

Home Water Testing

The quality of your water impacts your health and the health of your family. As such, it is important to be well-informed about the water you use in your home.

Public Water Systems

If you pay a water bill, you are purchasing water from a public water system (PWS). The PWS is required to monitor, test, and report the results to federal or state drinking water agencies responsible for making sure the system meets the National Primary Drinking Water Standards. When there are contaminants in this water that can cause illness or other problems, your public water company is required to notify you.

Most people in Oklahoma receive water from a community water system that provides its customers with an annual water quality report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report. Normally, you will receive it with your water bill once a year in July. The report contains information on contaminants found, possible health effects, and the water's source. If you do not receive a report, contact your water supplier.

Private Water Supplies

If you do not get your water from a PWS, then you are on a private water supply. Federal and state governments do not regulate privately owned wells in Oklahoma; therefore, you alone are responsible for assuring your water is safe and of adequate quality for your needs. For this reason, routine testing for a few of the most common contaminants is highly recommended. Even if you currently have a safe, pure water supply, regular testing can be valuable because it establishes a record of water quality. This record helps resolve any future problems or if you are considering selling or purchasing a property with a well water supply.

The following questions will help determine when to test your private drinking water. Additional information can be obtained from the EPA:

<https://www.epa.gov/privatewells>, and the Water Systems Council:
<https://tinyurl.com/3zf2h29h>.

Q: How frequently should I test?

Test water every year for total coliform bacteria, nitrate/nitrite, conductivity, and pH. It is especially important to have these tests performed if you have a new well or have replaced or repaired the pipes, pressure tank, pump, or well casing. If there is an abrupt or noticeable change in your water, you should also have it tested.

Q: Do you expect to have a new baby in the household?

It is preferable to test your water for coliform bacteria and nitrate/nitrite in the early months of a pregnancy. It is recommended that tests be performed before bringing an infant home, especially if the infant is fed formula or foods prepared with well water.



Home Water Testing

Q: Do you have taste, odor, and staining issues?

Test for sulfate, chloride, iron, manganese, hardness, and corrosivity (pH and alkalinity) every three years. If you suspect other contaminants, test for those also.

Q: Has there been a chemical leak or fuel spill near your water supply?

Test your well for chemical contaminants, such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Tests can be expensive, so consider limiting them to possible problems specific to your situation. To find out about possible impurities in your area, you may contact DEQ, an environmental consultant, or an accredited laboratory.

Q: Are there unexplained illnesses or persons with compromised health in your family? Have you noticed a change in water taste, odor, color, or clarity?

If so, you may need to test your water more than once a year.

Q: Are there other times when you should test your water?

Regardless of your water source, two situations may require additional testing.

Household plumbing or water service lines are suspected to contain lead. Most public water systems test for lead as a regular part of water monitoring. These tests give a system-wide picture but do not reflect conditions at a specific household faucet. The only way to confirm if lead is present or absent in your home drinking water is to have it tested.

Some faucets and pitcher filters can remove lead from drinking water. If you use a filter to remove lead, be sure you get one that is certified to remove lead by NSF International:

<https://www.nsf.org/>.

For more information, visit EPA's Ground and Drinking Water website: <https://go.usa.gov/xz85A>, and EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information website: <https://go.usa.gov/xz85d>.

Considering the purchase of a home water treatment unit. Find out what is in your water and what you might want to remove before contacting potential dealers. Different treatment types remove different pollutants or impurities and no one device does it all. Be informed so you can make the right decision.

For guidance, see EPA's "Home Drinking Water Filtration Fact Sheet" <https://go.usa.gov/xz856>, or contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Q: Who can test your water?

DEQ's State Environmental Laboratory is EPA-certified to test your water. If you wish to use another lab, make certain it is accredited to perform the tests you need. Contact DEQ's Lab Accreditation program at (405) 702-1000 or visit online at <https://go.usa.gov/xz8nf>.

Q: How do I collect samples?

Contact the lab where you will send your samples for instructions on how to collect the samples and to determine if special sample containers are required. Most labs provide sampling kits, and some may send a trained technician to collect the sample for you for an additional fee.

Additional Information

For additional information visit our website at <https://www.deq.ok.gov/divisions/sels/>. You may also contact the State Environmental Laboratory at (405) 702-1000 or selsd@deq.ok.gov. Contact the DEQ State Environmental Laboratory at (405) 702-1000, (866) 412-3057, or selsd@deq.ok.gov.

Home Water Testing

When to Test Your Well Water

Conditions or nearby activities	Recommended Tests
Recurrent gastro-intestinal illness	Coliform bacteria
Water with laxative effects	Sulfate, conductivity
Infant in the home	Coliform bacteria, nitrite-nitrate
Home daycare	Coliform bacteria, nitrite-nitrate (Contact Oklahoma Dept. of Human Services, Child Care Services, 1-844-834-8314 for testing requirements)
Household plumbing contains lead (built prior to 1988)	pH, lead, copper
Radon in indoor air or region is radon rich	Radon
Scaly residues, soaps do not lather, determining if water softener is working	Hardness (before and/or after treatment)
Water softener needed to treat hardness	Manganese, iron
Colored deposits, stained plumbing fixtures or laundry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green/blue - Copper • White - TDS, sulfate, calcium • Reddish brown/black - Iron, iron related bacteria, and manganese
Bitter/acrid taste or odor	Corrosivity (pH, alkalinity), metals
Rotten egg odor	Sulfate reducing bacteria
Pitting of pipes, plumbing, faucets	Corrosivity (pH, alkalinity), lead
Rapid wear of water treatment equipment	Corrosivity (pH, alkalinity), conductivity
Nearby areas of intensive agriculture	Nitrite-nitrate, pesticides, coliform bacteria, conductivity
Animal feedlots nearby	Nitrite-nitrate, conductivity, coliform bacteria
Coal or other mining operation nearby	Metals, pH, corrosivity
Gas or oil drilling operation nearby	Chloride, sulfate, sodium, barium, strontium, conductivity
Odor of gasoline, diesel or fuel oil and near gas station or buried fuel tanks	Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)
Dump, junkyard, landfill, factory or dry-cleaning operation nearby	VOC, total dissolved solids (TDS), pH, sulfate, chloride, metals
Salty taste or a heavily salted roadway nearby	Chloride, conductivity, sodium
Do you live in Oklahoma, Logan, Canadian, Cleveland, or Pottawatomie county?	Uranium, chromium, arsenic, selenium