

**STATE OF OKLAHOMA**  
**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM**  
*Executive Summary*  
*of the*  
**2013 Annual Compliance Report**

The State of Oklahoma's Public Water Supply Program currently oversees one thousand six hundred and ninety-two (1,692) public water supplies ("PWS") that meet the federal definition of a PWS. Of these one thousand six hundred and ninety-two (1,692) systems, one thousand four hundred and forty-three (1,443) or eighty-five percent (85%) of these systems reported no maximum contaminant level ("MCL") violations.

Ten (10) systems had twenty-eight (28) violations for exceeding the MCL for arsenic. One (1) system had one (1) violation for arsenic monitoring. One (1) system had twelve (12) violations for exceeding the MCL of the Inorganic Chemical Contaminant ("IOC") group. One (1) system had one (1) violation for IOC group monitoring. Twenty-nine (29) systems had seventy-two (72) violations for exceeding the nitrate MCL standard in at least one of their wells during the calendar year of 2013. Fifty-nine (59) systems had seventy (70) nitrate monitoring violations. There were zero (0) systems with Synthetic Organic Contaminant ("SOC") group MCL violations. Twenty-two (22) systems had thirty-seven (37) SOC monitoring contaminant group violations. Three (3) systems had seven (7) Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminant ("VOC") group MCL violations. Eleven (11) systems had three hundred (300) VOC contaminant group monitoring violations.

Fourteen (14) systems had seventy-three (73) Radionuclide MCL violations in the calendar year 2013. Zero (0) systems had violations for Radionuclides monitoring. There were three hundred and sixty-seven (367) violations of the Disinfection Byproducts Rule ("DBPR") MCL by one hundred and twenty-four (124) systems. Thirty-one (31) systems had eighty-two (82) violations of the DBPR Treatment Technique requirement. Fifty-nine (59) systems had one hundred and thirty-two (132) monitoring violations for the DBPR.

Eleven (11) systems had eleven (11) Total Coliform Rule ("TCR") Acute MCL violations, meaning eleven (11) mandatory Boil Orders were issued for these PWSs that tested positive for fecal coliform or E-coli. Ninety-one (91) PWSs had one hundred and fifteen (115) TCR MCL violations that indicated a confirmed coliform positive sample. Three hundred and eighty-four (384) systems had seven hundred and seven (707) routine monitoring violations for TCR. One hundred and three (103) systems had one hundred and thirty-eight (138) repeat monitoring violations for TCR.

Zero (0) systems were in violation of the Groundwater Rule ("GWR") Treatment Technique requirement. Thirty-seven (37) systems had forty-five (45) GWR monitoring violations. All surface water PWSs in Oklahoma are required to provide filtration. Twenty-one (21) systems had thirty-nine (39) GWR monitoring violations. Two (2) systems had two (2) treatment technique violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. Ninety-three (93) systems had one hundred

and nine (109) monitoring violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. There were thirty-three (33) 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 2013 was two thousand and three hundred and ninety-three (2,393). 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 forty-nine (249). There were seven hundred and nine (709) public water systems with violations.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality issued one thousand eight hundred and ninety (1,890) enforcement actions in response to the violations listed in this report. These enforcement actions consisted of one thousand four hundred and seventy-three (1,473) informal enforcement letters. Four hundred and two (402) Notices of Violation (“NOVs”)/Consent Orders (“COs”), two (2) Administrative Compliance Order (“ACOs”), and fourteen (14) Boil Advisories were administered. Eight hundred and ninety-seven (897) systems were returned to compliance during the calendar year of 2013.

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 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, 8<sup>th</sup> 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](http://www.deq.state.ok.us)