

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
Executive Summary
of the
2007 Annual Compliance Report

The State of Oklahoma's Public Water Supply Program currently oversees one thousand five hundred and ninety-six (1,596) public water supplies ("PWS") that meet the federal definition of a PWS. Of these one thousand five hundred and ninety-six (1,596) systems, one thousand three hundred and twenty-five (1,325) or eighty-three percent (83%) of these systems reported no maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations.

Of the one thousand five hundred and ninety-six (1,596) active PWSs in Oklahoma, two hundred and two (202) systems are surface water systems, seven hundred and thirty-three (733) are groundwater systems, and six hundred and fifty-one (651) are purchase water systems. One thousand one hundred and twenty-five (1,125) are classified as Community water systems, one hundred and ten (110) are classified as Non-Transient Non-Community water systems, and three hundred and sixty-one (361) are classified as Non-Community water systems. These water supplies serve approximately 3.5 million customers. Eighty percent (80%) of the population is served by surface water systems or by systems that purchase from surface water systems.

Twenty-nine (29) PWSs had sixty-seven (67) violations for exceeding the nitrate MCL standard in at least one of their wells during the calendar year of 2007. Twenty-six (26) systems had forty-two (42) nitrate monitoring violations. Eight (8) systems had twenty-eight (28) violations for exceeding the MCL for the arsenic standard. Two (2) systems had three (3) violations for exceeding the MCL of the inorganic chemical contaminant (IOC) group. There were zero (0) systems in violation for IOC monitoring. There were zero (0) systems with volatile organic chemical contaminant (VOC) group MCL violations. Ten (10) systems had three hundred (300) VOC contaminant group monitoring violations. None of the systems had Radionuclide MCL or monitoring violations.

There were five hundred and forty-seven (547) violations of the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 1 DBPR) MCL by one hundred and twenty-five (125) systems. Seventy-three (73) systems had two hundred and fourteen (214) violations of the Stage 1 DBPR Treatment Technique requirement. Thirty-two (32) systems had fifty-eight (58) monitoring violations for the Stage 1 DBPR.

One hundred and seven (107) PWSs had one hundred and thirty-four (134) Total Coliform Rule ("TCR") violations that indicated a coliform positive sample. Thirteen (13) mandatory Boil Orders were issued to systems that tested positive for fecal coliform or E-coli. Two hundred and thirty-seven (237) systems had four hundred and seventy-two (472) routine monitoring and reporting violations for TCR. These systems received notification of the violations. These notification letters do not include the threat of fines; therefore, EPA does not consider them formal enforcement actions.

All surface water PWSs in Oklahoma are required to provide filtration. One (1) of the two hundred and two (202) 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-three (33) systems for Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (“IESWTR”). There were twenty-seven (27) monitoring and reporting violations by six (6) systems for IESWTR.

None of the systems had treatment technique violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. Also, none of the systems had monitoring violations for the Lead and Copper Rule. Of the one thousand five hundred and ninety-six (1,596) PWSs that are required to distribute Consumer Confidence Reports and Public Notices, none were in violation.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality issued eight hundred and eighty-eight (888) enforcement actions in response to the violations listed in this report. These enforcement actions consisted of forty –nine (49) Notices of Violation (“NOVs”), eight hundred and twenty-six (826) Consent Orders (“COs”), zero (0) Administrative Compliance Order (“ACOs”), thirteen (13) Boil Advisories, and zero (0) Administrative Penalty Assessed /Notice of Noncompliance. One thousand two hundred and eighty-five (1,285) systems were returned to compliance during the calendar year of 2007. A NOV is the first formal enforcement document issued to facilities when they exceed maximum allowable levels or failing to meet Department of Environmental Quality rules and regulations concerning matters such as construction deficiencies, monitoring, or operating procedures. A CO is typically the next order issued. The CO 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 ACO 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 CO. In an ACO, the DEQ tells the water system what tasks need to be completed and sets deadlines for the completion of these tasks. Both the CO and the ACO 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