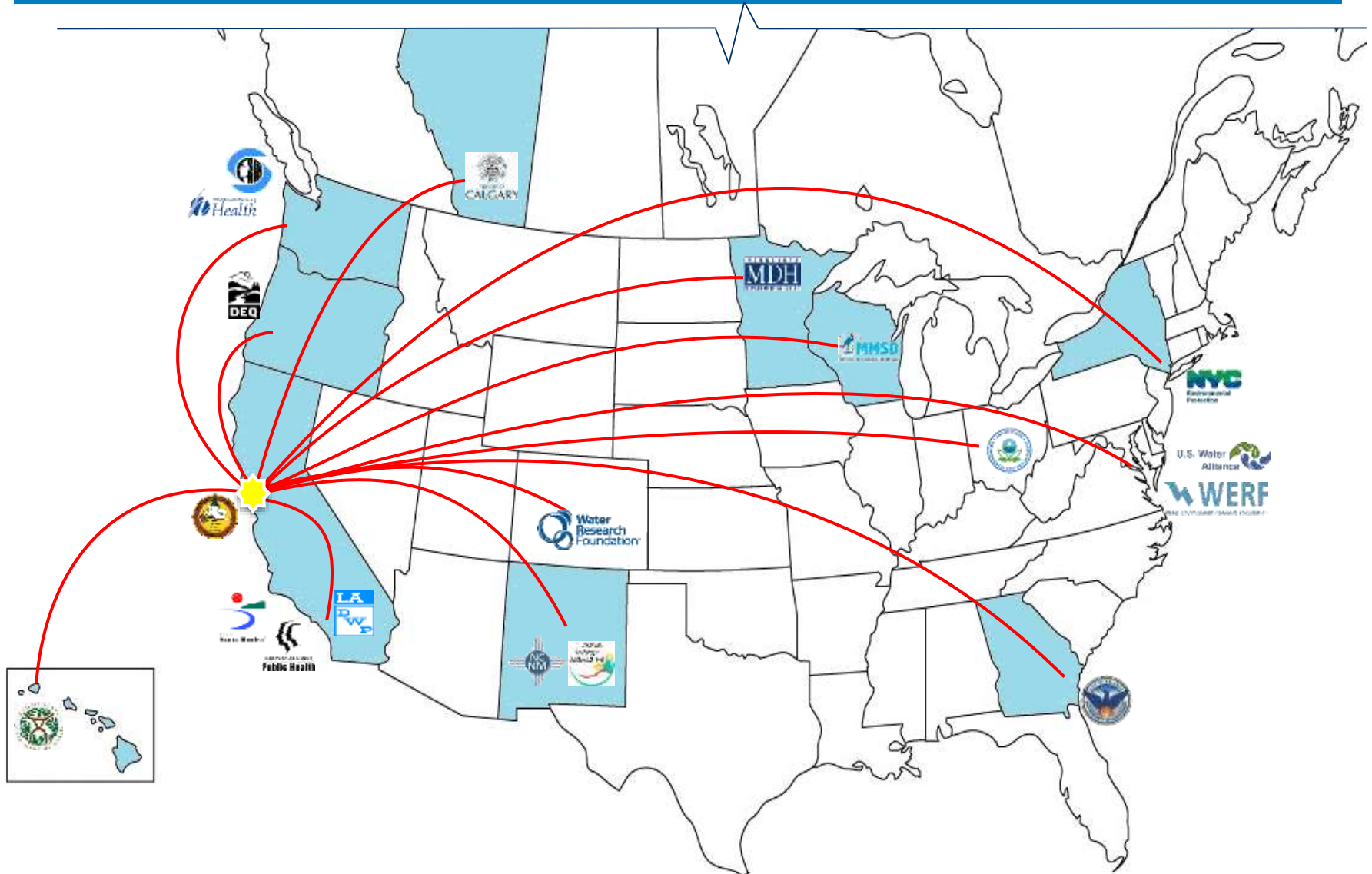


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North America Representation



- Local management programs are needed
- Water quality parameters and monitoring are needed to protect public health

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BLUEPRINT for Onsite Water Systems

A Step-by-Step Guide for Developing a Local Program to Manage Onsite Water Systems

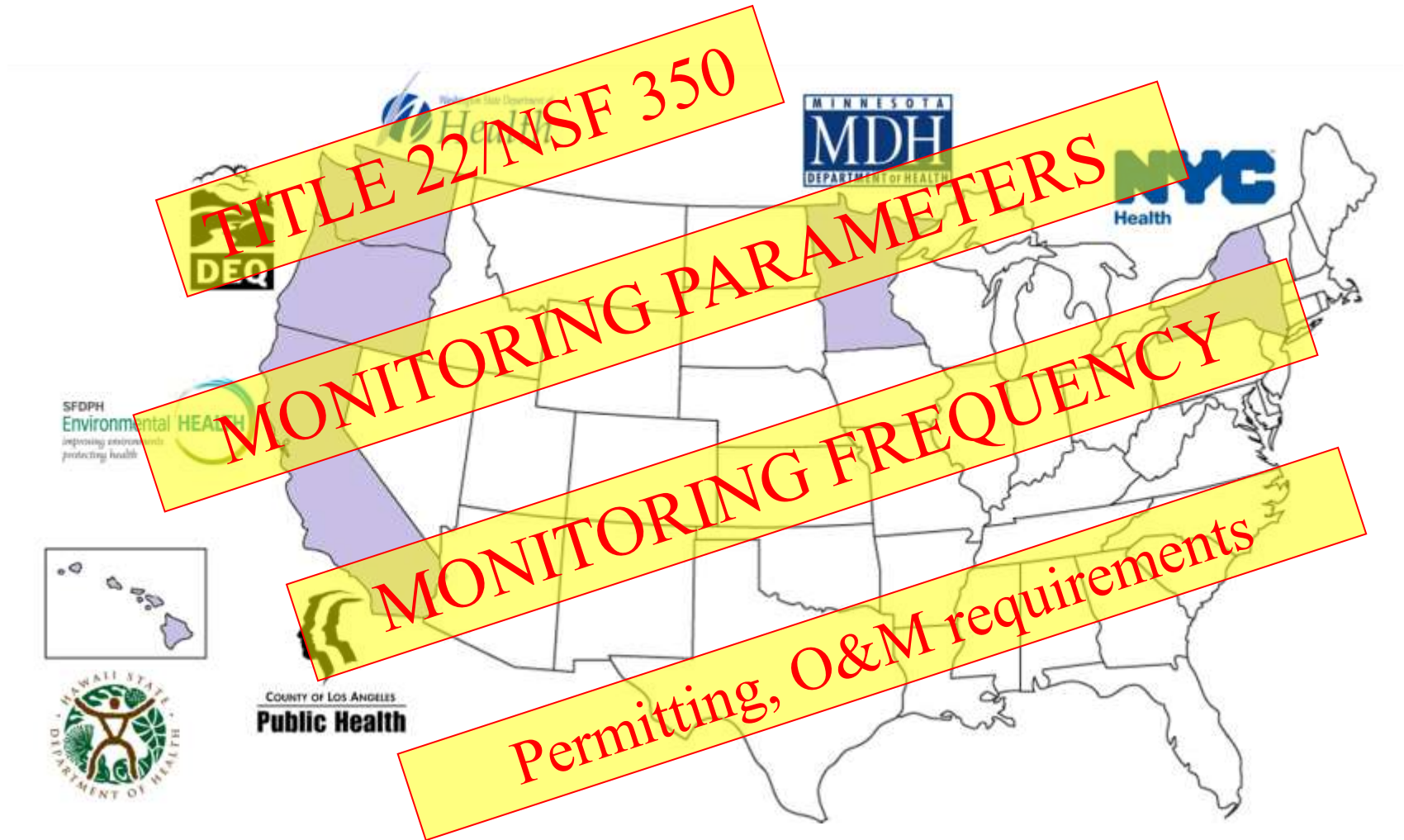




10 Steps for Developing a Local Program

Developing a local program to manage onsite water systems offers a proactive way to increase water resiliency and promote green building practices while protecting public health. The development of a program should follow a sequence of steps and associated actions, which will inform critical decisions regarding the scope, structure, and implementation of the program.

- 1 Convene a Working Group**
Establish a small working group to guide the development of the local program.
- 2 Select the Types of Alternate Water Sources**
Narrow the specific types of alternate water sources covered in the program.
- 3 Identify End Uses**
Classify specific non-potable end uses for your program.
- 4 Establish Water Quality Standards**
Establish water quality standards for each alternate water source and/or end use.
- 5 Identify and Supplement Local Building Practices**
Integrate your program into local construction requirements and building permit processes.
- 6 Establish Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**
Establish water quality monitoring and reporting requirements for ongoing operations.
- 7 Prepare an Operating Permit Process**
Establish the permit process for initial and ongoing operations for onsite water systems.
- 8 Implement Guidelines and the Program**
Publicize the program to provide clear direction for project sponsors and developers.
- 9 Evaluate the Program**
Promote best practices for onsite water systems.
- 10 Grow the Program**
Explore opportunities to expand and encourage onsite water systems.





Public Health Survey Findings (CA, OR, WA, MN, and NY)

- Onsite risk may be lower, but the user's ability to perform complex maintenance, operation or monitoring will be lower as well.
- There are municipal standards already out there that are assumed to have been vetted/accepted at some point in the past. Is the risk assessment data available for that?
- Where is the risk characterization or risk assessment for onsite systems?



Public Health Survey Findings (CA, OR, WA, MN, and NY)

- Onsite systems can most likely meet the same standards as municipal systems, but the type of compliance monitoring performed can be different and scale-appropriate. The use of other surrogates or indicators (other than microbial) to verify that the system is operating correctly
- There should be fail-safe requirements to ensure bypass to potable and sewer and O&M requirements
- Ongoing monitoring and reporting is need to ensure public health protection



Technical Guidance for Public Health Standards for Onsite Water Systems

- Alternate Water Sources
 - Rainwater
 - Stormwater
 - Blackwater
 - Graywater
 - Foundation Drainage/Nuisance Groundwater
- Address Specific Non-potable End Uses
 - Toilet/Urinal Flushing
 - Irrigation



Technical Guidance for Public Health Standards for Onsite Water Systems

- Expert Panel
 - Technical, scientific, & regulatory aspects of onsite reuse
- Stakeholder Advisory Committee
 - Local and state public health officials
- Interactive workshops
- Final report



Obtain Consensus:

- Water Quality Parameters
- Monitoring
- Permitting
- Develop Guidance Document



THANK YOU
sfwater.org/np/iuws

