

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
Executive Summary of the 2018 Annual Compliance Report

The State of Oklahoma's Public Water Supply Program currently oversees one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven (1,357) public water supplies (PWS) that meet the federal definition of a PWS. The grand total number of violations for the calendar year of 2019 was three thousand four hundred and eighty-four (3,484). Some public water systems may be counted more than once if they incurred multiple violations. The actual total number of public water systems in violation for MCL was two hundred and fifteen (215). Of the one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven (1,357) systems, one thousand one hundred and forty-two (1,142) or eighty-four percent (84%) of these systems reported no maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations. Five hundred and eighty-eight (588) systems or forty-three percent (43%) of the one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven (1,357) PWS's incurred a violation at some point during the calendar year of 2019.

Six (6) systems had twenty-two (22) violations for exceeding the MCL for arsenic. Zero (0) systems had violations for arsenic monitoring. Two (2) systems had four (4) violations for exceeding the MCL of the Inorganic Chemical Contaminant (IOC) group. Two (2) systems had four (4) violations for IOC group monitoring. Twenty-six (26) systems had fifty-seven (57) violations for exceeding the nitrate MCL standard in at least one of their wells during the calendar year of 2019. Sixty-nine (69) systems had eighty-three (83) nitrate monitoring violations. No systems had Synthetic Organic Contaminant (SOC) group MCL violations. Twenty-four (24) systems had three hundred and ninety (390) SOC monitoring contaminant group violations. No systems had Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminant (VOC) group MCL violations. Twelve (12) systems had five hundred and forty-one (541) VOC contaminant group monitoring violations.

Two (2) systems had fourteen (14) Radionuclide MCL violations in the calendar year 2019. Seven (7) systems had one hundred and four (104) violations for Radionuclides monitoring. One hundred and sixty-one (161) systems had nine hundred and sixty-six (966) violations of the Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) MCL. Sixteen (16) systems had thirty-three (33) violations of the DBPR Treatment Technique requirement. One hundred and fifty-nine (159) systems had four hundred and five (405) monitoring violations for the DBPR.

Seven (7) systems had seven (7) Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Acute MCL violations, meaning seven (7) mandatory Boil Orders were issued for these PWSs that tested positive for fecal coliform or E-coli. Two hundred and fifty-nine (259) systems had five hundred and eighty-three (583) monitoring violations for the RTCR. Zero (0) systems had a treatment technique violation for the Lead and Copper Rule. Forty (40) systems had fifty-five (55) monitoring violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. No systems had any Ground Water Rule (GWR) Treatment Technique violations. Twenty-six (26) systems had twenty-eight (28) monitoring violations for the GWR.

All surface water PWSs in Oklahoma are required to provide filtration. Twenty-two (22) systems had sixty-eight (68) Surface Water Rule (SWR) treatment technique violations. Twenty (20) systems had eighty-six (86) SWR monitoring violations. DEQ has not yet determined

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) violations for 2019. Five (5) systems had thirty-four (34) violations for failure to do Public Notification (PN).

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality issued two thousand four hundred and seventeen (2,417) enforcement actions in response to the violations listed in this report. These enforcement actions consisted of two thousand one hundred and forty-one (2,141) informal enforcement letters. Two hundred and sixty-two (262) Notices of Violation (NOVs)/Consent Orders (COs), one (1) Administrative Compliance Order (ACO), and thirteen (13) Boil Orders were administered. One thousand and eighty-seven (1,087) systems were returned to compliance during the calendar year of 2019.

An informal enforcement document is the first document issued to facilities when they fail to monitor. A Notice of Violation is the first formal enforcement document issued to facilities when they exceed maximum allowable levels or fail to meet Department of Environmental Quality rules and regulations concerning matters such as construction deficiencies or operating procedures. A Consent Order is typically the next order issued. The Consent Order is an order that contains an agreement between the water system and the DEQ and details the tasks and deadlines for correcting the cited violation. An Administrative Compliance Order is an order that is issued when time is limited, and there is a significant health hazard, or the water system refuses to agree to the Consent Order. Both the Consent Order and the Administrative Compliance Order have stipulated penalties for failing to meet the required deadlines. Boil Orders are issued to systems that have “acute” or “fecal positive” bacteriological violations. Boil Orders can also be issued for exceedance of turbidity standards, insufficient chlorine residuals, and low pressure. Boil Orders require immediate notice to all consumers in order

Copies of the full report and executive summary are available to the public from the Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division, 8th Floor, 707 N. Robinson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma or can be requested by mail at Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division, P.O. Box 1677, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73101-1677. The full document is also available on the Water Quality Division website.

State website: www.deq.state.ok.us