



Auxiliary Water Overview

Commercial Water Conservation Workshop

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Austin Water



Auxiliary water is.....

- A water supply from a source other that the City's potable water supply.
- Sources include:
 - Rainwater
 - Graywater
 - A/C Condensate
 - Reclaimed or Recycled water
 - Raw water
 - others



Rainwater harvesting is...

- Capturing, diverting, and storing rainwater for later use
 - Landscape irrigation
 - Equipment washing
 - Outdoor fountains and ponds
- Benefits
 - Conserve water
 - Prepare for droughts
 - Improve plant health
 - Reduce stormwater runoff
- System types:
 - Simple, gravity-fed rainbarrel
 - Large-scale, pressurized systems











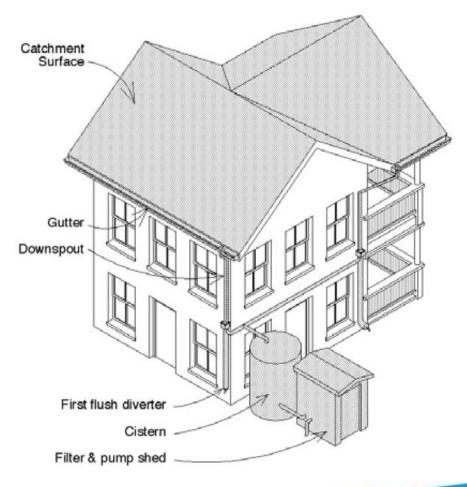


Image source: The Texas Manual on Rainwater Harvesting



Storage Tank

- Rainwater supply
- Landscaping demand
- Length of dry spells
- Catchment area
- Aesthetics
- Site characteristics
- Personal preference
- Budget

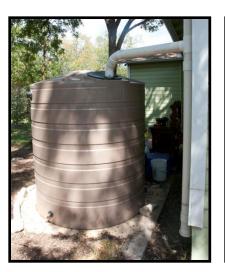




Tank & System Types











System Safety & Maintenance

- Safety & Water Quality
 - Water quality is responsibility of owner
 - Label tank & pipes as non-potable
 - Secure the tank to restrict access
- System Maintenance
 - Trim back trees & plants
 - Clean & repair system components
 - Purge first-flush regularly





http://www.frontdoor.com/Buy/Top-10-Red-Flags-for-Homebuyers/1355





- Pre-approval required for tanks 500 and larger
- Participation limited to once per year
- Customer of Austin Water or eligible district
- Rebate amount:
 - Non-pressurized: \$0.50/gal
 - Pressurized: \$1.00/gal
 - Up to \$5,000 not to exceed 50% project cost





Rainwater Regulations

- TCEQ Regulations (TAC Chapter 290, Subchapter D)
 - Potable use allowed
 - Must have appropriate backflow protections on place
 - Public water back-up supply may only be connected to the storage tank and not to the public water system
- City of Austin Regulations (2012 UPC Chapter 17, Appendix K & City Code §25-12-153)
 - Potable use allowed
 - Treatment required when used indoors
 - Backflow protection required for pressurized systems and systems with indoor uses















Austin Child Guidance Center













Bowie High School

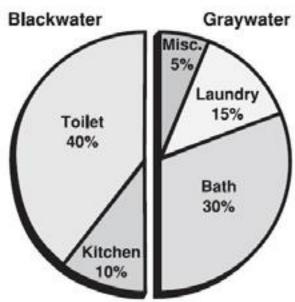




What is Graywater?

Untreated wastewater from bathtubs, showers, lavatories and laundry

- Benefits:
 - Potential savings of 40-90 gpd
 - Sustainable onsite water reuse
 - Reduces pressure on wastewater infrastructure
 - Reliable source for irrigation during drought





Permit requirements

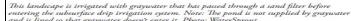
- Required for all graywater systems
- Homestead permit available for Lawn to Laundry Systems
- New Auxiliary Water Permit sub-work type available



System types

- Laundry to Landscape
- Branched drain
- Gravity fed
- Pressurized







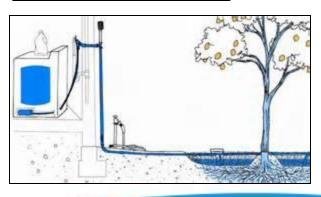


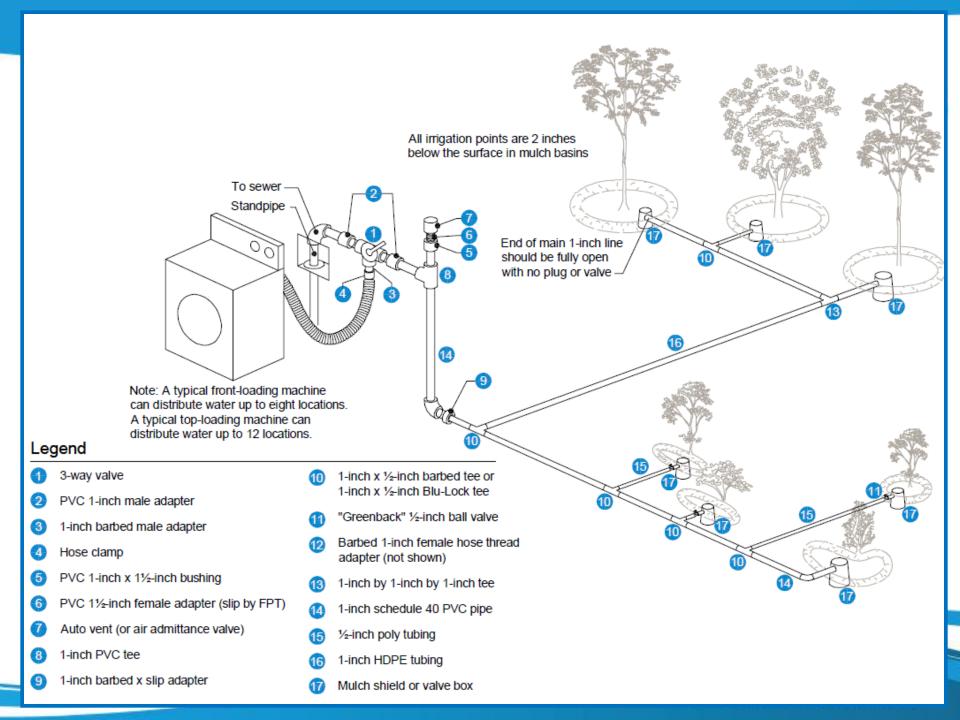


Laundry to Landscape

- Simple design
- Single Source (Washing Machine)
- Low cost
- Tankless
- Homestead permit available
- Only available for private one and two family dwellings







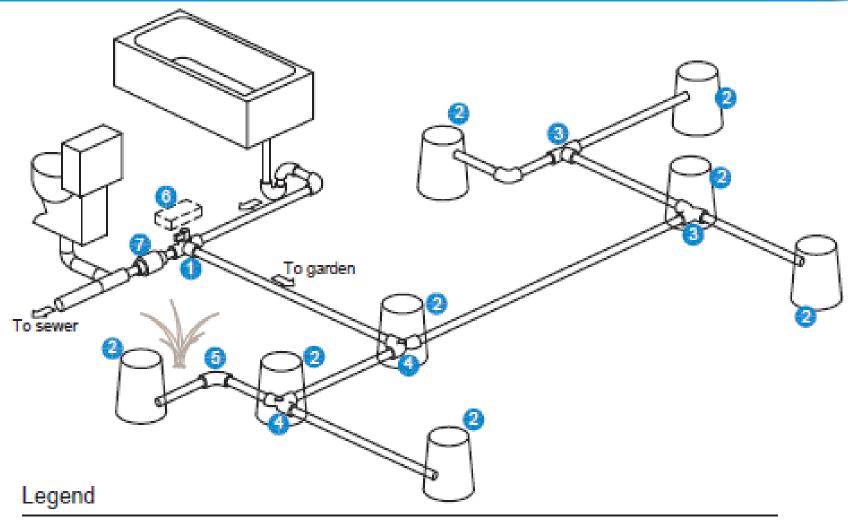


Branched

- Complex design
- Multiple sources
- Higher cost
- Requires a tank



- Requires professional design and installation
- Available for all dwellings and sectors
- Larger yield



- 3-way diverter valve
- Small valve box or rigid plastic pot
- ABS 1.5" or 2" double ell (aka twin 90)
- ABS 1.5" or 2" double ell (aka twin 90) with inspection/clean-out port

- 1.5" or 2" long sweep 90° bend
- Optional 3-way valve actuator
- Backwater valve

Distribution methods

- End-use is an important consideration
- Graywater should not be allowed to pool or pond
- Three distribution methods available
 - Subsoil
 - Subsurface
 - Mulch Basin







Subsoil

- Distribution piping not less than
 3" in diameter
- Good choice for established shrubs
- 10" minimum distribution depth
- Single zone allowed
- Irrigation field requires sizing per soil type and distribution
- Available for all dwellings and sectors









Subsurface

- 2" minimum distribution and supply line depth
- Best for planting beds or turf irrigation
- Single zone allowed
- Irrigation field requires sizing per soil type and distribution
- Available for all dwellings and sectors

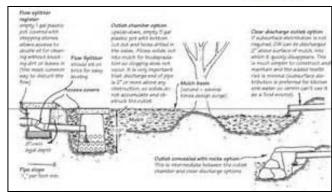






- Only available for single family and multi-family dwellings
- Depth of basin not less than 10"
- Supply piping no less than 2" in diameter
- Good choice for larger established trees and shrubs
- Basin sizing dependent on soil type and distribution volume









Commercial Graywater Uses

- Commercial process use
- Cooling tower make up supply
- Toilet flushing
- Trap Primers
- Alternate uses can be approved by Plumbing Officials
- Treatment required for most non-irrigation uses

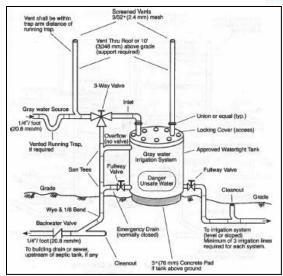




Surge Tanks

- Required for most systems
- Must have overflow connected to Sanitary Sewer System
- Constructed of a durable material
- Should not be stored for more than 24 hours
- Sized to accommodate peak flow











Regulatory requirements

- TCEQ Regulations (TAC Chapter 210, Subchapter F)
 - Connected to public wastewater system
 - Approval not required for domestic use under 400 gal/day
 - Originates from a private residence
 - Diversion to wastewater system
 - Tanks labeled, access restricted, pest habitat eliminated, cleanable
 - Does not create a nuisance or damage water quality
- City of Austin Regulations (2012 UPC Chapter 16 & City Code §25-12-153)
 - Level, sturdy, durable tank
 - Connections to drain or sewer
 - Non-potable labeling & coloring
 - Subsurface, subsoil and mulch basin irrigation
 - Backflow protection required for pressurized systems

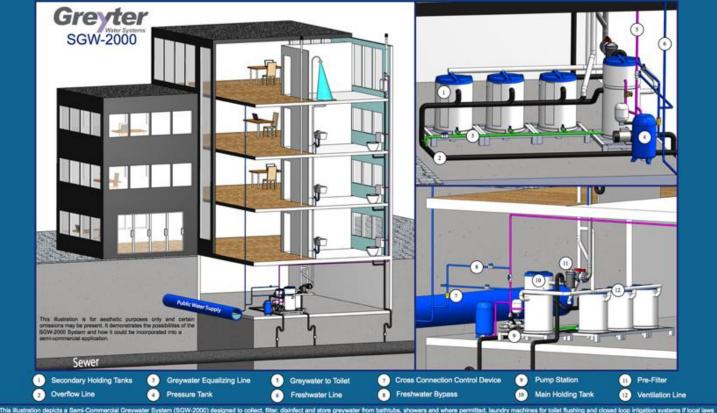


Graywater Resources

- Austin Water Conservation Division (512) 974-2199
- Austin Water Special Services Division (512) 972-1260
- City of Austin Permit Center (512) 978-4000
- Austin Water's Graywater homepage –
 (austintexas.org/department/water-conservation)
- Oasis Designs* (oasisdesign.net)
- Greywater Action* (greywateraction.org)
- San Francisco Graywater Design Manual* (sfwater.org)

*Check with local regulations when referring to guidance not specific to Austin





This illustration depicts a Semi-Commercial Greywater System (SGW-2000) designed to collect, filter, disinfect and store greywater from bathrubs, showers and where permitted, laundry machines for toilet flushing and closed loop irrigation systems if local laws allow. The greywater from the various flutures is directed to the SGW system by gravity. If the SGW system is not instaled in a basement and the fishures are below the greywater inlet an optional Lift Station (LISP not shown) can be employed to collect and purpose where the control is not in the SGW system is not instaled in a basement and the fishures are below the greywater inlet an optional Lift Station (LISP not shown) can be employed to collect and purpose where the state is not in the SGW system through flour assy to maintain integrated 100 micron filters and then into the lover portion of the tank for storage which equalizes between the three econdary tanks. The SGW's water management control module also automatically adds fresh water through minimage and discincting circulation based on the amount of greywater referring the SGW which will effectively eliminate all microbiological contamination and maintain a residual disinfecting agent within the tank and the integrated filters. On demand, treated water from the tank is pumped with the aid of an optional pressure tank (PT Series) to the toilets. The pressure tank is designed to reduce unnecessary pump starts by storing enough pressured greywater for five to six toilet flushes which in turn, reduces energy costs and even allows several tolet flushes in the event of a power fallure.







A/C Condensate

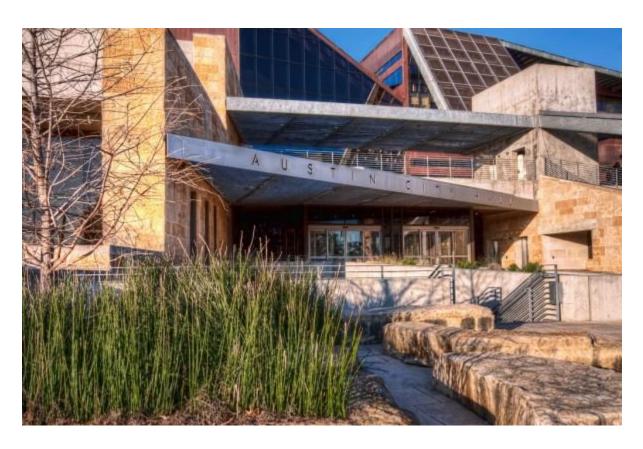
- High quality water (condensate) collected from Air Conditioner "coils".
- Reliable yields in warmer weather
- Condensate currently used:
 - LCRA Red Bud Center
 - Austin City Hall

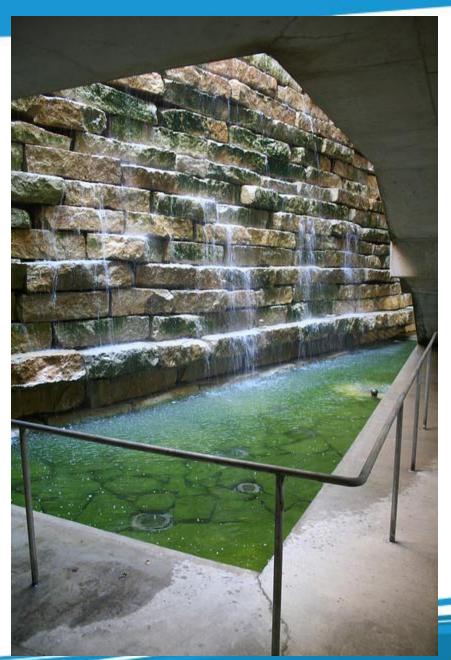
A/C Condensate Regulations



- TCEQ Regulations (TAC Chapter 210, Subchapter E)
 - Level I Authorization allowed for uses satisfying three requirements with no state approval
 - Water must come from approved list of sources (condensate included in list)
 - Condensate must be used in an approved fashion including but not limited to:
 - Irrigation
 - Fire protection
 - Dust suppression
 - Cooling tower makeup (Water Quality testing required)
- City of Austin Regulations (2012 UPC Chapter 16 & City Code §25-12-153)
 - Treatment required when used inside structure
 - Approved uses include:
 - Water closets/Urinals
 - Trap primers
 - Irrigation industrial processes
 - Water features
 - Cooling tower makeup









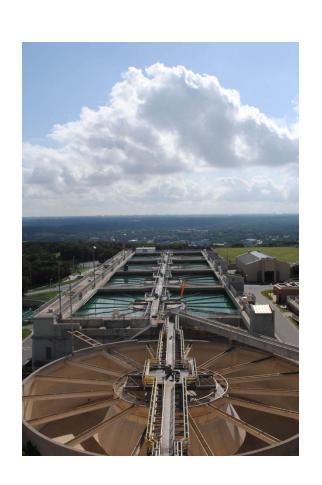












Questions?

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