

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM
Executive Summary of the 2025 Annual Compliance Report

The State of Oklahoma's Public Water Supply Program currently oversees one thousand two hundred eighty-eight (1,288) public water supplies (PWS) that meet the federal definition of a PWS. The grand total number of violations for the calendar year of 2025 was thirteen thousand three hundred seventy-one (13,371). 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-three (193). Of one thousand two hundred eighty-eight (1,288) systems, one thousand ninety-five (1,095) or eighty-five percent (85%) of these systems reported no maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations. Seven hundred ten (710) systems or fifty-five percent (55%) of the one thousand two hundred eighty-eight (1,288) PWSs incurred a violation at some point during the calendar year of 2025.

Seven (7) systems had twenty-four (24) violations for exceeding the MCL for arsenic. Three (3) systems had four (4) violations for arsenic monitoring. One (1) system had two (2) violations for exceeding the MCL of the Inorganic Chemical Contaminant (IOC) group. Six (6) systems had fifteen (15) violations for IOC group monitoring. Twenty-four (24) systems had forty-seven (47) violations for exceeding the nitrate-nitrite MCL standard in at least one of their point of entries during the calendar year of 2025. One hundred sixteen (116) systems had one hundred fifty-six (156) nitrate monitoring violations. One (1) system had two (2) Synthetic Organic Contaminant (SOC) group MCL violations. Eighty-five (85) systems had seven thousand fifty-eight (7,058) SOC monitoring violations. No systems had Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminant (VOC) group MCL violations. Fifty (50) systems had two thousand one-hundred twenty-two (2,122) VOC contaminant monitoring violations. Each analyte within the IOC, SOC, and VOC groups receive violations individually, meaning that if a water system misses a singular round of grouped monitoring, they can receive up to 19 violations for IOCs, 30 violations for SOCs, or 21 violations for VOCs.

Six (6) systems had sixteen (16) radionuclide MCL violations in the calendar year 2025. Ninety-eight (98) systems had seven hundred seventy-one (771) violations for radionuclide monitoring. One hundred fifty-one (151) systems had seven hundred seventy-six (776) violations of the Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) MCL. Twenty (20) systems had fifty-two (52) violations of the DBPR treatment technique requirement. Two hundred sixty-seven (267) systems had eight hundred forty-six (846) monitoring violations for the DBPR. Radionuclides and DBPR analytes receive violations individually. There are four (4) analytes included in the radionuclides group, and two (2) analytes within the DBPR group. Water systems may also have multiple DBPR sampling locations, all of which are monitored individually. Therefore, if a water system had two DBPR sample locations and did not complete their DBPR sampling, they could receive up to four (4) violations.

Seven (7) systems had seven (7) Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) acute MCL violations, meaning seven (7) mandatory Boil Orders were issued for these PWS that tested positive for E-coli. Two hundred eighty-six (286) systems had six hundred ninety-one (691) monitoring violations for the RTCR. Zero (0) systems had a treatment technique violation for the Lead and Copper Rule. Twenty-eight (28) systems had two hundred forty-nine (249) monitoring violations

for the Lead and Copper Rule. These monitoring violations include water quality parameter testing separated into individual violations for each parameter, meaning one missed round of triggered parameter sampling may cause up to five (5) individual violations. Zero (0) systems had Ground Water Rule (GWR) Treatment Technique violations. Sixty-five (65) systems had one hundred forty-six (146) monitoring violations for the GWR.

All surface water PWSs in Oklahoma are required to provide filtration. Twenty (20) systems had sixty-seven (67) Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) treatment technique violations. Twenty-nine (29) systems had ninety-eight (98) Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) monitoring violations. There were one hundred fifty-four (154) systems with one hundred fifty-four (154) violations for failure to submit a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Sixty (60) of these systems returned to compliance within the calendar year 2025, leaving ninety-four (94) systems with open CCR violations leading into calendar year 2026. Eighteen (18) systems had sixty-eight (68) violations for failure to do Public Notification (PN).

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality issued three thousand five hundred twenty-six (3,526) enforcement actions in response to the violations listed in this report. These enforcement actions consisted of three thousand one hundred seventy-eight (3,178) informal enforcement letters, three hundred thirty-five (335) Notices of Violation/Consent Orders, zero (0) Administrative Compliance Orders, and thirteen (13) Boil Orders. Three thousand four hundred twenty-seven (3,427) systems were returned to compliance during the calendar year of 2025.

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, detailing 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. Notices of Violations, Consent Orders, and Administrative Compliance Orders may site multiple violations within one document. Both Consent Orders and 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.

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.