

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
Executive Summary
of the
2008 Annual Compliance Report

Comments and Remarks

The State of Oklahoma's Public Water Supply Program currently oversees one thousand six hundred and twelve (1,612) public water supplies ("PWS") that meet the federal definition of a PWS. Of these one thousand six hundred and twelve (1,612) systems, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four (1,334) or eighty-three percent (83%) of these systems reported no maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations

Six (6) systems had thirty (30) violations for exceeding the MCL for arsenic. Six (6) systems had seven (7) violations for arsenic monitoring. Four (4) systems had nine (9) violations for exceeding the MCL of the inorganic chemical contaminant (IOC) group. There was one (1) system with four (4) violations for IOC group monitoring. Thirty-one (31) systems had one hundred and seven (107) violations for exceeding the nitrate MCL standard in at least one of their wells during the calendar year of 2008. Fifty-six (56) systems had seventy-four (74) nitrate monitoring violations. There were zero (0) systems with synthetic organic contaminant (SOC) group MCL violations. Eight systems had eighteen (18) SOC monitoring contaminant group violations. There were zero (0) systems with volatile organic chemical contaminant (VOC) group MCL violations. Thirty-two (32) systems had one thousand two hundred and one (1,201) VOC contaminant group monitoring violations. Five (5) systems had seven (7) Radionuclide MCL violations. Monitoring violations for Radionuclide have not been determined as of the date of this report.

There were five hundred and seventy-two (572) violations of the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 1 DBPR) MCL by one hundred and twenty-two (122) systems. Fifty-one (51) systems had one hundred and fifty-two (152) violations of the Stage 1 DBPR Treatment Technique requirement. Fifty-four (54) systems had one hundred and twenty-nine (129) monitoring violations for the Stage 1 DBPR.

Six (6) systems had six (6) Total Coliform Rule ("TCR") Acute MCL violations, meaning six (6) mandatory Boil Orders were issued for these PWSs that tested positive for fecal coliform or E-coli. One hundred and four (104) PWSs had one hundred and twenty-eight (128) TCR MCL violations that indicated a coliform positive sample. Three hundred and sixty-six (366) systems had seven hundred and three (703) routine monitoring violations for TCR. Eighty-nine (89) systems had ninety-seven (97) repeat monitoring violations for TCR.

All surface water PWSs in Oklahoma are required to provide filtration. One (1) of the two hundred and three (203) 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 ninety-two (92) turbidity treatment

technique violations by thirty-six (36) systems for Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (“IESWTR”). There were sixty-six (66) monitoring and reporting violations by twelve (12) systems for IESWTR. None of the systems had treatment technique violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. Nineteen (19) systems had twenty-five (25) monitoring violations for the Lead and Copper Rule.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality issued two thousand and sixty-eight (2,068) enforcement actions in response to the violations listed in this report. These enforcement actions consisted of one thousand four hundred and eighty-six (1,486) Informal enforcement letters. Five hundred and forty-five (545) Notices of Violation (“NOVs”), twenty-nine (29) Consent Orders (“COs”), zero (0) Administrative Compliance Order (“ACOs”), six (6) Boil Advisories. Seven hundred and sixty-one (761) systems were returned to compliance during the calendar year of 2008.

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 usually issued to systems that have “acute” or “fecal positive” bacteriological violations. 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