

Residential Gray Water Reuse

Innovative Energy Management Workshop Move Less Water & Save Money Cheryl McGovern US EPA February 8,9,10,11, 2010

- Meets fresh water demand for landscaping
- Reduces wastewater entering WWTPs
- Extends life of septic systems
- Contains nutrients to fertilize plants
- Human health risks managed by design
- Reduces energy and costs needed for wastewater transport, treat, and disposal

What is Gray Water?

Hawaii State Department of Health Guidelines for the Reuse of Gray Water June 2009:

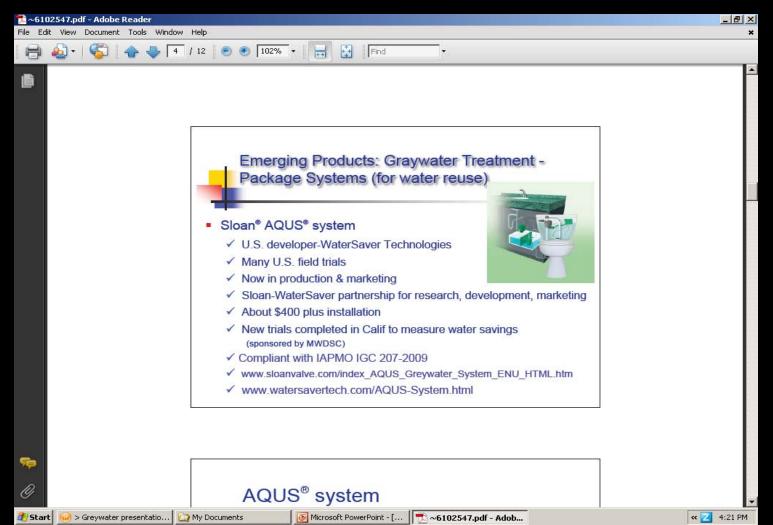
For Homeowners of single family dwellings-

Gray Water is wastewater discharged from:

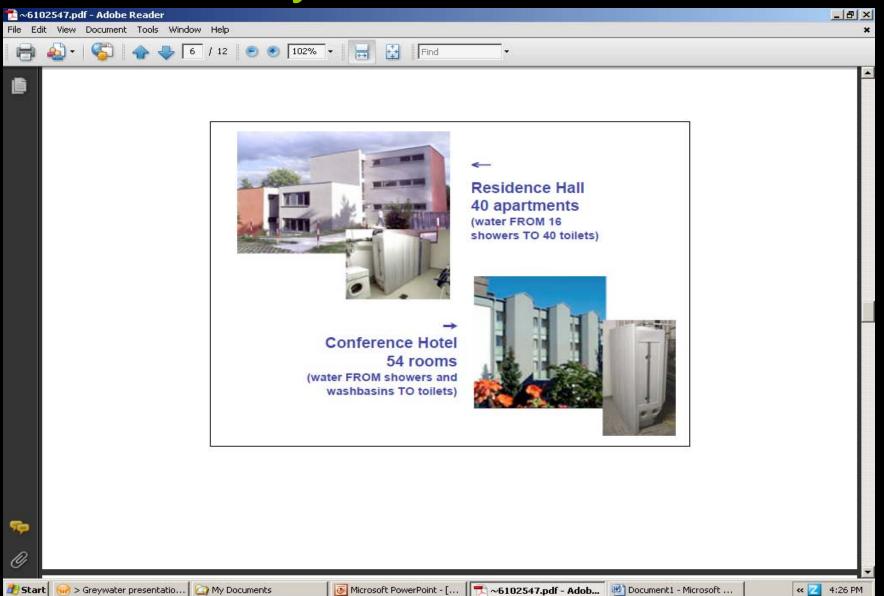
showers and bathtubs;

- hand-washing lavatories;
 wastewater that has not c
 - wastewater that has not contacted toilet waste
 - sinks (not used for disposal of hazardous, toxic materials, food preparation, or food disposal)
 - clothes-washing machines (excluding wash water with human excreta e.g., diapers)

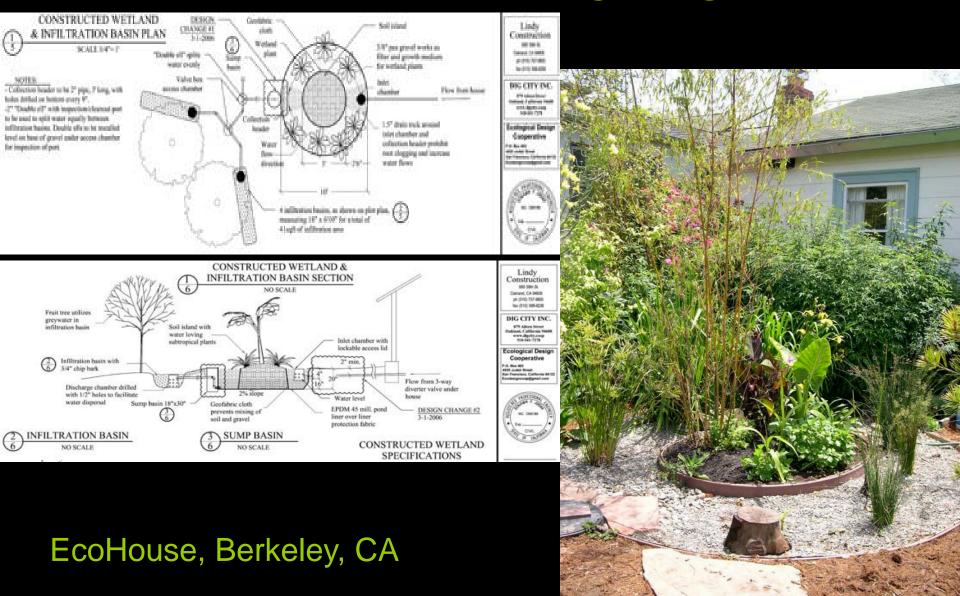
 Showers, baths, faucets, and laundry = 30% of indoor water use







Where are we going?



Restructuring our water infrastructure: Small-scale solutions



Horizontal/ Soft path water infrastructure







- Systems for households with an individual wastewater treatment system –
 - Designs are submitted to County and HDOH
 - Licensed engineer or certified irrigation designer must prepare plans/specification
 - Final inspection by designer required
 - HDOH will issue an approval to use after designer's inspection report and plans/specs are received

- Systems connected to a county sewer can submit as built drawings and final inspection report to the County only
- Guidelines include acceptable uses of gray water, chemicals to avoid, and general requirements
 - Can not come in contact with black water, must store less than one day, hold tank parameters, subsurface distribution system requirements, and maintenance.

State Regulations

- http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/Ts/WW/greywater/rul e/gw-state-matrix.pdf
 - **Arizona** Tiered approach allows private residential reuse for flow of less than 400 gpd without a permit if conditions are met
 - (Tucson- GW stubouts mandatory for all new home construction)
 - California Amended by emergency rule August 09, adopted Jan. 10 - allows tiered approach. Clothes washer does not require construction permit if conditions met
 - Hawaii Follows Chapter 16. Gray Water Systems, of the 2006 Uniform Plumbing Code, requires license professional submit plans and specs to State/County for approval

- State Regulations Continued
- <u>http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/Ts/WW/greywater/rule/gw-state-matrix.pdf</u>
- Idaho Must meet certain disposal requirements; approval required
- Nevada Single family dwelling; permit required
- New Mexico Discharge of less than 250 gpd of private residential graywater allowed without permit if conditions are met
- **Texas** Single family dwelling; no permit required for domestic use of less than 400 gpd if conditions met
- Utah Single family residences; approval required

Installing A Clothes Washing Gray Water System



Installing A Clothes Washing Gray Water System

GREEN JOBS

- One valve to sewer or GW - One valve front or back 06 28 2009 yard

No Holding

1:21

Tank

Installing A Clothes Washing Gray Water System



Gray Water References

http://hawaii.gov/wastewater/pdf/graywater_guid elines.pdf

