public Water Systems Into Three Types

- Community Water Systems (**CWS**)
- Non-Transient, Non-Community Water Systems (**NTNC**)
- Transient, Non-Community Water Systems (**TNC**)

Which Type They Are Depends on Who They Serve

- **CWS** serve the same 25+ people/15+ connections regularly where they live
- **NTNC** serve the same 25+ people regularly outside of the home
- **TNC** serve 25+ people regularly but not the same people

Most Water Systems are Transient Non-Community Systems



Source: EPA SDWIS Database as of July 1, 2016

EPA Also Divides Systems into Five Categories Based on Number People Served

Small Systems

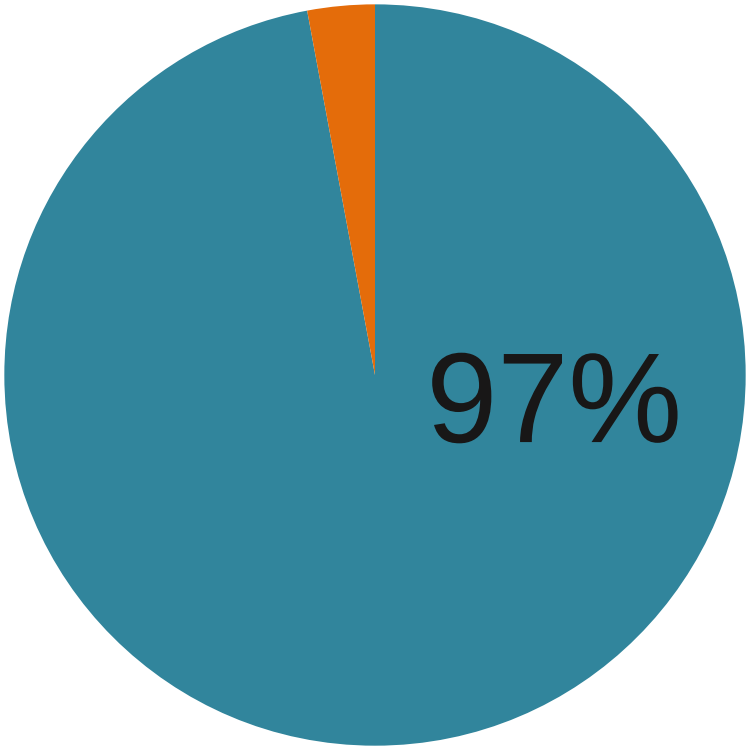
- Very Small: Up to 500
- Small: 501 to 3,300
- Medium: 3,300 to 10,000

Large Systems

- Large: 10,001 to 100,000
- Very Large: More than 100,000

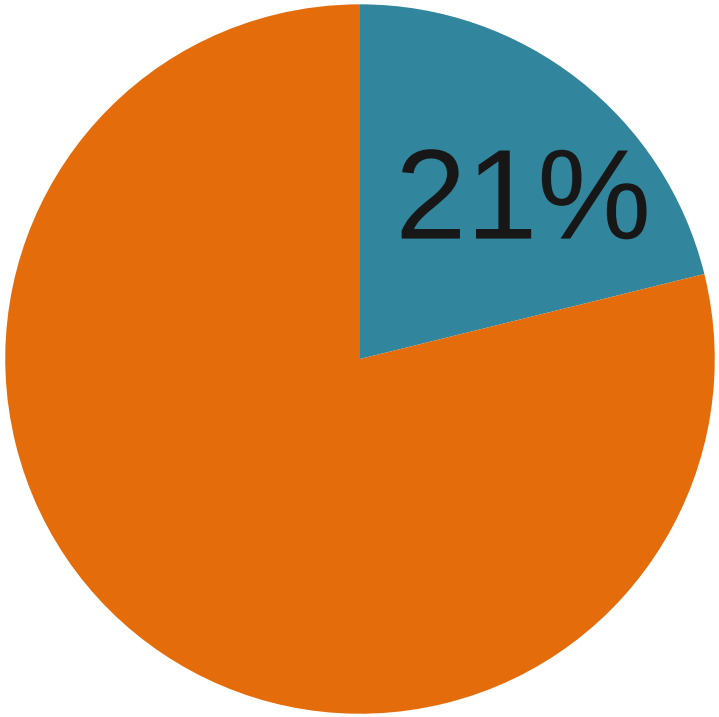
Most Water Systems are Small

They serve 10,000 or fewer customers



Source: EPA SDWIS Database as of July 1, 2016

Collectively, Though, Large Systems Serve Far More Total People



Source: EPA SDWIS Database as of July 1, 2016

Almost all Non-Community Systems are Small

- More than 99% of **NTNC** and **TNC** serve 10,000 or fewer people

- At least 85% serve 500 or fewer people

Source: EPA SDWIS Database as of July 1, 2016

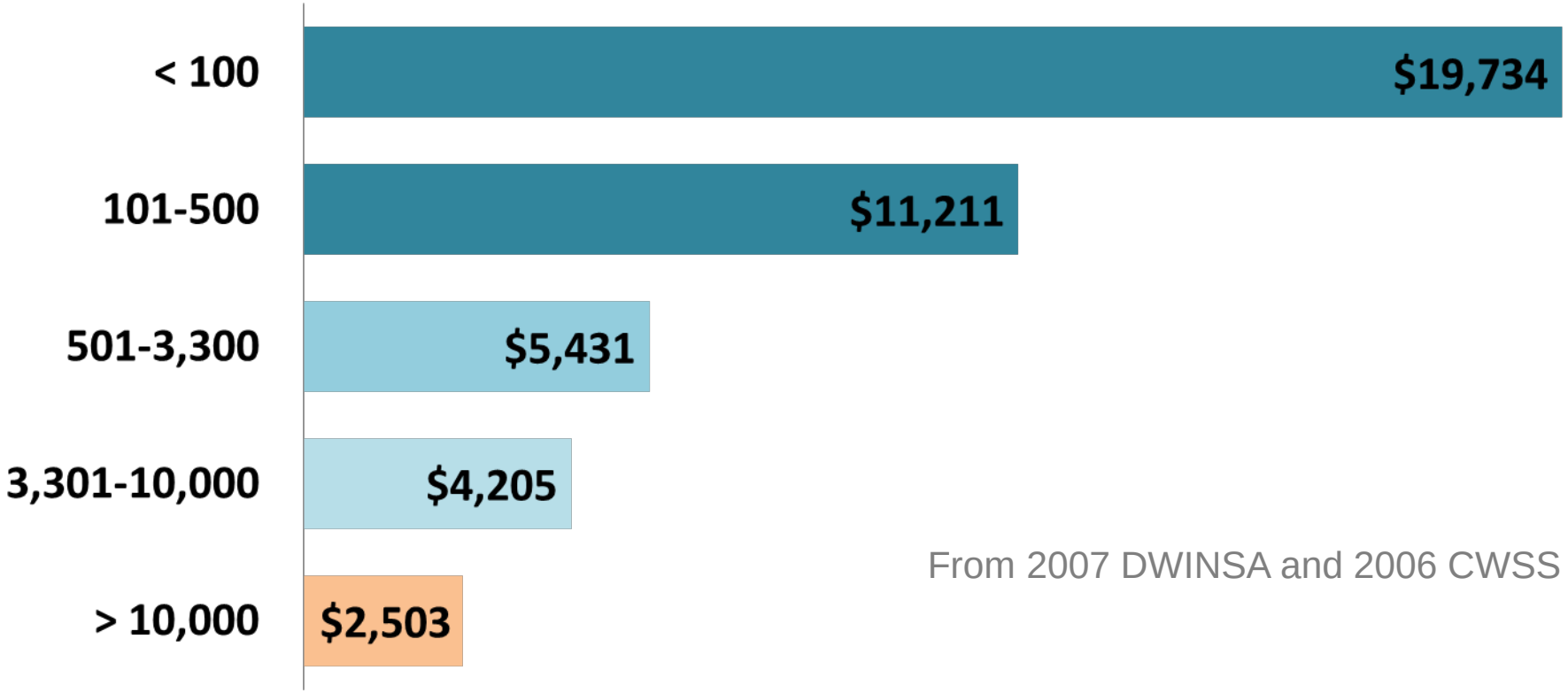
Community Water Systems have the most Large and Very Large Systems

Source: EPA SDWIS Database as of July 1, 2016

Why does system size matter?

What's the issue with small systems?

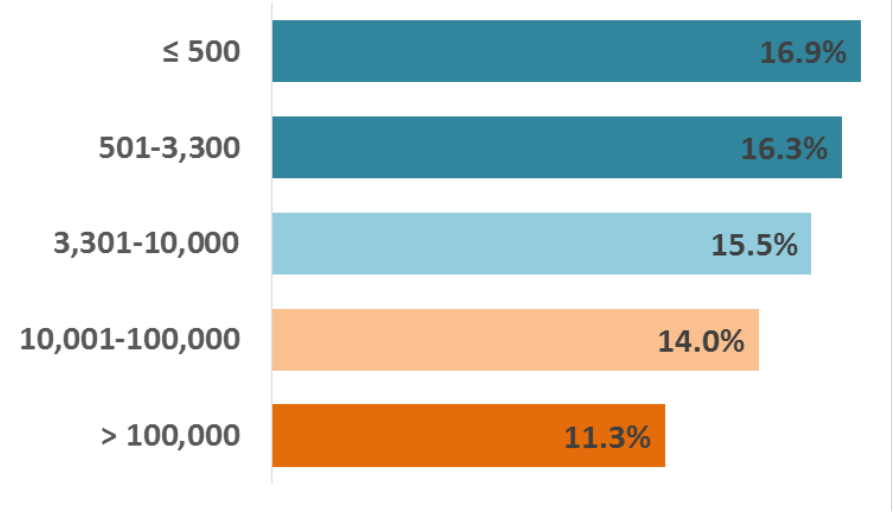
The Infrastructure Needs Per Residential Connection are Much Greater for Small Systems



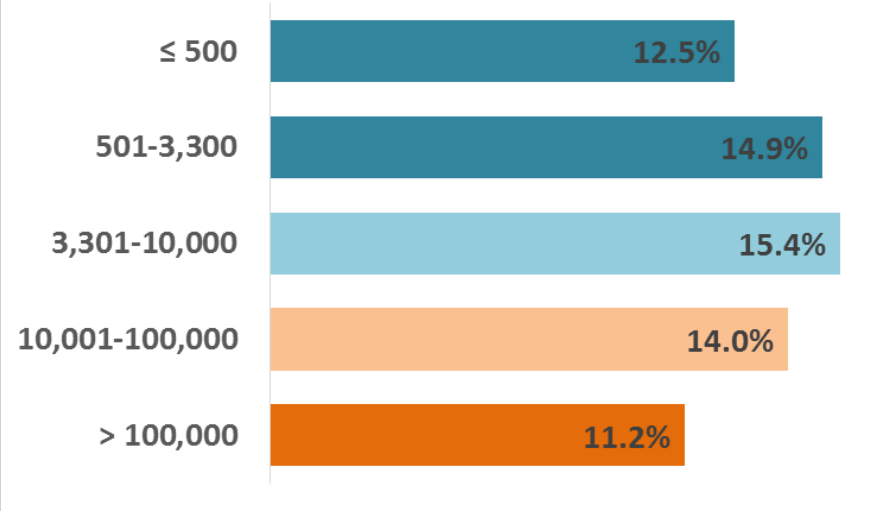
From 2007 DWINSA and 2006 CWSS

And Small Systems have higher numbers of annual health violations

Community Water Systems



All Systems



From SDWIS Data, July 1st 2015- June 30th 2016

In Other Words...

- Water systems require a large amount of very expensive infrastructure and skilled staff
- And that infrastructure, skilled staff, and other fixed costs don’t go away when customers use less water individually or collectively