

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
Executive Summary of the 2022 Annual Compliance Report

The State of Oklahoma's Public Water Supply Program currently oversees one thousand three hundred twenty-four (1,324) public water supplies (PWS) that meet the federal definition of a PWS. The grand total number of violations for the calendar year of 2022 was five thousand five hundred twenty-one (5,521). 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 twenty-three (223). Of the one thousand three hundred twenty-four (1,324) systems, one thousand one hundred one (1,101) or eighty-three percent (83%) of these systems reported no maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations. Five hundred seven (507) systems or thirty-eight percent (38%) of the one thousand three hundred twenty-four (1,324) PWS's incurred a violation at some point during the calendar year of 2022.

Three (3) systems had thirteen (13) violations for exceeding the MCL for arsenic. Three (3) systems had violations for arsenic monitoring. Three (3) systems had thirteen (13) violations for exceeding the MCL of the Inorganic Chemical Contaminant (IOC) group. Three (3) systems had twelve (12) violations for IOC group monitoring. Twenty (20) systems had fifty-one (51) violations for exceeding the nitrate MCL standard in at least one of their wells during the calendar year of 2022. Seventy-eight (78) systems had one hundred eight (108) nitrate monitoring violations. No systems had Synthetic Organic Contaminant (SOC) group MCL violations. Fifty-four (54) systems had one thousand five hundred ninety-three (1,593) SOC monitoring contaminant violations. No systems had Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminant (VOC) group MCL violations. Eighteen (18) systems had eight hundred sixty (860) VOC contaminant monitoring violations.

Five (5) systems had nine (9) Radionuclide MCL violations in the calendar year 2022. Nineteen (19) systems had two hundred fifty-six (256) violations for Radionuclide monitoring. One hundred seventy-six (176) systems had eight hundred eighty-nine (889) violations of the Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) MCL. Nineteen (19) systems had forty-five (45) violations of the DBPR Treatment Technique requirement. One hundred seventy-eight (178) systems had four hundred forty (440) monitoring violations for the DBPR

Five (5) systems had five (5) Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Acute MCL violations, meaning five (5) mandatory Boil Orders were issued for these PWS that tested positive for E-coli. Two hundred eighty (280) systems had five hundred eighty-six (586) monitoring violations for the RTCR. Zero (0) systems had a treatment technique violation for the Lead and Copper Rule. Forty-eight (48) systems had sixty-two (62) monitoring violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. No systems had any Ground Water Rule (GWR) Treatment Technique violations. Thirty (30) systems had forty-four (44) monitoring violations for the GWR.

All surface water PWSs in Oklahoma are required to provide filtration. Twenty-seven (27) systems had seventy-seven (77) Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) treatment technique violations. Twenty-two (22) systems had sixty-eight (68) SWTR monitoring violations. There were eighty-six (86) systems with eighty-six (86) violations for failure to submit a consumer

confidence report (CCR). Twenty-one (21) systems had two hundred ninety-five (295) violations for failure to do Public Notification (PN).

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality issued two thousand one hundred twenty-eight (2,128) enforcement actions in response to the violations listed in this report. These enforcement actions consisted of one thousand seven hundred sixty (1,760) informal enforcement letters. Three hundred sixty (360) Notices of Violation (NOVs)/Consent Orders (COs), zero (0) Administrative Compliance Orders (ACO), and eight (8) Boil Orders were administered. One thousand four hundred twenty-two (1,422) systems were returned to compliance during the calendar year of 2022.

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 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 to inform the public of how to make their water safe for human consumption.

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.