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TITLE 252. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 624. MINOR PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

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Appendix A. Generic Plans for Minor Public Water Supply System

SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section
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252:624-1-1. Purpose, authority and applicability

(a) **Purpose.** The purpose of this Chapter is to assure that minor public water supply systems are designed, constructed and operated to provide protection for the public health and environment.
(b) **Authority.** This Chapter is authorized by 27A O.S. §§ 2-2-101, 2-2-201, 2-6-303 and 2-6-304.
(c) **Applicability.** The rules in this Chapter apply to any person or entity, including any federal facility, that constructs, modifies or operates a minor public water supply system.

252:624-1-2. Definitions

The following words, terms and acronyms, when used in the Chapter shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.

"API" means the American Petroleum Institute.

"ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials**.**

"AWWA" means the American Water Works Association.

"DEQ" means the Department of Environmental Quality.

"Disinfection" means a process that inactivates pathogenic organisms in water using chlorination.

"Drinking water standards" means the list of maximum contaminant levels for drinking water for public water systems as determined by EPA.

"EPA" means the Environmental Protection Agency.

"Licensed well driller" means and refers to the individual owner-proprietor or partnership, firm or corporation licensed by the OWRB to engage in the business of the commercial drilling, plugging, reconstruction and/or test drilling of water wells in the State of Oklahoma.

"Minor public water supply system" means a system, whether publicly or privately owned, that supplies water under pressure to the public (for compensation or not) through pipes or other constructed conveyances and is not classified as a community system, non-community system, or non-transient non-community system in OAC 252:626. Excluded from this definition are water supply systems that:

(A) are constructed, inspected, and maintained under the Construction Industries Board plumbing code;
(B) purchase water from a permitted water system;
(C) do not provide treatment; and
(D) do not resell water.

"NSF" means the National Sanitation Foundation.

"NTU" means Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.

"OWRB" means the Oklahoma Water Resources Board.

"PPM" means parts per million.

"PSI" means pounds per square inch.

"PVC" means polyvinylchloride.

"Service line" means the water supply line that runs between the water main and a residential structure, commercial structure or a water hydrant.

"Slow sand filtration" means a process involving passage of raw water through a bed of sand at low velocity (generally less than 50 gallons/ft^2/day) resulting in substantial particulate removal by physical and biological mechanisms.

"Turbidity" means the amount of suspended material in water measured using a nephelometer and expressed in NTU's.

"UL" means Underwriter Laboratories.

"VOC" means volatile organic compound.

"Water main" means a public water supply line that carries potable water to more than one service line.

"Water source" means any lake, stream, spring or groundwater supply that is used as treated or untreated water for a minor public water supply system.

252:624-1-3. Authorizations and permits

(a) **Requirement for authorizations and permits.** This Chapter implements the Uniform Permitting Act, 27A O.S. § 2-14-101 *et seq.* and the rules promulgated thereunder. No one may construct a new minor public water supply system, modify an existing minor public water supply system or put an existing water well into use as a minor public water supply system until DEQ has issued either:

(1) an authorization to construct or modify a minor public water supply system under the general permit, the terms of which are the rules of this Chapter; or

(2) an individual permit from DEQ's Water Quality Division issued pursuant to OAC 252:626. An individual permit will be required when the proposed minor public water supply system cannot be constructed or modified according to the design standards in this Chapter.

(b) **Applying for authorizations.** An applicant seeking an authorization to construct a new or modify a minor public water supply system shall submit the following to DEQ:

(1) **Application form.** A completed and signed DEQ Form 624-001, "Application for Authorization to Construct or Modify a Minor Public Water Supply System."

(2) **Site drawing.** A site drawing that includes:

(A) the property lines;

(B) the location of the proposed or existing well;

(C) the location of any one-hundred-year flood plains within one quarter (1/4) of a mile of the proposed or existing water well; and

(D) all potential sources of pollution within three hundred feet (300') of the proposed or existing water well.

(3) **Affidavit.** A completed and signed affidavit certifying that:

(A) the minor water system will be constructed or modified in accordance with the generic plans set for in Appendix A; and

(B) the applicant:

(i) owns the property where the minor public water supply system will be located; or

(ii) has a current lease or easement for the purpose of constructing and operating the minor public water supply system.

(4) **Wellhead protection checklist.** A completed and signed DEQ Form 624-002, "Wellhead Protection Checklist."

(5) **Authorization fee**. The required authorization fee. [See 252:624-11 (relating to fees)].

252:624-1-4. General requirements

(a) **Ownership.** Minor public water supply systems shall be located only where one of the following can be met:

(1) All parts of the minor public water supply system, including the wellhead, water mains and service lines, are or will be located on property that is:

(A) owned by the owner(s) of the minor public water supply system; and/or

(B) dedicated in a recorded easement (for the installation and operation of the minor public water supply system) to the owner of the minor public water supply system;

(2) All of the users of the minor public water supply system:

(A) own the property where the wellhead is or will be located; and

(B) own or have a dedicated recorded easement to the property where the mains are or will be located;

(3) The wellhead and water mains are or will be located on property that is owned by or dedicated to a home owners association:

(A) for which all of the users are members;

(B) that was established under the laws of the State of Oklahoma;

(C) that has the legal authority to own, maintain, repair and operate the minor public water supply system;

(D) that has by-laws providing that dissolution of the association cannot occur until the system is either abandoned or transferred to another viable operating entity; and

(E) that has the instrument creating the association on file in the office of the county clerk where the property is located; or

(4) All components of the minor public water supply system, excluding service lines, are or will be located on property that is:

(A) owned by a municipality, rural water district, rural sewer district or federally recognized tribe; and/or

(B) dedicated to a municipality, rural water district, rural sewer district or federally recognized tribe in a recorded easement.

(b) **Flood plain restrictions.** Wellheads shall be located above the 100-year flood plain, unless other protective measures are provided.

(c) **Laboratory**. All analyses required to be completed by a laboratory in this Chapter shall be performed by a laboratory accredited and certified by DEQ or EPA for the particular analyte.

(d) **Testing water source.** Water sources for proposed new minor public water supply systems shall be tested for applicable contaminants before completing construction of the minor public water supply system as follows:

(1) **Nitrates.** A representative sample of the water from all proposed water source shall be tested by a laboratory for nitrates. Water sources containing nitrates higher than ten (10) ppm shall not be used as a water source for minor public water supply systems.

(2) **Wells near gasoline underground storage tanks.** Proposed minor public water supply system wells located within three-hundred feet (300') of a gasoline underground storage tank shall have water samples analyzed for VOC's by a laboratory once a year. A water source containing VOC's higher than the applicable drinking water standards shall not be used as a water source for a minor public water supply system.

(3) **Other contaminants.** Based on the location of the water source, DEQ shall have the

authority to request testing for other contaminants.

(e) **Construction.** All minor public water supply systems shall be constructed in accordance with the rules in this Chapter or the terms of their individual permit.

(f) **Disinfection prior to final inspection.** All parts of a minor public water supply system that will come in contact with potable water shall be disinfected prior to requesting a final inspection.

(g) **Bacteriological testing prior to final inspection.** The applicant shall have test results from a laboratory that are negative for total coliform bacteria on two (2) consecutive days before requesting a final inspection. [See 252:624-5-2 (relating to pre-operational disinfection and testing of finished water).]

(h) **Final inspection and approval required.** Water from a minor public water supply system shall not be offered to the public for consumption until DEQ conducts a final inspection and approves the construction. The applicant shall request a final inspection by submitting to DEQ the following:

(1) a completed and signed DEQ Form 624-003, "Request for Final Inspection of Minor Public Water Supply System;"

(2) test results from a laboratory showing the results of nitrate analysis and any other analyses performed;

(3) test results from a laboratory showing two consecutive days of safe bacteriological testing following initial disinfection of a new well;

(4) a copy of the well driller's log; and

(5) a completed and signed copy of the Groundwater Well Completion Report (OWRB form).

(i) **Operational standards.** All minor public water supply systems shall be operated in compliance with the operational standards in this Chapter.

(j) **Closure.** All abandoned minor public water supply systems shall be properly closed according to the standards in this Chapter.

SUBCHAPTER 3. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

Section
252:624-3-1. Design and construction of minor public water supply system wells
252:624-3-2. Design and construction of distribution systems

252:624-3-1. Design and construction of minor public water supply system wells

(a) **Licensed well driller.** Minor public water supply system wells shall be drilled and completed:

(1) by a licensed well driller; and

(2) in compliance with OWRB rules.

(b) **Well design.** Minor public water supply system wells shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the generic plans for minor public water supply systems located in Appendix A.

(c) **System capacity.** The daily production capacity of the minor public water supply system shall be designed to equal or exceed the maximum daily demand.

(d) **Separation distances.** Minor public water supply system wells shall be located a sufficient distance from potential sources of pollution to assure that contaminants cannot reach the well. The following are the mandatory minimum separation distances:

(1) Fifty feet (50') from existing septic tanks and subsurface on-site sewage treatment systems. This separation distance shall be increased to one hundred feet (100') if the septic tank and/or subsurface on-site sewage treatment system is located in soil identified as:

(A) being a group 1soil in the separation range as described in OAC 252:641-3; or

(B) having a percolation rate of less than five (5) minutes per inch as described in OAC 252:641-3;

(2) Fifty feet (50') from:

(A) buildings that have been treated for termites;

(B) property lines; and

(C) sewer lines. If the sewer line is Schedule 40 PVC, then the separation distance from the sewer line may be decreased to ten feet (10'); and

(3) One hundred feet (100') from gasoline underground storage tanks and all other pollution sources.

(e) **Approved materials.** All materials that will come in contact with potable water must be approved by the NSF, UL, or AWWA for use in public drinking water supplies and made of material that will not impart taste, odor, toxic substances or bacterial contamination to the water.

(f) **Well surface casing.** Every minor public water supply well must have a watertight surface casing extending at least twenty feet (20') below the surface. DEQ may require a greater depth when necessary to eliminate contamination from the surface or upper formations. The pipe used as surface casing must:

(1) meet ASTM, NSF or API specifications for water well construction; and

(2) be clean and sanitized.

(g) **Gravel pack.** If gravel pack is used, the gravel shall be disinfected by being immersed in a chlorine solution containing not less than two hundred (200) ppm of available chlorine.

(h) **Grouting requirements.** Minor public water supply system wells shall be made watertight around the outside of the surface casing by grouting to a depth necessary to exclude pollution, but in no case shall the depth of the grouting be less than twenty (20) continuous feet. The grout shall be made of cement that conforms to ASTM Standard C150 mixed with no more than six (6) gallons of water per ninety-four pound (94 lb.) sack of cement. When the opening between the surface casing and the side of the bore hole (annular opening) is:

(1) one and one-half inches (1½") thick, then additives may not be used to increase the cement's fluidity without prior approval by DEQ.

(2) greater than one and one-half inches (1½"), then sand may be added to the grout mix with a ratio of no more than one part sand to one part cement.

(3) greater than four inches (4"), then one-half inch (½") gravel or smaller may be added to the grout mix.

(i) **Well screens.** When well screens are used:

(1) the screens shall be constructed of materials resistant to damage by ground water or cleaning operations; and

(2) the openings shall be sized based on a sieve analysis of the surrounding formation and the gravel pack materials to permit the maximum flow of water without allowing the infiltration of clogging material.

(j) **Slab around well casing.** The slab around the well casing shall:

(1) be constructed with reinforced concrete not less than three and one-half inches (3 ½") thick;

(2) extend at least twelve inches (12") from the well casing in all directions;

(3) extend at least three inches (3") above the surrounding ground; and

(4) slope at least one-eighth of an inch (1/8") per foot away from the well casing.

(k) **Pitless well adaptors and units.** Pitless well adaptors are prohibited from use in minor public water supply systems. A pitless well unit may be used if it meets the standards of PAS-97-CC(04) as developed by the Water Systems Council and:

(1) is shop-fabricated from the point of connection to the well casing to the unit cap or cover;
(2) is threaded or welded to the well casing;
(3) is made of materials equivalent in composition and weight to the well casing;
(4) connects to the lateral discharge with a threaded, flanged or mechanical joint connection; and
(5) is designed to provide access to disinfect the well.

(l) **Wellhead.** The wellhead shall be constructed as follows:

(1) The well casing shall extend at least:

(A) twelve inches (12") above the final ground surface; and

(B) two feet (2') above the 100-year flood plain or the highest known flood elevation, whichever is higher.

(2) The top of the casing shall be sealed with a well seal or a cap. The well seal or cap shall include a rubber gasket seal and be designed to exclude foreign matter.

(3) The discharge piping shall:

(A) be equipped with a:

(i) check valve;

(ii) shutoff valve;

(iii) pressure gauge; and

(iv) sampling tap located between the wellhead and the shutoff valve.

(B) have all exposed piping, valves and appurtenances protected against physical damage and freezing.

(C) be properly anchored to prevent movement.

(D) be protected against surge or water hammer.

(E) not be connected to any source of contamination or be configured to allow back siphonage from any source of pollution.

(4) There shall be access to disinfect the well.

(5) There shall be a properly constructed well casing vent that:

(A) vents to the atmosphere and prevents a vacuum in the well casing, unless designed for vacuum operation.

(B) is fitted into the well cap or pump base so as to form a water-tight connection.

(C) terminates in a full one hundred eighty degree (180°) bend above the top of the well casing.

(D) has a corrosion resistant screen covering the vent opening. The openings in the screen must not be larger than 24-mesh.

(m) **Full-time disinfection.** When disinfection is required [see 252:624-5-2 and 7-1(c) (relating to sampling and testing)], either a positive displacement hypochlorite chlorinator or an NSF approved tablet chlorinator shall be provided prior to distribution. The water supply piping for the chlorinator shall be designed to prevent back-siphonage or cross connections with non-potable water.

(n) **Electrical controls.** All electrical controls shall be protected from flooding.

(o) **Well security.** Minor public water supply systems shall be protected from vandalism, trespass and sabotage by either having:

(1) the wellhead located in a locked well house; or
(2) a locked cap on the wellhead.

252:624-3-2. Design and construction of distribution systems

(a) **Minimum pressure of 25 psi.** The distribution system shall be designed and constructed to maintain a minimum pressure of twenty-five (25) psi throughout the distribution system under

normal operating conditions including peak demand.

(b) **Material specifications.** All materials used in the construction of the distribution system, including piping, fittings, valves, gaskets, packing and other joint materials, shall meet the latest specifications issued by AWWA, ASTM, NSF, or ANSI for use in public drinking water supply systems. When distribution lines are installed in soil or groundwater that is contaminated by organic compounds, the pipe and joint materials shall be made of materials that are not subject to permeation by organic compounds.

(c) **Sizing of water lines.** Water lines shall be sized to furnish water at the volume and pressure required by the applicable plumbing code. Water mains shall be a minimum of two inches (2") in diameter.

(d) **Separation of water lines from potential sources of pollution.** The following are the required horizontal and vertical separation distances between water lines and potential sources of pollution.

(1) **Horizontal separations.** Water lines shall be located a minimum of:

(A) five feet (5') from any existing or proposed storm sewers, septic tanks, aerobic treatment units, trash tanks, sewage pump tanks, raw water lines, petroleum product lines, natural gas lines and other buried utility lines.

(B) ten feet (10') from any existing or proposed sewer line.

(C) fifteen feet (15') from any on-site sewage dispersal field.

(D) ten feet (10') from any gasoline underground storage tank and/or line, when the water lines are made of cast iron.

(E) fifty feet (50') from any gasoline underground storage tank and/or line, when the water lines are made of PVC.

(2) **Vertical separations.** When a water line crosses a sewer line, there shall be a minimum vertical separation distance of twenty-four inches (24") between the water line and the sewer line. The piping shall be arranged so that the joints in the water line do not cross within ten feet (10') of any joints in the sewer line.

(3) **Special conditions.** When it is impossible to obtain the horizontal and vertical separation distances listed in this Subsection, the sewer shall be constructed equal to water line specifications.

(e) **Depth of water mains.** Water mains shall be installed at least thirty inches (30") deep or have sufficient insulation to prevent freezing.

(f) **Bedding for water lines.** Water lines shall be bedded in rock-free material to a depth of at least six inches (6") below the bottom of the pipe. The bedding material shall be tamped in layers around the pipe and to a sufficient height above the pipe to adequately support and protect the pipe.

(g) **Blocking.** Reaction blocking, tie rods, or joints shall be provided to prevent movement of the water line at all tees, bends, plugs and hydrants.

(h) **Dead ends in water main.** An approved flushing hydrant or blow-off valve shall be installed at each dead end in the water main. Flushing devices shall not be connected directly to any sewer.

SUBCHAPTER 5. PRE-OPERATIONAL DISINFECTION AND TESTING

Section

252:624-5-1. Disinfection and flushing required prior to placing minor public water supply systems into operation

252:624-5-2. Testing prior to placing minor public water supply systems into operation

252:624-5-1. Disinfection and flushing required prior to placing minor public water supply systems into operation

(a) **Disinfection.** All parts of a minor public water supply system that may come in contact with potable water shall be disinfected prior to offering water from the system to the public for consumption.

(1) **Completed wells.** Completed wells shall be disinfected by mixing enough chlorine in the well water to maintain a chlorine residual of fifty (50) ppm for at least twelve (12) hours.

(2) **Clear wells.** Clear wells shall be disinfected by filling the clearwell with water and enough chlorine to maintain a chlorine residual of fifty (50) ppm for at least twelve (12) hours.

(3) **Piping, pumps and fixtures.** All piping, pumps and fixtures in the minor public water supply system shall be disinfected by:

(A) drawing the 50 ppm chlorine solution from the well or clearwell through all of the water mains, distribution lines and plumbing fixtures until a chlorine odor is detected; and

(B) allowing the chlorinated water to sit in the lines and fixtures for twelve (12) hours.

(b) **Flushing.** Once the disinfection procedure outlined in (a) of this Section has been completed, the system shall be flushed until a chlorine odor cannot be detected at any point in the system.

252:624-5-2. Testing prior to placing minor public water supply systems into operation

(a) **Water samples.** Following the disinfection and flushing procedure outlined in OAC 252:624-5-1, water samples shall be collected from the distribution system at the tap located the farthest distance from the wellhead on two (2) consecutive days and submitted to a laboratory for bacteriological analysis.

(b) **Testing results.**

(1) **Total coliform positive test results.** If either of the sample results required in (a) of this Section come back positive for coliform bacteria, then the disinfection and flushing procedure outlined in OAC 252:624-5-1 shall be repeated. When two (2) consecutive days of coliform negative samples cannot be obtained despite repeated disinfection efforts, then full-time disinfection will be mandatory.

(2) **Fecal coliform positive.** If any of the sample results required in (a) of this Section come back positive for fecal coliform, then a retake sample must be submitted for analysis at a laboratory. If the results of a retake sample come back positive for fecal coliform, then full-time disinfection will be mandatory.

(3) **Total coliform negative test results.** If the sample results required in (a) of this Section come back negative for coliform bacteria for two (2) consecutive days, then the minor public water supply system may be put into operation after receiving approval from DEQ following the required final inspection [see OAC 252:624-1-4(h) (relating to final inspections)].

SUBCHAPTER 7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Section

252:624-7-1. General operation and maintenance provisions
252:624-7-2. Additional maintenance requirements for slow sand filtration systems

252:624-7-1. General operation and maintenance provisions

(a) **Owner responsibilities.** The owner of a minor public water supply system shall be responsible for:

(1) operating and maintaining the minor public water supply system in accordance with the terms of the authorization or permit;

(2) operating and maintaining the minor public water supply system in compliance with this Chapter;

(3) repairing or replacing any broken or malfunctioning components of the minor public water supply system as soon as practicable;

(4) immediately notifying all consumers of the need to heat the water to a full rolling boil for one minute before consumption or to discontinue the use of the water when repeat water samples test positive for total or fecal coliform;

(5) immediately submitting to DEQ copies of any laboratory analysis results that exceed any drinking water standard(s); and

(6) immediately notifying all customers of the result of any analysis that exceeds drinking water standards and any precautionary measures necessary to protect the public health.

(b) **Minimum pressure.** The minor public water supply system shall be operated to maintain a minimum pressure of twenty-five (25) psi throughout the distribution system under normal operating conditions including peak demand periods.

(c) **Sampling.** The water from minor public water supply systems shall be sampled and analyzed by a laboratory once a year for coliform bacteria. Minor public water supply systems that operate intermittently or on seasonal basis shall, after periods of non-use, be flushed, disinfected and flushed according to OAC 252:624-5-1, and sampled for bacteriological analysis by a laboratory prior to placing the system into operation. If the sample results come back:

(1) positive for coliform bacteria, then the disinfection procedure outlined in OAC 252:624-5-1 shall be repeated and a follow-up sample shall be collected for laboratory analysis.

(A) If the follow-up bacteriological analysis comes back negative, then the bacteriological sampling shall be done on a monthly basis until a sample comes back coliform negative without disinfection.

(B) When a coliform negative sample cannot be obtained after three disinfection attempts, then full-time disinfection will be required.

(2) positive for fecal coliform, then a retake must be submitted for analysis at a laboratory. If the results of the retake sample come back positive for fecal coliform, then full-time disinfection will be mandatory.

(3) negative for coliform bacteria, then the minor public water supply system may continue or begin to serve water to the public.

(d) **Chlorine monitoring.** When disinfection is mandatory, a free chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm shall be maintained at the farthest point in the distribution system. The free chlorine residual at the farthest point in the distribution system shall be monitored daily. The free chlorine residual shall be analyzed in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater."

(e) **Wells near gasoline underground storage tanks.** Minor public water supply system wells located within three hundred feet (300') of gasoline underground storage tanks shall have water samples analyzed for VOC's by a laboratory once a year. A water source containing VOC's higher than the applicable drinking water standards shall not be used as a water source for minor public water supply system.

(f) **Additional testing.** Systems that treat for the removal of regulated contaminants shall have samples analyzed for those contaminants by a laboratory at a frequency specified by DEQ.

(g) **Records.** Records of all control tests and the results of all laboratory analyses shall be maintained

at the facility for a period of ten (10) years.
(h) **Security.** All security measures, including locks on well houses and wellheads, shall be maintained to prevent vandalism, trespass and sabotage.

252:624-7-2. Additional maintenance requirements for slow sand filtration systems
(a) **Source water turbidity.** Slow sand filteration systems shall not receive source water with a turbidity of more than thirty (30) NTU.
(b) **Finished water turbidity.** The finished water turbidity of slow sand filtration systems shall be measured once per day while the minor public water supply system is in operation. The finished water turbidity must be below one (1.0) NTU.
(c) **Filter sand depth and specifications.** The depth of the filter sand in a slow sand filtration system shall be maintained at a depth of at least twenty-four inches (24"). Replacement filter media shall consist of clean silica with an effective size between 0.30 to 0.65 mm and a uniformity coefficient lower than 3.0.
(d) **Maximum filtration rate.** Slow sand filtration systems shall be operated so that the rate of filtration does not exceed fifty (50) gal/ft^2 of filter area per day.
(e) **Backwash.** Slow sand filtration shall not be backwashed.

SUBCHAPTER 9. CLOSURE

Section
252:624-9-1. Minor public water supply system well abandonment

252:624-9-1. Minor public water supply system well abandonment
Any minor public water supply system well that is permanently removed from service shall be permanently plugged in accordance with OWRB rules. If the well was constructed to prevent undesirable exchange of water from one aquifer to another, the well may be sealed with a locked sanitary well seal instead of being plugged.

SUBCHAPTER 11. FEES

Section
252:624-11-1. Fees
252:624-11-2. Fee escalator based on Consumer Price Index (CPI)

252:624-11-1. Fees
(a) **Authorization fee.** Effective July 1, 2011, the fee for an authorization to modify an existing or construct a new minor public water supply system shall be $200.00.
(b) **Annual operating fee.** The owner of a minor public water supply system shall pay DEQ an annual operating fee of $175.00.

252:624-11-2. Fee escalator based on Consumer Price Index (CPI)
To assist in meeting rising cost to DEQ associated with minor water supply program, the fees set out in Subchapter 11 shall be automatically adjusted on July 1, 2012, and every year thereafter on July 1, to correspond to the percentage, if any, by which the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the most recent calendar year exceeds the CPI for the previous calendar year. DEQ may round the

adjusted fees up to the nearest dollar. DEQ may waive collection of an automatic increase in a given year if it determines other revenues, including appropriated state general revenue funds, have increased sufficiently to make the funds generated by the automatic adjustment unnecessary in that year. A waiver does not affect future automatic adjustments.

(1) Any automatic fee adjustment under this subsection may be averted or eliminated, or the adjustment percentage may be modified, by rule promulgated pursuant to the Oklahoma Administrative Procedures Act. The rulemaking process may be initiated in any manner provided by law, including a petition for rulemaking pursuant to 75 O.S.§ 305 and OAC 252:4-5-3 by any person affected by the automatic fee adjustment.

(2) If the United States Department of Labor ceases to publish the CPI or revises the methodology or base years, no further automatic fee adjustments shall occur until new automatic fee adjustment rule is promulgated pursuant to the Oklahoma Administrative Procedures Act.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, "Consumer Price Index" or "CPI" means the Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers (U.S. All Items, Current Series, 1982 -1984=100, CUUR0000SA0) published by the United States Department of Labor. The CPI for a calendar year is the figure denoted by the Department of Labor as the "Annual" index figure calendar year.

APPENDIX A. GENERIC PLANS FOR MINOR PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Figure 1. Wellhead and slab

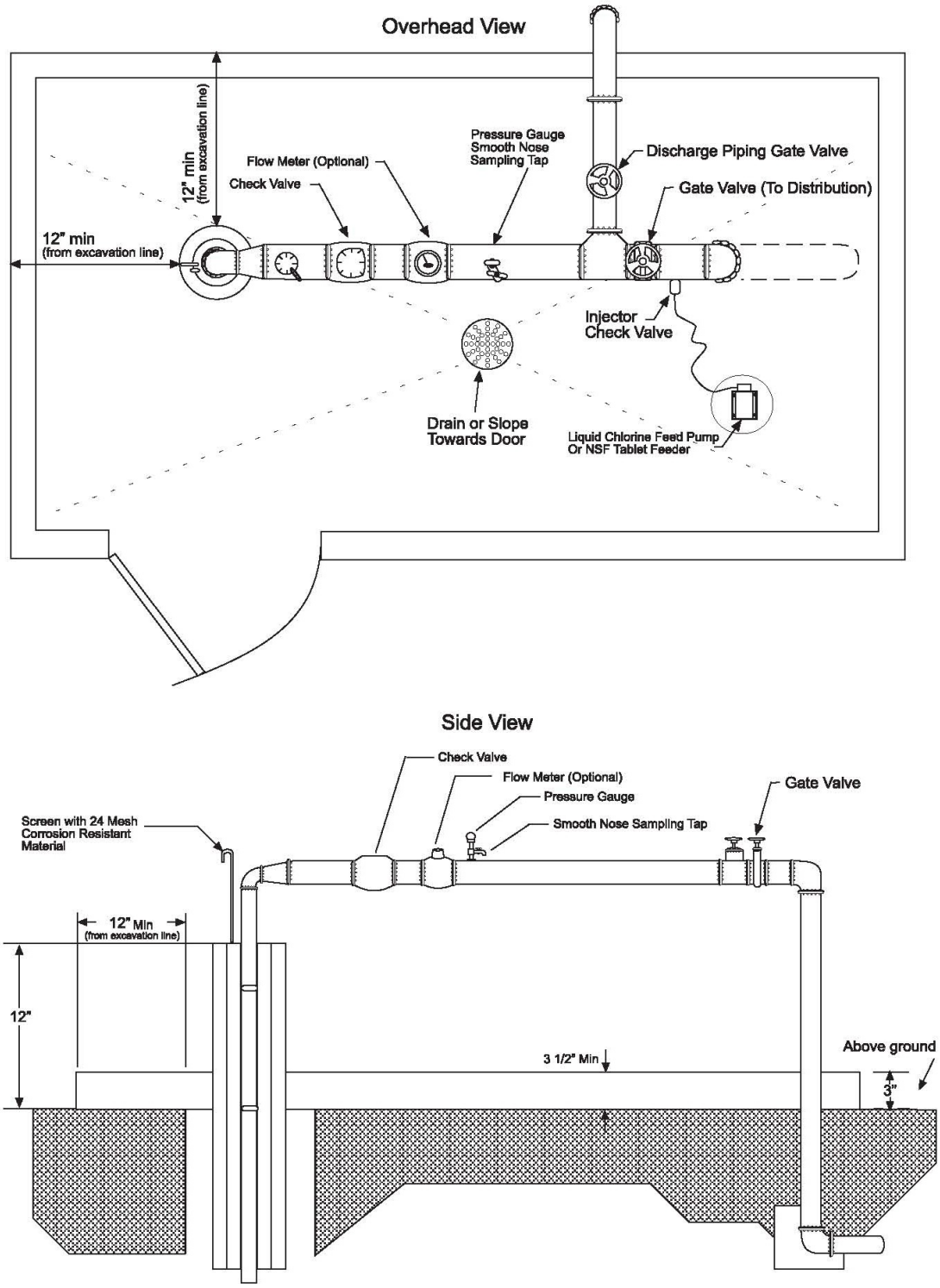

Figure 2. Well

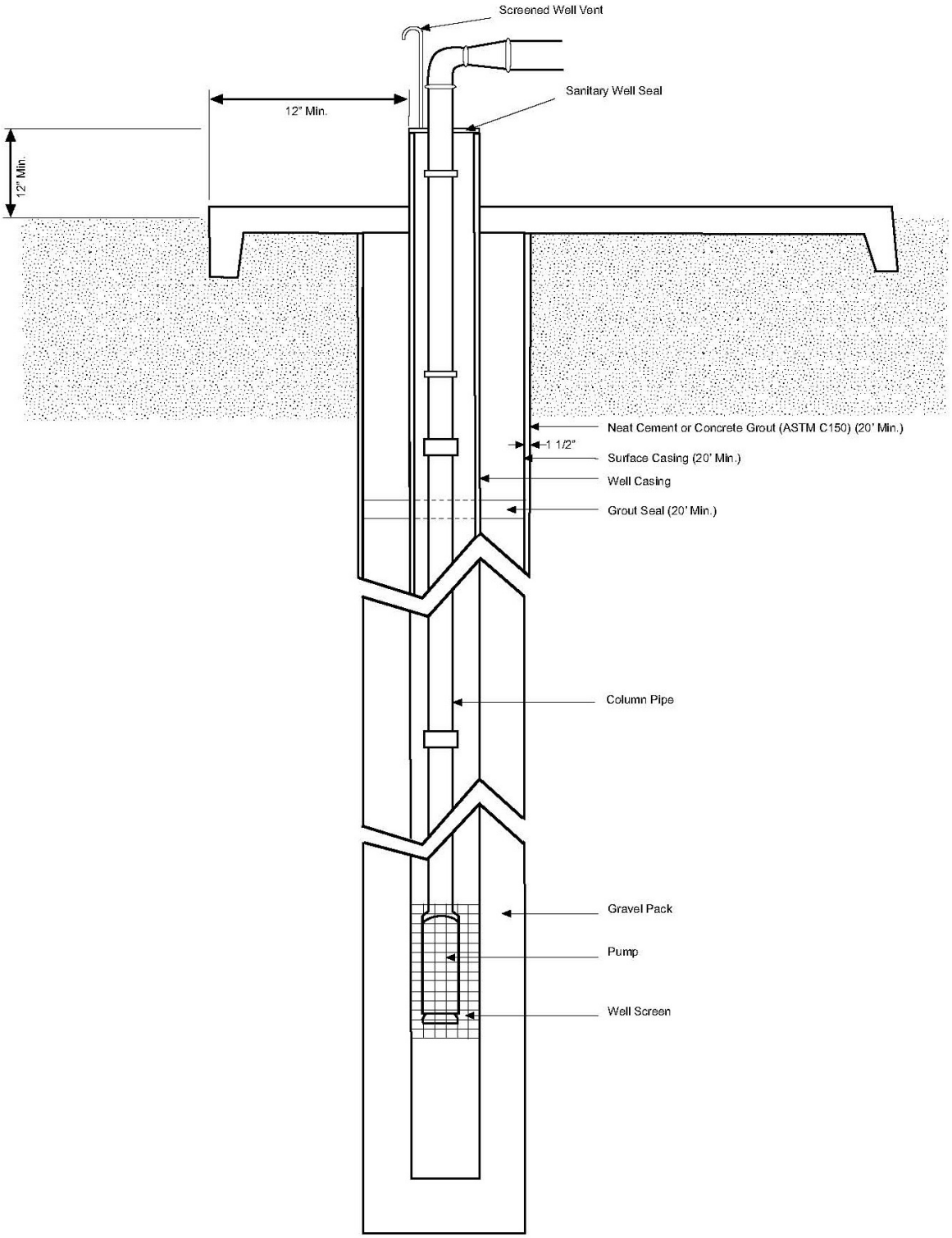
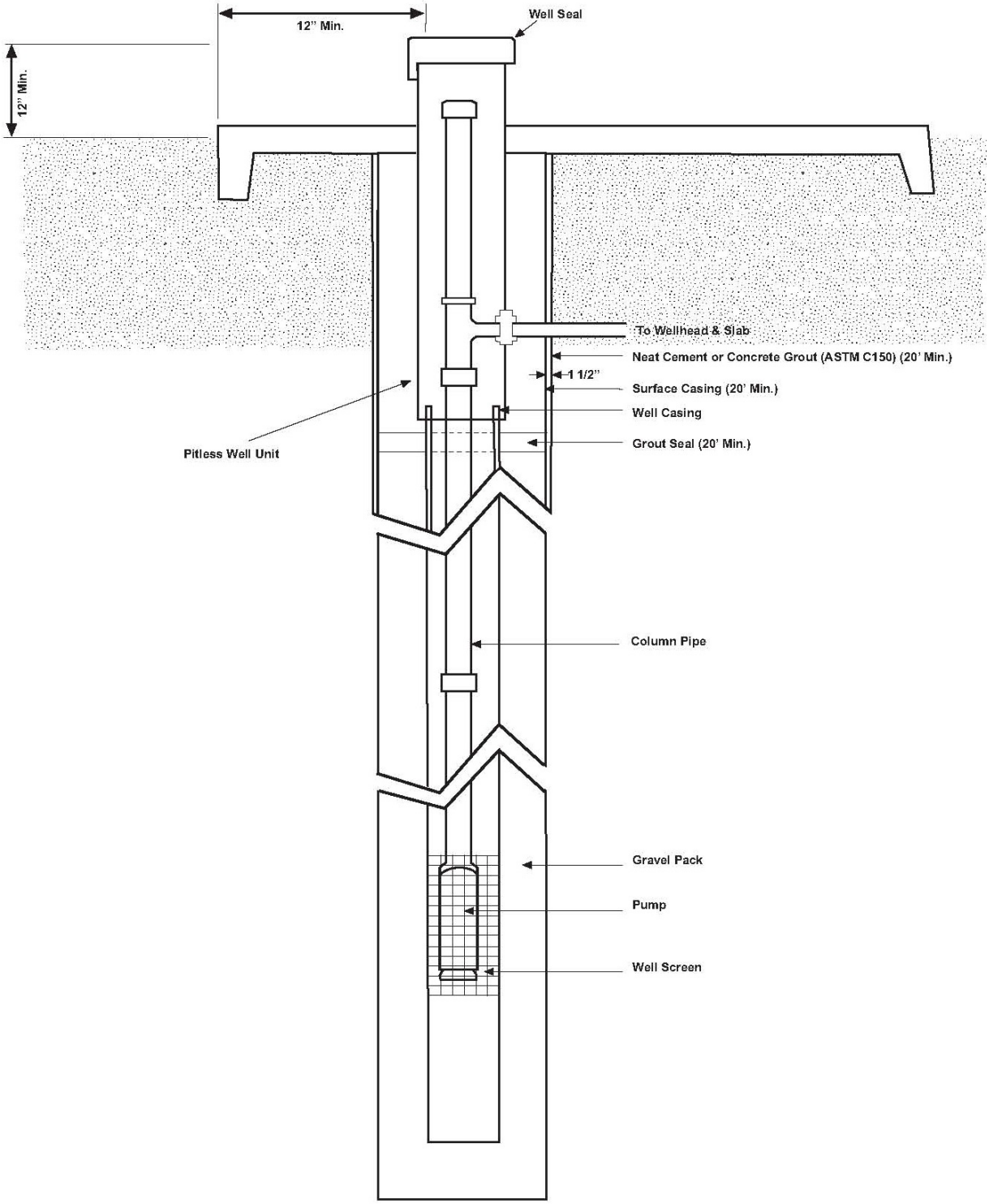
Figure 3. Pitless Well Unit