

Finally, water use in sewered communities is higher than areas where septic tanks are used. This is probably due to the user's concern that septic tanks require frequent cleaning.³

CURRENT WATER USE

Water supply in Oklahoma is not only fundamental to the way people in the state live, but also to the way many earn their livings. A diverse set of water utilities develops this surface and ground water supply and distributes it to a variety of users -- from large agribusinesses and petrochemical manufacturing facilities to individual apartment dwellers.

Table 1 presents statewide water demands by type of use in 1977.⁴

TABLE 1. STATEWIDE WATER USE IN 1977

Use	1,000 A.F.	Percent of Total
Municipal	402.2	16.6
Industrial	388.3	16.1
Power	110.9	4.6
Irrigation	<u>1,514.8</u>	<u>62.7</u>
Total	2,416.2	100.0

Municipal (and domestic) water use accounts for about 17 percent of the state's total water use. Projections made for the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan indicate that the 1977 urban/rural domestic water use might climb to 650,800 acre-feet per year by 2000.⁵

Of the total 1977 residential water use in Oklahoma, 225,000 acre-feet, or about 56 percent, was for interior use.

Table 2 shows that 74 percent, or 166,500 acre-feet, was used in the bathroom; 11 percent for washing dishes and cooking; while 15 percent was used in washing clothes and for utility purposes.