

GEORGIA GUIDELINES FOR RECLAIMED WATER SYSTEMS FOR BUILDINGS

**In accordance with Appendix J, 'Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings' of the
2011 Georgia amendments to the International Plumbing Code, latest adopted version**



January 1, 2011

Georgia Guidelines for Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings

PREFACE

The Georgia Guidelines for Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings are intended to assist all parties involved in the design, construction, inspection and maintenance of reclaimed water systems and to help successfully comply with Appendix J, 'Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings' of the 2011 Georgia Amendments to the International Plumbing Code (IPC), latest adopted version. The parties mentioned above include building owners, reclaimed water purveyors, designers, contractors, and building code officials.

This consensus document is the product of the guidelines committee members below:

Guideline Committee Members:

Frances Carpenter, Chairperson
Danny Johnson
Curtis Boswell
Tom Carty
Laura Walker
Ernest U. Earn
Mike Millard
Philip T. McCreanor, Ph.D.

Phillip George
Joe Messina
Jim Poff
Guy Pihera
Conrad Gelot
Marvin Richards
Chris Kumnick
Bob Bourne

The Guidelines Committee wishes to take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation to Danny Johnson, with Hayes, James & Associates, and those individuals who donated their time and effort to the development and production of this document.



Disclaimer and Notice:

While the information presented in these guidelines is believed to be correct, the guidelines committee members involved assume no responsibility for its accuracy or for the opinions expressed herein. The material presented in this publication is not considered “Code” and should only be used for reference and guidance in complying with the requirements of Appendix J, ‘Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings.’ All reclaimed water systems for building shall comply with the Georgia State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code (latest adopted IPC with Georgia Amendments) and all other applicable State Minimum Standard Codes for construction. Users of information from this publication assume all liability arising from such use.

This guidance document and the 2011 Georgia Amendments to the International Plumbing Code which contain Appendix J, ‘Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings’ can be downloaded from the Department of Community Affairs website at the following link:

<http://www.dca.state.ga.us/development/constructioncodes/index.asp>

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Georgia Guidelines for Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings

1. INTRODUCTION

Ninety-seven percent of the water on earth is seawater and two percent is locked in the polar ice caps. This leaves one percent to sustain the human race and other species, which depend on an ample and continual stream of fresh water for life. Countries such as Israel and Australia and other areas of the United States, principally in California, Texas, Florida and Arizona, have been dealing with water shortages for a long time. Georgians now find themselves facing water scarcity. Given the droughts we have experienced, disagreements over water rights, and problems with saltwater intrusion into the drinking water aquifers along the coast, Georgians are realizing that water is precious, and we serve ourselves best by conserving it in whatever manner we encounter it. Whether it is surface water, groundwater, rainwater, recycled gray water or reclaimed wastewater, we need to make the most of it so that we can continue to live and prosper in the manner that we would like.

Scope and Purpose

The Georgia Plumbing Code (GPC, International Plumbing Code with Georgia Amendments, latest version) was amended January 1, 2011 to allow reclaimed water to be used for toilet and urinal flushing, and for other approved uses, in buildings where the occupants do not have access to the plumbing. The GPC was amended by addition of Appendix J, 'Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings'.

The purpose of this guidance is to facilitate implementation of Appendix J by building owners, reclaimed water purveyors, designers, contractors, and code officials. The guidance also assists owners and reclaimed water purveyors in understanding what having a reclaimed water system entails, and provides general information on the considerations and requirements of reclaimed water systems.

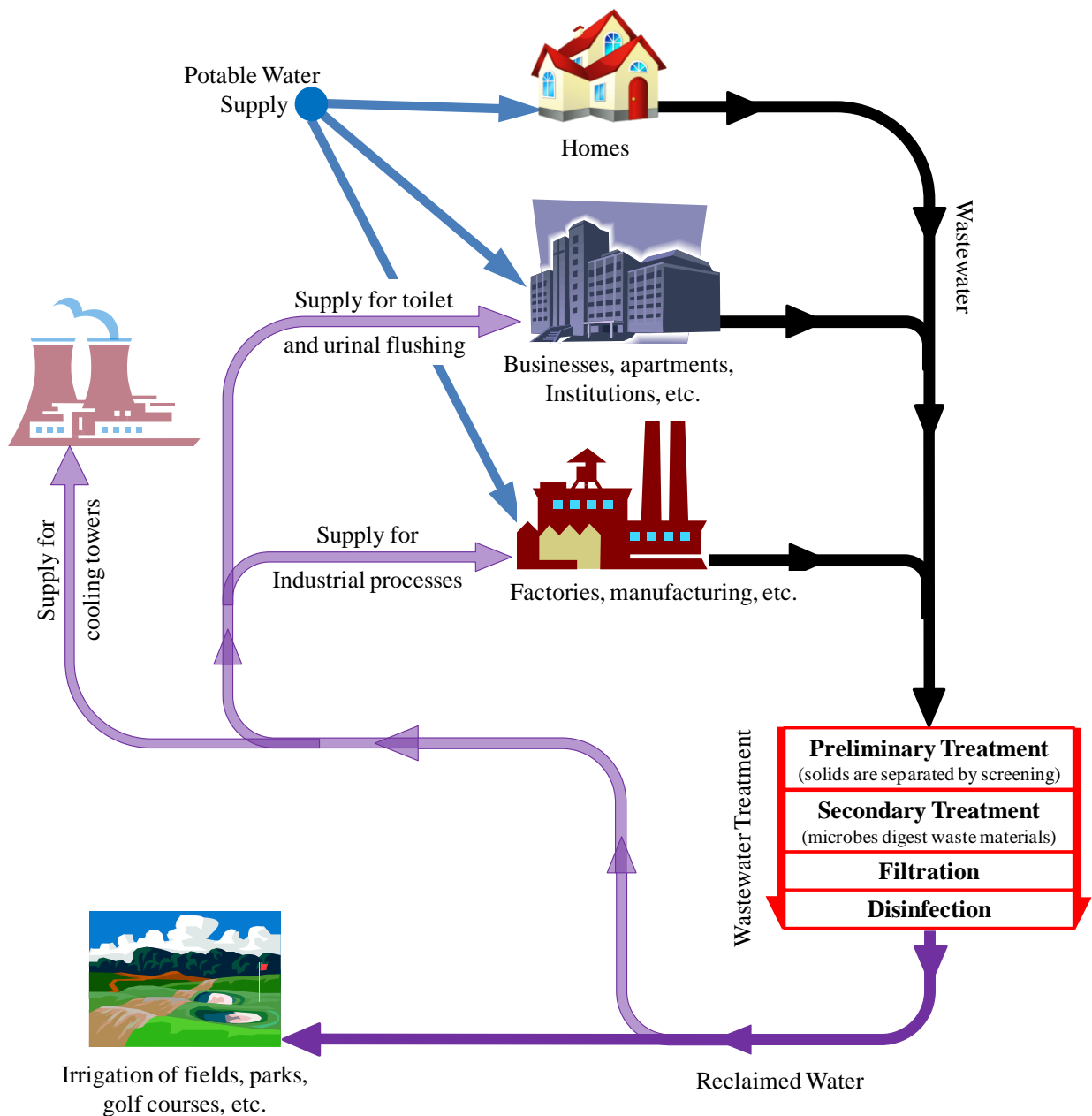
What Are the Benefits of Reclaiming and Reusing Wastewater?

The use of reclaimed wastewater in lieu of potable water is called 'reuse'. Here is a brief list of benefits that can come from reclaiming and reusing wastewater, and some of things that reuse can do:

- Reuse reduces the potable water demand, resulting in reduced capital and operating expense for water withdrawal, treatment, and distribution.
- Reuse can make our water resources go further, supporting current uses as well as growth.
- Reuse is a beneficial means of disposing of wastewater, saving the cost of another type of disposal while adding value to the wastewater system.
- Reuse can save energy by reducing both potable water and wastewater effluent treatment needs.
- Reuse can extend the life of the existing potable water system.

What Exactly Is Reclaimed Water?

Reclaimed water is effluent from a wastewater treatment plant that has been specifically permitted by EPD to produce reclaimed water. These plants, known as reclaimed water purveyors, treat wastewater to urban water reuse standards and supply water to reclaimed water users. Reclaimed water is furnished under a contract between the reclaimed water purveyor and the designated end user.



While reclaimed water typically looks like potable water, it is not treated to potable water standards. The urban water reuse standards for Georgia are established in the Georgia EPD Guidelines for Water Reclamation and Urban Water Reuse and are as follows:

URBAN WATER REUSE STANDARDS	
Secondary treatment (defined in 40 CFR 133.102) with coagulation and filtration	
5 mg/l	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)
5 mg/l	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
3	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)
≤ 23	Most probable number/100 milliliters (MPN/100 ml) Fecal Coliform Bacteria

In addition to the above-mentioned constituents, reclaimed water may contain pathogens, and trace amounts of constituents such as metals, nutrients, organics and chlorine at higher than approved concentrations that make it unsuitable for drinking and bathing, but not for toilet and urinal flushing, irrigation, and other similar approved uses.

Reclaimed Water Health and Safety

Reclaimed water is a valuable commodity that can safely meet many water supply needs such as toilet and urinal flushing, but **reclaimed water is not potable**, and reuse systems must be equipped with the means to insure protection of the potable water supply. This is done by physical separation of the two systems as required by the plumbing code. The separation is tested before the reclaimed water system is placed in operation, and then on a fixed schedule. In addition to system testing, the reclaimed water is dyed a color either continuously or on a fixed schedule, which provides a means of detecting leaks and potential cross-connections which might have been made between tests.

The major elements of health and safety that must be incorporated in every reuse systems are as follows:

- Physical separation;
- Testing and inspection;
- Stringent wastewater treatment requirements;
- Treatment system reliability and redundancy;
- User agreements and use limitations;
- Education programs;
- Labeling and signage; and
- Coloring of the reclaimed water.

Stringent limitations on the use and access to reclaimed water systems protect health and help provide for the safe use of reclaimed water. The only uses approved under the Georgia Plumbing Code are for supply to toilets, urinals, trap primers, aesthetic water features and other uses approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, in motels, hotels, apartment and condominium buildings, and commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings, where the individual guest or occupant does not have access to the plumbing. These limitations reduce the potential for unintended cross-connection and help prevent incidental contact.

Health and safety for these systems also depends on the education of intended users and the continual and prominent notification of incidental users as to the non-potable nature of reclaimed water. These elements are insured through the water purveyor's permit, the agreement between the purveyor and the designated user, and required signage and labeling.

Having a Reclaimed Water System Is Not for Everyone

Having a reclaimed water system to supplement or replace portions of the potable water supply is not for everyone. A feasibility study and cost-benefit analysis is recommended. As of January 2010, there were 60 facilities in Georgia that are permitted by EPD to furnish reclaimed water but there may not be one within a feasible distance of transmission to your facility. Contact your local water provider to determine if reclaimed water is available in your area. Many areas, especially on the coast, are required to install reuse distribution lines when installing sanitary sewers. The following questions should be answered before deciding whether a reclaimed water system is right for you:

- Would a transmission line have to be built, or does one exist?
- Can the reclaimed water be furnished at a sufficient pressure and reliable quantity for your needs or is a booster station required?
- What are the operation and maintenance requirements of a reclaimed water system if installed?
- What is the potential savings in potable water costs?

2. COMMON TERMINOLOGY

AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION. Code official, officer or employee of the authority having jurisdiction charged with the enforcement of the plumbing code.

DESIGNATED USER. Any site, facility, or customer where reclaimed water is beneficially used under a contract with the purveyor.

EPD. The Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

GPC. The Georgia Plumbing Code, which consists of the latest approved version of the International Plumbing Code with Georgia Amendments.

HOSE BIBB. Sillcocks, wall hydrants and other openings with a hose connection.

PERMIT TO PROVIDE REUSE WATER. A permit issued by EPD for a wastewater treatment system that allows the permit holder to furnish reclaimed water to designated users under a user agreement.

POTABLE WATER. Water free from impurities present in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects and conforming to the bacteriological and chemical quality requirements of the Georgia Rules and Regulations for Safe Drinking Water.

PURVEYOR (also ‘reclaimed water purveyor’). Any entity that holds a permit to provide reuse water and supplies reclaimed water to a designated user.

RECLAIMED WATER. Wastewater from a facility permitted by EPD to provide reclaimed water that has received treatment to water reuse standards and meets the treatment criteria specified in the Georgia EPD Guidelines for Water Reclamation and Urban Water Reuse.

RECLAIMED WATER SYSTEM. For the purposes of this document, a reclaimed water system includes the plumbing, valves, pumps and controls downstream of the meter connection designed to supply reclaimed water for flushing toilets and urinals and other approved uses.

REUSE. The use of reclaimed water as a substitute for other water sources.

3. BASIC GUIDELINES

The basic guidelines for the design, construction, start-up, and annual testing of reclaimed water systems for buildings are provided below. The detailed requirements can be found in Appendix J, ‘Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings.’ Prospective end users should be familiar with the responsibilities they assume when planning for reclaimed water within their building. These guidelines identify several methods for protecting and maintaining an educated public including proper design criteria, signage, annual testing, and coloring requirements that should be adhered to protect the potable water system from cross-contamination.

- A. **Regulatory Documents and Permits** – Prior to the design of a reclaimed water system, the owner and engineer should be familiar with the regulatory and permit requirements to have a reclaimed water system serve a building. Multiple permits must be obtained to construct the reclaimed water system. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division issues the initial permit for a water reclamation facility. This permit establishes the reclaimed water quality that must be maintained by the facility to serve buildings and allows the purveyor to supply reclaimed water to users. These permits also require user agreements for all users. In addition, written notice must be provided to EPD and a public notice provided to the community before the reuse water can be supplied to a designated user.

In regulated and permitted facilities such as Food Service, Tourist Accommodations, Swimming Pools, Spas, and Recreational Water Parks, the Public Health Authority must be notified before reclaimed water is used for toilet and urinal flushing. In all cases, the authority having jurisdiction will determine what construction documents and/or permits are needed.

- B. **Drawings and Specifications** – Design drawings and specifications of the reclaimed water system shall be prepared and provided to the Authority Having Jurisdiction for

review. The drawings should show all components of the reclaimed water system, including piping diagrams, isolation valves, air/vacuum relief valves, pressure relief valves, meters, storage tanks, etc. Proposed reclaimed water system headers and branch piping should be located within separate walls and ceiling cavities from potable water piping. The project specifications should clearly describe the testing procedures as required by Appendix J, 'Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings.' The reclaimed water system shall be designed by a person registered or licensed to perform plumbing design work.

- C. **Piping Material and Identification** – Reclaimed water pipe, valves and fittings shall conform to the requirements of the GPC. All piping materials shall be purple in color and identified with labels or signs as “Reclaimed Water” and in accordance with section 608 of the International Plumbing Code.
- D. **Installation** – Reclaimed water piping shall not be placed in the same trench with potable water lines. A minimum 3-foot horizontal separation between pressurized reclaimed water piping and potable water piping shall be maintained. Potable water piping shall be installed a minimum of 12-inch above reclaimed water pipe crossings. Adequate isolation valves, air/vacuum relief, etc. shall be provided to allow for deactivation of the system for periodic cross connection testing.

E. **Signage**

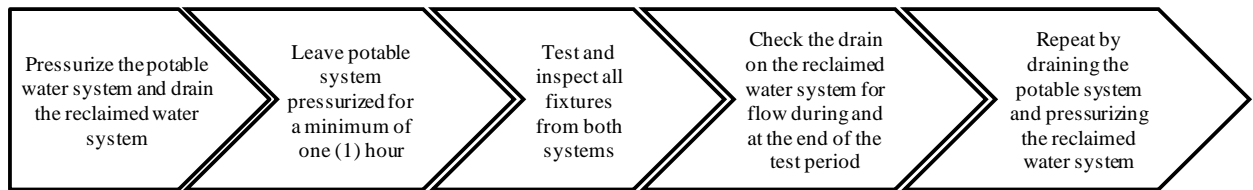
1. **Room Entrance Signs** - All facilities utilizing reclaimed water for flushing toilets and urinals shall have a sign visible to all users containing the following text: TO CONSERVE WATER, THIS BUILDING USES RECLAIMED WATER TO FLUSH TOILETS AND URINALS. The sign shall contain one-half (½) inch (12.7 mm) letters of a highly visible color with a contrasting background.

The following are some general examples of reuse signs:



2. **Equipment Room Signs** – Each equipment room containing reclaimed water equipment shall have a sign posted with the following wording in one (1) inch (25.4 mm) letters on a purple background: CAUTION NONPOTABLE RECLAIMED WATER, DO NOT DRINK. CONTACT BUILDING MANAGEMENT BEFORE PERFORMING ANY WORK ON THIS WATER SYSTEM and displaying the international symbol for “Do Not Drink.” The sign shall be posted in a location visible to anyone working on or near reclaimed water equipment.
 3. Where tank-type water closets are flushed with reclaimed water, the tank shall be labeled: NONPOTABLE RECLAIMED WATER – DO NOT DRINK and shall display the international symbol for “Do Not Drink.”
 4. **Valve Access Door Signs** – Each reclaimed water valve within a wall shall have its access door into the wall equipped with a warning sign with one-half (½) inch (12.7 mm) letters on a purple background. The signs shall be attached to the inside of the access doorframe and shall hang in the center of the access doorframe. This sign requirement shall be applicable to any and all access doors, hatches, etc, leading to reclaimed water piping and appurtenances.
 5. **Valve Seals** – Each valve or appurtenance shall be sealed in a manner approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction after the system has been approved and placed into operation. These seals shall be either a crimped lead wire seal, or a plastic breakaway seal, which, if broken after system approval, shall be conclusive evidence that the reclaimed water system has been accessed. The seal shall be purple with the words: RECLAIMED WATER and shall be acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.
- F. **Public Information Program** – Building owners, tenants, and operations staff receiving reclaimed water are required to participate in a public information program given by the purveyor. The program will inform the designated user about reuse and provide a means to answer any questions the user may have. An outline for development of a public information program is provided in Appendix C.
- G. **Inspection and Testing** – An initial and subsequent annual test shall be performed on the reclaimed and potable water system to confirm cross connections have not been made. The potable and the reclaimed water system shall be isolated from each other and independently inspected to insure there is no cross-connection as follows:
1. **Visual System Inspection** – Prior to commencing the cross-connection testing, a visual inspection shall be conducted by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.
 - a.) Check meter locations of the reclaimed water and potable water lines to verify that no modifications were made, or cross-connections are visible.
 - b.) Check all pumps and equipment, equipment room signs, and exposed piping in the equipment room.

- c.) Check all valves to insure that valve lock seals are still in place and intact. All valve control door signs shall be checked to verify that no signs have been removed.
 - d.) Check coloring system to confirm the level and suitability of dye.
2. Cross-Connection Test – The following procedure shall be followed by the applicant in the presence of the Authority Having Jurisdiction to determine if a cross-connection occurred:



3. Cross-Connection Discovered – If a cross-connection is discovered, the designated end user shall follow the procedures in Appendix J, ‘Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings.’
4. Annual Inspections – A visual inspection shall be performed annually on the reclaimed water system following the procedures identified in G.1 above. An annual cross-connection test shall be performed as defined in G.2 unless site conditions do not require it. In no event shall the test occur less often than once in four (4) years. As an alternative to annual inspections, the water may be continuously dyed with a food grade vegetable dye prior to being supplied to the fixtures. Alternate testing requirements can be permitted by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.
5. Coloring – Coloring is required on all reclaimed water systems and shall be performed on a fixed schedule. The schedule shall be maintained in writing and approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. The dye shall be added in an amount equal to the amount of dye consumed through daily water usage of the building(s) and based on the manufacturer’s recommendations. Reclaimed water shall be dyed (preferably blue, green, or purple) with a food grade vegetable dye applied at a sufficient rate to achieve a Light Visual or stronger color according to the dye manufacturer’s specification.

H. Design Considerations

1. In general, water purveyors considering furnishing reclaimed water to buildings must have a reclaimed water distribution system with sufficient flow and storage to guarantee the availability of reclaimed water for flushing of urinals and toilets. Startup systems with minimal treated wastewater should consider supplementing the reclaimed water supply with potable water at the purveyor’s facility until sufficient reclaimed water can be provided.

2. In general, the reclaimed water distribution system design should follow the minimum requirements for potable water distribution systems as defined in the Minimum Standards for Public Water Systems, GA EPD, latest version.
3. Reclaimed water to be used for urinals and toilet fixtures **must be available at all times**. A purveyor considering supplying reclaimed water for urinals and toilet flushing should consider the peak demands of the system and assess storage needs in order to maintain a reliable supply to the end user. If sufficient capacity does not exist to meet the needs of all users, it is strongly recommended that the purveyor assign first priority to those users of reclaimed water for urinals and toilet fixtures.
4. Alarms – A low-level alarm should be installed on reclaimed water storage facilities.
5. There shall not be a physical connection (e.g. hard pipe or backflow preventer) between the reclaimed water supply system and any other water supply source.
6. Pressure Requirements – Reclaimed water systems within buildings must maintain a working pressure suitable for the operation of urinal and toilet fixtures.
7. All reclaimed water system distribution entering a building must be metered. Backflow prevention must be provided downstream of the flow meter to avoid backflow into the reclaimed water distribution system.
8. Hose bibbs shall not be allowed on reclaimed water piping systems.
9. All building owners receiving reclaimed water must provide a permanent means to inject a colored dye into the system for inspection of cross connections. The injection point must be located prior to the service line entering the building and should be placed in an easily accessible vault or box. Care should be taken to isolate irrigation piping from dye-colored water.
10. Operations and maintenance of a property's reclaimed water system shall be the responsibility of the end user. Tenants or guests shall not have access to the plumbing system for repairs or modifications.
11. The designated user shall sign a written agreement with the purveyor prior to being tied into the system. A sample designated user agreement is provided as Appendix B and should be modified to suit the particulars of a designated user and purveyor.

4. CONTACTS AND LINKS

CONTACTS:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division
Curtis Boswell, Curtis.Boswell@dnr.state.ga.us, 404-675-1602

Georgia Department of Community Affairs
1-800-359-4663

Department of Public Health
Chris Kumnick, 404-657-2700

LINKS:

Guidelines for Water Reclamation and Urban Water Reuse, GA EPD
http://www.gaepd.org/Files_PDF/techguide/wpb/reuse.pdf

Minimum Standards for Public Water Systems
http://www.gaepd.org/Files_PDF/techguide/wpb/standards.pdf

Georgia Rules for Safe Drinking Water, Chapter 391-3-5
<http://rules.sos.state.ga.us>

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Drinking Water Requirements
www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html

Water Environment Federation (WEF)
www.wef.org

Georgia Association of Water Professionals (GAWP)
www.gawp.org

WateReuse Association/Foundation
www.watereuse.org

5. APPENDICES

Appendix A - Table of IPC References

Appendix B - Sample End User Agreement

Appendix C - Public Information Program Outline

Appendix A - Table of IPC references

IPC REFERENCE	TABLE NAME OR SECTION TOPIC
Section 301.4	Connection to water supply.
Section 603	Water Service
Table 605.4	WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPE
Section 608.8	Identification of potable and nonpotable water
Table 702.1	ABOVE-GROUND DRAINAGE AND VENT PIPE
Table 702.2	UNDERGROUND BUILDING DRAINAGE AND VENT PIPE
Section 703	Building Sewer
Appendix C	Gray Water Recycling Systems
Appendix I	Rain Water Recycling Systems
Appendix J	Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings

SAMPLE

Appendix B – Sample End User Agreement

RECLAIMED WATER DESIGNATED USER AGREEMENT

This is a sample user agreement and may not address all of your requirements for the use of reclaimed water. The document should be reviewed carefully and tailored to meet the specific needs of both the reclaimed water purveyor and designated end user. Italicized statements within square brackets are intended to be replaced with specific names and information pertinent to the actual project and situation.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Reclaimed water is effluent from the [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] advanced wastewater treatment facility that can be used for specific non-drinking water uses as allowed by state and local codes. Reclaimed water has been treated to urban water reuse standards but because of its nature and origin, reclaimed water shall **NOT** be used for drinking/body contact purposes or the irrigation of edible crops. The [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] provides reclaimed water and makes it available in your area for certain non-potable purposes, toilet flushing, landscape irrigation, industrial processes, etc. Utilizing reclaimed water for non-potable purposes can be a major component of state and local water conservation plans and is strongly encouraged.

The use of reclaimed water shall be in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances, which may be amended from time to time, and shall be limited to uses specifically authorized by the State of Georgia as described in the latest edition of **Georgia's Plumbing Code** and the **Guidelines for Water Reclamation and Urban Water Reuse** (Reuse Guidelines). Uses shall also be limited to those specifically approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

The use of reclaimed water is stringently regulated by the State of Georgia and [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] monitors its reclaimed water continuously to ensure that its reclaimed water product meets strict standards in accordance with their permit to treat wastewater.

The following conditions, limitations, and requirements apply to all users of reclaimed water:

1. This user agreement is authorized only in conjunction with a public information program as described in the Reuse Guidelines, Section 9.2 (f).
2. Reclaimed water shall not be used for drinking by humans or animals, bathing, or any other purpose requiring a potable source.
3. Reclaimed water shall not be used to fill swimming pools, wading pools, hot tubs, spas, zero depth pools, or any other public or private body of water

SAMPLE

where body contact recreation or a discharge to waters of the State may occur.

4. Reclaimed water may not be used to irrigate edible crops.
5. Reclaimed water may not be transported beyond the property lines of a designated user.
6. Cross-connection between drinking water and reclaimed water systems is prohibited.
7. The reclaimed water user agrees that in order to verify proper connections, monitor proper use of reclaimed water, and minimize the potential for cross-connection, the authority having jurisdiction and [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] shall have the right to enter the property where reclaimed water is used for the purposes of inspecting and/or testing. Inspections shall be conducted at the time of initial connection and periodically thereafter.
8. The [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] does not guarantee continuous availability of reclaimed water and will not allow water that does not meet reclaimed water quality standards to enter the reclaimed water distribution system. The [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] reserves the right to restrict the supply of reclaimed water as deemed necessary.
9. Designated users shall follow all State and local reclaimed water usage restrictions currently in effect.
10. The [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] shall own and maintain the reclaimed water system up to and including the flow meter within the public right-of-way and other public easements. The designated user of the property where reclaimed water is provided shall be responsible for maintenance of the system downstream of the meter at the property line.
11. The designated user agrees to abide by the maintenance and testing requirements for reclaimed water use and agrees to submit verification of completion.
12. Advisory signs must be installed and maintained in accordance with state and local requirements. These signs shall be maintained in good, legible condition at all times.
13. Any violation of these conditions may be grounds for the [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] to discontinue service.
14. The Designated User and pertinent employees shall attend a public information/education program, as provided by the [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*], and shall be aware that this is reclaimed water, not of potable quality and aware of potential health concerns associated with improper use of this water.

SAMPLE

RECLAIMED WATER DESIGNATED USER AGREEMENT

ACCOUNT INFORMATION

Account Number: _____

Name on Account: _____

Relationship to property: _____

Phone Number: _____

Mailing address: _____

Property/site Name: _____

Property/site Address: _____

Existing Water Meters:

Meter Account No.	Meter Size	Minimum Pressure (PSI)	Maximum Flow (GPM)	Gallons/Month Provided	Yearly Consumption
TOTAL	-----	-----			-----

PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION

Property Owner(s): _____

Owner Mailing Address: _____

Owner Telephone Number: _____

Legal Description of Property: _____

DESIGNATED RECLAIMED WATER USE SUPERVISOR

Name: _____

Relationship to property: _____

Address: _____

24-Hour Contact Telephone Number: _____

SAMPLE

PLANNED USE INFORMATION

1. Type of Reclaimed Water Use: (Check all that apply.)

- ☐ Residential Landscaping ☐ Commercial Use ☐ Industrial Use
☐ Institutional ☐ Toilet/Urinal Flushing ☐ Other _____

2. This is a ☐ NEW ☐ CONVERTED system.

3. This is a ☐ temporary ☐ permanent reclaimed water system.

4. Brief Description of Proposed Use(s): _____

5. Requested start date for reclaimed water service: _____

6. Requested end date for reclaimed water service: _____

7. Additional information: (Identify special conditions affecting service): _____

8. The following items are to be included with the initial application:

- a. Location and Vicinity Map
- b. Plot Plan
- c. Construction Details
- d. Maintenance Plans
- e. Testing Protocols
- f. Any Required Fees
- g. Reuse Plumbing Plan
- h. Existing Wells and Irrigation Systems
- i. Other Systems _____

SAMPLE

APPROVED USE INFORMATION

(to be completed by [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*])

1. Approved Use(s):

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. Reclaimed water service to start on: _____

3. Reclaimed water service to stop on: _____

4. Reclaimed water meter information

Meter Account No.	Meter Size	Minimum Pressure (PSI)	Maximum Flow (GPM)	Gallons/Month Provided	Yearly Consumption
TOTAL	-----	-----			-----

TERMS OF SERVICE

1. Rate charged for service:

\$_____/gallon plus additional base charges as applicable.

2. Special requirements/conditions:

SAMPLE

SIGNATURE SECTION

RECLAIMED WATER DESIGNATED USER AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

I, as the authorized representative of [*specific name of designated user organization*], have read and understand the [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] rules and regulations regarding the use of reclaimed water and agree to operate this reclaimed water service in accordance with all provision of this agreement and all applicable documents regulating the use of reclaimed water.

I agree to restrict reclaimed water use to the purposes approved within this application.

I agree that the [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] will not be liable for damages which may occur due to usage of reclaimed water for purposes not approved in this application.

I agree that no changes to the reclaimed water system will be made without issuance of an amended agreement. I am aware of any/all fines and penalties associated with any/all violations of the rules and regulations governing the use of reclaimed water.

I agree to participate in the [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] public information program for reclaimed water users. I agree to attend an approved education program and ensure all personnel who will be involved in operating the reclaimed water system complete training as provided by [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*].

Designated User Signature: _____ Date: _____

Designated User Name Printed: _____

[*specific reclaimed water purveyor*] AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

I have reviewed the application package and approve of providing reclaimed water service in accordance with the provisions contained in this reclaimed water use agreement.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

INSPECTION CERTIFICATION BY [*specific reclaimed water purveyor*]:

I have inspected the reclaimed water system governed by this agreement and attest that the construction and operation of this system are in accordance with the state and local rules and regulations governing the use of reclaimed water.

Inspector: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

Date Service Was Initiated: _____

Appendix C – Public Information Program Contents

The public information program should contain at least the things outlined below, but it can be used to reinforce items in the user agreement that are important to its successful execution. These might include contact protocols and testing and/or inspection schedules.

Introduction - explains what reclaimed water is and that it cannot be used for drinking water; explains that participating in a public information program is a requirement for using reclaimed water.

Definitions – defines common terms including but not limited to those defined in the “Common Terminology” section of the *Georgia Guidelines for Reclaimed Water Systems for Buildings*.

User Agreement Requirement – explains that having a valid user’s agreement is a prerequisite for using reclaimed water.

System Endpoint Discussion – defines where the user’s responsibilities for maintenance and care end and where the reclaimed water purveyor’s begin. Includes description of the physical point of separation agreed to by both parties.

Rules and Regulations – covers rules and regulations from the “Reclaimed Water Designated User Rules and Regulations” that is contained in the user agreement.

System Labeling and Public Notification – explains that the piping for these systems is purple and that equipment rooms and reclaimed water valves are specifically labeled; explains that public notification signs are required and must be maintained.

“Dos and Don’ts” – reinforces the rules and regulations through specific examples.

Discussion – provides an opportunity for comments and questions about reclaimed water systems for buildings.