

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
Executive Summary of the 2020 Annual Compliance Report

The State of Oklahoma's Public Water Supply Program currently oversees one thousand three hundred and forty-six (1,346) public water supplies (PWS) that meet the federal definition of a PWS. The grand total number of violations for the calendar year of 2020 was seven thousand four hundred and fifty-nine (7,459). 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 three (203). Of the one thousand three hundred and forty-six (1,346) systems, one thousand one hundred and forty-three (1,143) or eighty-five percent (85%) of these systems reported no maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations. Four hundred and ninety-five (495) systems or thirty-seven percent (37%) of the one thousand three hundred and forty-six (1,346) PWS's incurred a violation at some point during the calendar year of 2020.

Five (5) systems had seventeen (17) violations for exceeding the MCL for arsenic. One (1) system had violations for arsenic monitoring. One (1) systems had one (1) violations for exceeding the MCL of the Inorganic Chemical Contaminant (IOC) group. Seven (7) systems had seven (7) violations for IOC group monitoring. Twenty-six (26) systems had fifty-six (56) violations for exceeding the nitrate MCL standard in at least one of their wells during the calendar year of 2020. One hundred and seven (107) systems had one hundred and thirty-seven (137) nitrate monitoring violations. No systems had Synthetic Organic Contaminant (SOC) group MCL violations. Thirty-five (35) systems had seven hundred and thirty-eight (738) SOC monitoring contaminant group violations. No systems had Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminant (VOC) group MCL violations. Thirteen (13) systems had five hundred and forty-two (542) VOC contaminant group monitoring violations.

Two (2) systems had nine (9) Radionuclide MCL violations in the calendar year 2020. Eight (8) systems had eighty-eight (88) violations for Radionuclides monitoring. One hundred and fifty-nine (159) systems had nine hundred and eighty-one (981) violations of the Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) MCL. Seven (7) systems had seventeen (17) violations of the DBPR Treatment Technique requirement. One hundred and eighty-one (181) systems had four hundred and two (402) monitoring violations for the DBPR.

Four (4) systems had four (4) Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Acute MCL violations, meaning four (4) mandatory Boil Orders were issued for these PWSs that tested positive for fecal coliform or E-coli. Two hundred and eighty (280) systems had six hundred and sixteen (616) monitoring violations for the RTCR. Zero (0) systems had a treatment technique violation for the Lead and Copper Rule. Twenty-eight (28) systems had thirty (30) monitoring violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. No systems had any Ground Water Rule (GWR) Treatment Technique violations. Thirty-three (33) systems had forty-two (42) monitoring violations for the GWR.

All surface water PWSs in Oklahoma are required to provide filtration. Twenty (20) systems had seventy-five (75) Surface Water Rule (SWR) treatment technique violations. Thirty-five (35) systems had one hundred and five (105) SWR monitoring violations. DEQ has not yet

determined Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) violations for 2020. Four (4) systems had sixty-one (61) violations for failure to do Public Notification (PN).

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality issued two thousand five hundred and nine (2,509) enforcement actions in response to the violations listed in this report. These enforcement actions consisted of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four (2,234) informal enforcement letters. Two hundred and seventy (270) Notices of Violation (NOVs)/Consent Orders (COs), zero (0) Administrative Compliance Order (ACO), and five (5) Boil Orders were administered. Nine hundred and five (905) systems were returned to compliance during the calendar year of 2020.

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.