

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
Executive Summary of the 2024 Annual Compliance Report

The State of Oklahoma's Public Water Supply Program currently oversees one thousand two hundred sixty-seven (1,267) public water supplies (PWS) that meet the federal definition of a PWS. The grand total number of violations for the calendar year of 2024 was twelve thousand five hundred ninety-five (12,595). Some PWS systems may be counted more than once if they incurred multiple violations. The actual total number of public water systems in violation of an MCL was one hundred ninety (190). Of one thousand two hundred sixty-seven (1,267) systems, one thousand seventy-seven (1,077) or eighty-five percent (85%) of these systems reported no maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations. Five hundred seventy-six (576) systems or forty-five percent (45%) of the one thousand two hundred sixty-seven (1,267) PWSs incurred a violation at some point during the calendar year of 2024.

Twenty-one (21) systems had six (6) violations for exceeding the MCL for arsenic. Six (6) systems had violations for arsenic monitoring. Seven (7) systems had twenty-five (25) violations for exceeding the MCL of the Inorganic Chemical Contaminant (IOC) group. Eleven (11) systems had twenty-two (22) violations for IOC group monitoring. Twenty-three (23) systems had fifty (50) violations for exceeding the nitrate MCL standard in at least one of their point of entries during the calendar year of 2024. One hundred and eight (108) systems had one hundred fifty-three (153) nitrate monitoring violations. Zero (0) systems had Synthetic Organic Contaminant (SOC) group MCL violations. One hundred sixty-five (165) systems had eight thousand two hundred ninety-one (8,291) SOC monitoring violations. No systems had Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminant (VOC) group MCL violations. Thirty-two (32) systems had one thousand four-hundred forty-one (1,441) VOC contaminant monitoring violations.

Eight (8) systems had twenty-one (21) radionuclide MCL violations in the calendar year 2024. Twenty (20) systems had two hundred forty (240) violations for radionuclide monitoring. One hundred twenty-five (125) systems had five hundred eighty-seven (587) violations of the Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) MCL. Twenty-three (23) systems had fifty-six (56) violations of the DBPR treatment technique requirement. Two hundred twenty-one (221) systems had five hundred ninety-six (596) monitoring violations for the DBPR.

Six (6) systems had seven (7) Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) acute MCL violations, meaning six (6) mandatory Boil Orders were issued for these PWS that tested positive for E-coli. Two hundred ninety-four (294) systems had six hundred thirty-three (633) monitoring violations for the RTCR. Zero (0) systems had a treatment technique violation for the Lead and Copper Rule. Sixty-nine (69) systems had ninety-four (94) monitoring violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. Zero (0) systems had Ground Water Rule (GWR) Treatment Technique violations. Forty-four (44) systems had fifty-four (54) monitoring violations for the GWR.

All surface water PWSs in Oklahoma are required to provide filtration. Twenty (20) systems had forty-nine (49) Surface Water Rule (SWTR) treatment technique violations. Nineteen (19) systems had one hundred Treatment Rule (SWTR) treatment technique violations. Nineteen (19) systems had one hundred four (104) Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) monitoring violations. There were seventy-eight (78) systems with seventy-eight (78) violations for failure

to submit a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Six (6) systems had sixty-seven (67) violations for failure to do Public Notification (PN).

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality issued two thousand seven hundred forty-seven (2,747) enforcement actions in response to the violations listed in this report. These enforcement actions consisted of two thousand three hundred three (2,303) informal enforcement letters, four hundred thirty-two (432) Notices of Violation /Consent Orders, Zero (0) Administrative Compliance Orders, and twelve (12) Boil Orders were administered. Two thousand five hundred twenty-eight (2,528) systems were returned to compliance during the calendar year of 2024.

An informal enforcement letter 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 MCLs or fail to meet DEQ rules and regulations concerning matters such as construction deficiencies or operating procedures. A Consent Order is typically the next document issued. The Consent Order is an agreement between the facility and DEQ and details the tasks and deadlines for correcting the cited violation(s). An Administrative Compliance Order is a document that is issued when time is limited and there is a significant health hazard or when the water system refuses to agree to the Consent Order. Both Consent Orders and the Administrative Compliance Orders have stipulated penalties for failing to meet the compliance deadlines contained in the orders. Boil Orders are issued to facilities that have an acute, E. coli bacteriological MCL violation or to facilities that are experiencing severe treatment failures, exceedances of turbidity standards, insufficient chlorine residuals, and low pressure. Boil Orders require immediate notice to all consumers 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.