Location/Function	Significant Deficiencies	Impacts	Reference page in Report
	 Lack of routine maintenance (both corrective and preventative of sources). 	Potential bacteriological and/or chemical contamination of source	Pages 20 - 22 and 32 - 33
	 Many wells are located in close proximity to potential sources of fecal and other sources of contamination, and no wellhead protection plan in place for GWA wells. 	Potential fecal contamination of source	Pages 21, 32
Sources	 Diesel fuel storage tank containment located near intake for Ugum Water Treatment Plant (WTP) is undersized; spill could contaminate the Ugum River. 	Potential chemical contamination of source	Pages 20, 33
	 Some wells have cracks and other openings in the well pads, well casings and improperly sealed sanitary seals. These are direct openings for 	Potential bacteriological or chemical contamination of source	Pages 21, 32
	 contamination to enter wells. Missing screens on well casing vents. 	Potential contamination of source	Page 21
	Wells have bypass lines that	Potential contamination of source	Page 21
	 were routed into the ground and off-site without an air gap. Lack of operating flow meter at spring source makes operation (including chlorine dosing) problematic. 	Difficulty in ensuring adequate chlorination/disinfection	Pages 20 - 22
	Santa Rita Spring Box (Clear Well) - Gaps between corrugated metal roof and clear well walls allow entry by animals, birds and reptiles.	Allows bacteriological contamination to enter source	Pages 24, 29, 33

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	 Lack of operation and maintenance (Ugum, Santa Rita Spring. 	Results in unreliable treatment and potential for contamination	Pages 23- 24, 34- 35
	 Lack of operating turbidimeter at Santa Rita spring source. 	Possible GWUDI source requires turbidity measurements	Pages 24, 33
Treatment	 Plant operators do not regularly conduct jar tests and do not optimize precursor removal, at Ugum WTP. 	Could result in Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts Rule (DBP) Rule exceedances	Pages 23 , 34
	 Inadequate turbidity monitoring and reporting at Ugum. 	Treatment Technique M/R violation	Pages 22, 34
	 At least one well (D-5) did not have a chlorination system in place. 	Inadequate chlorination/disinfection could result in exposure to	Pages 23, 34
	At least one well, the well log indicated chlorine gas had run out in past	bacteriological contamination	Pages 24, 36
	 Severe internal/external rust and corrosion including roofs, roof vents, walls, base and other welds, anchors allows contaminants to enter tanks. Bolts, many completely rusted 	Allows contaminants to enter tanks Potential for tank failure	Pages 25, 26, 37
Finished Water Storage	 through, compromise structural stability of tanks. Inadequate Site Security (holes in fences, missing gates) and unlocked hatches allow easy access to tanks (as demonstrated by vandalism at 	Potential for access by public and consequent contamination	
	many tanks). • Leaking tanks. • Flooded, uncovered and unsecured valve vaults.	Could allow contamination to enter	
	 No screen or flapper on the storage tanks' overflows. Ladders not locked, allow easy potential access by vandal. 	Potential for access by public and consequent contamination Prevent adequate maintenance	
	 Ladders severely corroded or no cage will prevent adequate maintenance. 		
Distribution System	 Inadequate cross connection control program exists within GWA. 	Potential for backflow /backpressure and contamination.	Pages 27, 36, 37

	 Undersized water lines impact water pressure and water quality and contribute to potential cross-connections. 	Potential for backflow /backpressure and contamination.	Pages 27, 36, 37
Pumps, Pumping Facilities, and Controls	 No pump controls at many of the booster pump stations; lack of maintenance Leaking seals in pumps and valves Lack of adequate backup pumps. Flooding of booster pump stations. No controls on well pumps or booster pumps. Leaking pump seals, valves, lines, and highly rusted piping. 	Results in intermittent service and supply, lower reliability and decreased pressure.	Pages 27, 28, 37, 38
Water Quality Monitoring, Reporting and Data Verification	Inadequate monitoring and reporting - Ugum WTP and Santa Rita Spring (turbidity and chlorine residual)	Exceedances (violations) may be going undetected and unreported.	Pages 22, 23, 38
SDWA Compliance	 Lead and Copper monitoring overdue. Unaddressed Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts rule (DBP) Rule MCL Violations, including lack of required public notification 	Monitoring Violation Exposure of public to DBP's exceeding MCLs	Pages 29, 38
Water System Management, Operations and Administration	 No formal, comprehensive training program for operators and other personnel. 	Can result in inappropriate or inadequate operation and negative impacts on water quality	Pages 30, 39
	 Hydraulic model is neither complete nor accurate enough to make operational or design decisions. No preventative maintenance programs for most operational areas. Data are collected, but do not have the capacity to analyze the information to assist with operational decisions. Lack of Standard Operating 	Results in poor design and operational decisions impacting water quality Many system components in varying levels of disrepair or failure put system at risk for contamination. Lack of understanding and use of operational data can result in Results in poor system operations and consequent risk for contamination or failure.	

Operator	No proper operator	Inadequately trained operators	Pages 31, 39
Compliance with	certification for system type.	do not perform process control	
Licensing	 Plant operators do not regularly 	adequately, which impacts	
Requirements	conduct jar tests.	finished water quality	
	 Plant operators and 		
	engineering staff did not		
	understand the correlation		
	between ineffective coagulant		
	dosing, inadequate		
	sedimentation and disinfection		
	by product precursor removal.		
	No level 4 operator is actually	Violation of Guam Operator	
	located on site at the Ugum	Certification requirement	
	WTP, as required.		