

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
Executive Summary
of the
2012 Annual Compliance Report

The State of Oklahoma's Public Water Supply Program currently oversees one thousand six hundred and eighty five (1,685) public water supplies ("PWS") that meet the federal definition of a PWS. Of these one thousand six hundred and eighty-five (1,685) systems, one thousand five hundred and two (1,502) or eighty-ninety percent (89%) of these systems reported no maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations.

Twelve (12) systems had thirty (30) violations for exceeding the MCL for arsenic. One (1) system had two (2) violations for arsenic monitoring. One (1) system had ten (10) violations for exceeding the MCL of the inorganic chemical contaminant (IOC) group. There were no violations by any systems for IOC group monitoring. Twenty-four (24) systems had sixty-one (61) violations for exceeding the nitrate MCL standard in at least one of their wells during the calendar year of 2012. Twenty-seven (27) systems had twenty-nine (29) nitrate monitoring violations. There were zero (0) systems with synthetic organic contaminant (SOC) group MCL violations. There were zero (0) SOC monitoring contaminant group violations. Three (3) systems had ten (10) volatile organic chemical contaminant (VOC) group MCL violations. Five (5) systems had one hundred and twenty-one (121) VOC contaminant group monitoring violations.

Five (5) systems had eighteen (18) Radionuclide MCL violations in the calendar year 2012. No systems had violations for Radionuclides monitoring. There were two hundred and thirty-seven (237) violations of the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 1 DBPR) MCL by seventy-three (73) systems. Thirty-five (35) systems had ninety-four (94) violations of the Stage 1 DBPR Treatment Technique requirement. Twenty-three (23) systems had forty-four (44) monitoring violations for the Stage 1 DBPR.

Seven (7) systems had seven (7) Total Coliform Rule ("TCR") Acute MCL violations, meaning seven (7) mandatory Boil Orders were issued for these PWSs that tested positive for fecal coliform or E-coli. Eighty-six (86) PWSs had one hundred (100) TCR MCL violations that indicated a confirmed coliform positive sample. Three hundred and fifty (350) systems had six hundred and fifty-six (656) routine monitoring violations for TCR. Eighty-five (85) systems had one hundred and seven (107) repeat monitoring violations for TCR.

All surface water PWSs in Oklahoma are required to provide filtration. None of the one hundred and ninety-five (195) surface water systems violated the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) for treatment technique. None of the systems were in violation for SWTR monitoring and reporting. None of the systems had Filter Backwash Recycle Rule violations for treatment technique or monitoring and recordkeeping. There were fifty-six (56) turbidity treatment technique violations by twenty-three (23) systems for Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule ("IESWTR"). There were no monitoring and reporting violations for IESWTR. Sixteen (16) systems had seventeen (17) treatment technique violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. Sixty-eight (68) systems had one hundred and forty-four (144) monitoring violations for

the Lead and Copper Rule. There were three hundred and seventy-seven (377) systems that failed to submit their consumer confidence report (CCR) and/or CCR certification.

The grand total number of violations for the calendar year of 2012 was two thousand and one hundred and seventy-seven (2,177). 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 one hundred and eighty-three (183). There were seven hundred and seventy-one (771) public water systems with violations.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality issued one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven (1,997) enforcement actions in response to the violations listed in this report. These enforcement actions consisted of one thousand five hundred and forty-six (1,546) informal enforcement letters. Four hundred and forty-two (442) Notices of Violation (“NOVs”)/Consent Orders (“COs”), two (2) Administrative Compliance Order (“ACOs”), and seven (7) Boil Advisories we administered. Five hundred and twenty-eight (528) systems were returned to compliance during the calendar year of 2012.

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 Consent 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. In an Administrative Consent Order, the DEQ tells the water system what tasks need to be completed and sets deadlines for the completion of these tasks. Both the Consent Order and the Administrative Consent Order have stipulated penalties for failing to meet the required deadlines. Boil Advisories are issued to systems that have “acute” or “fecal positive” bacteriological violations. Boil Advisories can also be issued for exceedance of turbidity, insufficient chlorine residual and pressure. Boil Advisories require immediate notice to all consumers in order 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.

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