QUICK REFERENCES FOR AB 2282

AB 2282 An act to add Sections 17921.5 and 18940.6 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to building standards and recycled water systems.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE
DIVISION 13. HOUSING
PART 1.5. REGULATION OF BUILDINGS USED FOR HUMAN HABITATION
CHAPTER 2. Rules and Regulations

17921.5.
(a) For purposes of this section, "recycled water" has the same meaning as that term is defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050 of the Water Code, and is consistent with the recycled water use criteria specified in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.100) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
(b) (1) The department shall conduct research to assist in the development of mandatory building standards for the installation of recycled water systems for newly constructed single-family and multifamily residential buildings. In conducting this research, the department shall actively consult with the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Department of Public Health, and other interested parties, including, but not limited to, public water systems, recycled water producers, product manufacturers, local building officials, apartment and other rental property owners, California-licensed contractors, and the building industry.
(2) In researching, developing, and proposing mandatory building standards under this section, the department is authorized to expend funds from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, upon appropriation pursuant to Section 18931.7.
(3) Research conducted to propose building standards pursuant to this section shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
(A) Potential outdoor applications for recycled water, consistent with the recycled water use criteria specified in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.100) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
(B) Potential indoor applications for recycled water, consistent with the recycled water use criteria specified in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.100) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. With respect to indoor applications, the department shall consider whether to adopt or recommend measures in addition to the current standards adopted in the California Plumbing Code in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations to ensure the safe installation of indoor recycled water piping or systems, including, but not limited to, requiring purple pipe or special markings on recycled water piping that states clearly whether it is approved for indoor use, or recommending restrictions on who may purchase or install recycled water piping for indoor use.
(C) The cost of various recycled water systems.
(D) The estimated quantity of water savings under varying levels of application of recycled water in residential buildings and building site landscaped areas.
(4) The department may research standards for different types of water recycling systems, including noncentralized systems, but shall only mandate systems to the extent that they meet all of the health and safety standards specified in this section.
(c) (1) The department shall submit for adoption mandatory building standards for the installation of recycled water systems for newly constructed single-family residential and multifamily residential buildings. The department shall submit the proposed mandatory building standards to the

California Building Standards Commission for consideration during the 2016 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle, and may propose the amendment or repeal of these mandatory standards as necessary in future code adoption cycles, consistent with the recycled water use criteria specified in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.100) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
(2) When developing the application provisions for the mandatory building standards, the department shall limit the mandate to install recycled water systems within residential buildings and building site landscaped areas to only those areas within a local jurisdiction that have feasible and cost-efficient access to a water recycling facility, or that have been identified by the local jurisdiction within a planned service area for the provision of recycled water for which a specific implementation timeline has been identified by the public water system in its most recent urban water management plan.
(3) The mandate to install recycled water piping shall not apply to service areas in which the only recycled water use is for potable purposes, or in which net nonpotable deliveries are anticipated to remain level or decrease as a result of the potable reuse project.
(4) The department shall develop the application provisions for the mandatory building standards required under paragraph (1), in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, public water systems, recycled water producers, and water research associations.
(5) A city, county, or city and county, in consultation with the public water system and recycled water producer, may further reduce the area for which the mandate to install recycled water piping applies, if the local public water system or recycled water producer finds that providing recycled water to an area is not feasible or cost effective.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE
DIVISION 13. HOUSING
PART 2.5. STATE BUILDING STANDARDS
CHAPTER 4. The California Building Standards Code

18940.6.
(a) For purposes of this section, "recycled water" has the same meaning as that term is defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050 of the Water Code, and is consistent with the recycled water use criteria specified in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.100) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
(b) (1) The California Building Standards Commission shall conduct research to assist in the development of mandatory green building standards for the installation of recycled water systems for newly constructed commercial and public buildings, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and other interested parties, including, but not limited to, public water systems, recycled water producers, product manufacturers, local building officials, apartment and other rental property owners, California-licensed contractors, and the building industry.
(2) In researching, developing, and proposing mandatory building standards under this section, the commission is authorized to expend funds from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, upon appropriation pursuant to Section 18931.7.
(3) Research conducted in order to propose building standards pursuant to this section shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
(A) Potential outdoor applications for recycled water, consistent with the recycled water use criteria specified in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.100) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

(B) Potential indoor applications for recycled water, consistent with the recycled water use criteria specified in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.100) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. With respect to indoor applications, the commission shall consider whether to adopt or recommend measures in addition to the current standards adopted in the California Plumbing Code in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, to ensure the safe installation of indoor recycled water piping or systems, including, but not limited to, requiring purple pipe or special markings on recycled water piping or systems that states clearly whether it is approved for indoor use, or recommending restrictions on who may purchase or install recycled water piping for indoor use.
(C) The cost of various recycled water systems.
(D) The estimated quantity of water savings under varying levels of application of recycled water in commercial and public buildings and building site landscaped areas.
(4) The commission may research standards for different types of water recycling systems, including noncentralized systems, but shall only mandate systems to the extent that they meet all of the health and safety standards specified in this section.
(c) (1) The commission shall adopt mandatory building standards for the installation of recycled water systems for newly constructed commercial and public buildings. The commission shall consider the proposed mandatory building standards during the 2016 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle and may amend these mandatory standards as necessary in future code adoption cycles, consistent with the recycled water use criteria specified in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.100) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
(2) When developing the application provisions for the mandatory building standards, the commission shall limit the mandate to install recycled water systems within commercial and public buildings and building site landscaped areas to only those areas within a local jurisdiction that have feasible and cost-efficient access to a water recycling facility, or that have been identified by the local jurisdiction within a planned service area for the provision of recycled water for which a specific implementation timeline has been identified by the public water system in its most recent urban water management plan.
(3) The mandate to install recycled water piping shall not apply to service areas in which the only recycled water use is for potable purposes, or in which net nonpotable deliveries are anticipated to remain level or decrease as a result of the potable reuse project.
(4) The commission shall develop the application provisions for the mandatory building standards required under paragraph (1) in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, public water systems, recycled water producers, and water research associations.
(5) A city, county, or city and county, in consultation with the public water system and recycled water producer, may further reduce the area for which the mandate to install recycled water piping applies, if the local public water system or recycled water producer finds that providing recycled water to an area is not feasible or cost effective.

AB 2282'S MANDATES TO HCD AND BSC.

- **Conduct research** to assist in development of mandatory building standards for installation of recycled water systems for newly constructed single-family and multifamily residential buildings and newly constructed commercial and public buildings. [17921.5)(b)(1) & 18940.6(b)(1)]
- **In conducting research, consult with** Water Resources Control Board, Department of Public Health (for HCD), public water systems, recycled water producers, product manufacturers, local building officials, apartment and other rental property owners, California –based licensed contractors, building industry and other interested parties. [17921.5(b)(1) & 18940.8(b)(1)]
- **Research** potential outdoor and indoor applications consistent with CCR Title 22 (Section 60301.100 *et seq.)* uses. For indoor uses, research safe installation of indoor recycled water piping; existing code provisions related to purple pipe; consider restrictions on recycled water pipe purchase or installation; cost of recycled water systems; estimated water savings; standards for different water recycling systems. [17921.5(b)(3) & 18940.6(b)(3)]
- **Develop mandatory standards** for installation of recycled water systems for **newly constructed** single-family and multifamily residential buildings and newly constructed commercial and public buildings.
- **Develop application provisions** for mandatory standards in consultation with Water Resources Control Board, public water systems, recycled water producers, and water research associations.
- **Limitations on mandatory building standards.** [17921.5(c)(2)-(3) & 18940.6(c)(2)-(3)]
    - Install recycled water piping within residential buildings (and commercial and public buildings) and building site landscaped areas only in areas within local jurisdictions with feasible and cost-efficient access to a water recycling facility **OR** have been identified by a local jurisdiction as within a planned service area for provision of recycled water for which a specific implementation timeline has been identified in a recent urban water management plan.

      Exceptions: Areas where only recycled water is used for potable purposes or where net nonpotable deliveries are anticipated to remain level or decrease.

    - Local jurisdictions may reduce area of mandate, consulting with water systems and recycled water producers, if providing recycled water is not feasible or cost effective.

- **Submit mandatory building standards** for installation of recycled water systems for newly constructed single-family residential and multifamily residential buildings and newly constructed commercial and public buildings. [17921.5(c) & 18940.6(c)]
- **Submit for intervening code cycle** (effective July 1, 2018). (Draft regulations due by December 2016 to BSC.)

CLARIFICATION OF "RECYCLED WATER" FOR MANDATE

Health and Safety Code Sections 17921.5(a) and 18940.6(a) (added by AB 2282).

(a) For purposes of this section, "recycled water" has the same meaning as that term is defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050 of the Water Code, and is consistent with the recycled water use criteria specified in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.100) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

RECYCLED WATER REFERENCE

Water Code Division 7. Water quality, Chapter 2. Definitions Section 13050 (n) (as used in AB 2282).

"Recycled water" means water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur and is therefor considered a valuable resource.

OTHER DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES TO RECYCLED/RECLAIMED WATER

Health & Safety Code, General Provisions, Section 28.

For the purposes of this code, "recycled water" or "reclaimed water" has the same meaning as recycled water as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050 of the Water Code.

Water Code, General Provisions, Section 26.

For the purposes of this code, "recycled water" or "reclaimed water" has the same meaning as recycled water as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050 of the Water Code.

WATER CODE - WAT
DIVISION 7. WATER QUALITY
CHAPTER 2. Definitions

13050.
(a) "State board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.
...
(f) "Beneficial uses" of the waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation include, but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.
(g) "Quality of the water" refers to chemical, physical, biological, bacteriological, radiological, and other properties and characteristics of water which affect its use.
(h) "Water quality objectives" means the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area.
(i) "Water quality control" means the regulation of any activity or factor which may affect the quality of the waters of the state and includes the prevention and correction of water pollution and nuisance.
(j) "Water quality control plan" consists of a designation or establishment for the waters within a specified area of all of the following:

(1) Beneficial uses to be protected.
(2) Water quality objectives.
(3) A program of implementation needed for achieving water quality objectives.

...

TITLE 22 CODE OF REGULATIONS
Division 4. Environmental Health
Chapter 3. Water Recycling Criteria
Article 1. Definitions.
...

§60301.200. Direct beneficial use.
"Direct beneficial use" means the use of recycled water that has been transported from the point of treatment or production to the point of use without an intervening discharge to waters of the State.

§60301.220. Disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water.
"Disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water" means recycled water that has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 2.2 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period.

§60301.225. Disinfected secondary-23 recycled water.
"Disinfected secondary-23 recycled water" means recycled water that has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 23 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 240 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period.

§60301.230. Disinfected tertiary recycled water.
"Disinfected tertiary recycled water" means a filtered and subsequently disinfected wastewater that meets the following criteria:
(a) The filtered wastewater has been disinfected by either:
(1) A chlorine disinfection process following filtration that provides a CT (the product of total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the same point) value of not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter at all times with a modal contact time of at least 90 minutes, based on peak dry weather design flow; or
(2) A disinfection process that, when combined with the filtration process, has been demonstrated to inactivate and/or remove 99.999 percent of the plaque forming units of F-specific bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater. A virus that is at least as resistant to disinfection as polio virus may be used for purposes of the demonstration.
(b) The median concentration of total coliform bacteria measured in the disinfected effluent does not exceed an MPN of 2.2 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period. No sample shall exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters.
...

§60301.250. Dual plumbed system.
"Dual plumbed system" or "dual plumbed" means a system that utilizes separate piping systems for recycled water and potable water within a facility and where the recycled water is used for either of the following purposes:
(a) To serve plumbing outlets (excluding fire suppression systems) within a building or
(b) Outdoor landscape irrigation at individual residences.
...

§60301.400. Hose bib.
"Hose bib" means a faucet or similar device to which a common garden hose can be readily attached.
...

§60301.690. Recycled Municipal Wastewater.
"Recycled Municipal Wastewater" means recycled water that is the effluent from the treatment of wastewater of municipal origin.
...
§60301.920. Use area.
"Use area" means an area of recycled water use with defined boundaries. A use area may contain one or more facilities.
...

TITLE 17 CODE OF REGULATIONS
Division 1. State Department of Health Services
Chapter 5. Sanitation (Environmental)
Group 4. Drinking Water Supplies
Article 1. General.

§7583. Definitions.
...

(e) "Cross-Connection" is an unprotected actual or potential connection between a potable water system used to supply water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome, and potable. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices, or other devices through which backflow could occur, shall be considered to be cross-connections.
(f) "Double Check Valve Assembly (DC)" is an assembly of at least two independently acting check valves including tightly closing shut-off valves on each side of the check valve assembly and test cocks available for testing the watertightness of each check valve.
...

(i) "Reclaimed Water" is a wastewater which as a result of treatment is suitable for uses other than potable use.

(j) "Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device (RP)" is a backflow preventer incorporating not less than two check valves, an automatically operated differential relief valve located between the two check valves, a tightly closing shut-off valve on each side of the check valve assembly, and equipped with necessary test cocks for testing.
(k) "User Connection" is the point of connection of a user's piping to the water supplier's facilities.

RECYCLED WATER USE CRITERIA AS REFERENCED IN AB 2282

TITLE 22 CODE OF REGULATIONS
Division 4. Environmental Health
Chapter 3. Water Recycling Criteria
Article 3. Uses of Recycled Water.
...

§60304. Use of recycled water for irrigation.

(a) Recycled water used for the surface irrigation of the following shall be a disinfected tertiary recycled water, except that for filtration pursuant to Section 60301.320(a) coagulation need not be used as part of the treatment process provided that the filter effluent turbidity does not exceed 2 NTU, the turbidity of the influent to the filters is continuously measured, the influent turbidity does not exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes and never exceeds 10 NTU, and that there is the capability to automatically activate chemical addition or divert the wastewater should the filter influent turbidity exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes:
(1) Food crops, including all edible root crops, where the recycled water comes into contact with the edible portion of the crop,
(2) Parks and playgrounds,
(3) School yards,
(4) Residential landscaping,
(5) Unrestricted access golf courses, and
(6) Any other irrigation use not specified in this section and not prohibited by other sections of the California Code of Regulations.
(b) Recycled water used for the surface irrigation of food crops where the edible portion is produced above ground and not contacted by the recycled water shall be at least disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water.
(c) Recycled water used for the surface irrigation of the following shall be at least disinfected secondary-23 recycled water:
(1) Cemeteries,
(2) Freeway landscaping,
(3) Restricted access golf courses,
(4) Ornamental nursery stock and sod farms where access by the general public is not restricted,
(5) Pasture for animals producing milk for human consumption, and
(6) Any nonedible vegetation where access is controlled so that the irrigated area cannot be used as if it were part of a park, playground or school yard
(d) Recycled wastewater used for the surface irrigation of the following shall be at least undisinfected secondary recycled water:
(1) Orchards where the recycled water does not come into contact with the edible portion of the crop,
(2) Vineyards where the recycled water does not come into contact with the edible portion of the crop,
(3) Non food-bearing trees (Christmas tree farms are included in this category provided no irrigation with recycled water occurs for a period of 14 days prior to harvesting or allowing access by the general public),
(4) Fodder and fiber crops and pasture for animals not producing milk for human consumption,
(5) Seed crops not eaten by humans,
(6) Food crops that must undergo commercial pathogen-destroying processing before being consumed by humans, and
(7) Ornamental nursery stock and sod farms provided no irrigation with recycled water occurs for a period of 14 days prior to harvesting, retail sale, or allowing access by the general public.
(e) No recycled water used for irrigation, or soil that has been irrigated with recycled water, shall come into contact with the edible portion of food crops eaten raw by humans unless the recycled water complies with subsection (a).

§60305. Use of recycled water for impoundments.
(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), recycled water used as a source of water supply for nonrestricted recreational impoundments shall be disinfected tertiary recycled water that has been subjected to conventional treatment.
(b) Disinfected tertiary recycled water that has not received conventional treatment may be used for nonrestricted recreational impoundments provided the recycled water is monitored for the presence of pathogenic organisms in accordance with the following:
(1) During the first 12 months of operation and use the recycled water shall be sampled and analyzed monthly for *Giardia*, enteric viruses, and *Cryptosporidium*. Following the first 12 months of use, the recycled water shall be sampled and analyzed quarterly for *Giardia*, enteric viruses, and *Cryptosporidium*. The ongoing monitoring may be discontinued after the first two years of operation with the approval of the department. This monitoring shall be in addition to the monitoring set forth in section 60321.
(2) The samples shall be taken at a point following disinfection and prior to the point where the recycled water enters the use impoundment. The samples shall be analyzed by an approved laboratory and the results submitted quarterly to the regulatory agency.
(c) The total coliform bacteria concentrations in recycled water used for nonrestricted recreational impoundments, measured at a point between the disinfection process and the point of entry to the use impoundment, shall comply with the criteria specified in section 60301.230 (b) for disinfected tertiary recycled water.
(d) Recycled water used as a source of supply for restricted recreational impoundments and for any publicly accessible impoundments at fish hatcheries shall be at least disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water.
(e) Recycled water used as a source of supply for landscape impoundments that do not utilize decorative fountains shall be at least disinfected secondary-23 recycled water.

§60306. Use of recycled water for cooling.
(a) Recycled water used for industrial or commercial cooling or air conditioning that involves the use of a cooling tower, evaporative condenser, spraying or any mechanism that creates a mist shall be a disinfected tertiary recycled water.
(b) Use of recycled water for industrial or commercial cooling or air conditioning that does not involve the use of a cooling tower, evaporative condenser, spraying, or any mechanism that creates a mist shall be at least disinfected secondary-23 recycled water.
(c) Whenever a cooling system, using recycled water in conjunction with an air conditioning facility, utilizes a cooling tower or otherwise creates a mist that could come into contact with employees or members of the public, the cooling system shall comply with the following:
(1) A drift eliminator shall be used whenever the cooling system is in operation.
(2) A chlorine, or other, biocide shall be used to treat the cooling system recirculating water to minimize the growth of *Legionella* and other microorganisms.

§60307. Use of recycled water for other purposes.
(a) Recycled water used for the following shall be disinfected tertiary recycled water, except that for filtration being provided pursuant to Section 60301.320(a) coagulation need not be used as part of the treatment process provided that the filter effluent turbidity does not exceed 2 NTU, the turbidity of the influent to the filters is continuously measured, the influent turbidity does not exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes and never exceeds 10 NTU, and that there is the capability to automatically activate chemical addition or divert the wastewater should the filter influent turbidity exceed 5 NTU for more than 15 minutes:
(1) Flushing toilets and urinals,
(2) Priming drain traps,
(3) Industrial process water that may come into contact with workers,
(4) Structural fire fighting,
(5) Decorative fountains,
(6) Commercial laundries,
(7) Consolidation of backfill around potable water pipelines,

(8) Artificial snow making for commercial outdoor use, and
(9) Commercial car washes, including hand washes if the recycled water is not heated, where the general public is excluded from the washing process.
(b) Recycled water used for the following uses shall be at least disinfected secondary-23 recycled water:
(1) Industrial boiler feed,
(2) Nonstructural fire fighting,
(3) Backfill consolidation around nonpotable piping,
(4) Soil compaction,
(5) Mixing concrete,
(6) Dust control on roads and streets,
(7) Cleaning roads, sidewalks and outdoor work areas and
(8) Industrial process water that will not come into contact with workers.
(c) Recycled water used for flushing sanitary sewers shall be at least undisinfected secondary recycled

REFERENCES TO MAINTAINING WATER QUALITY

TITLE 17 CODE OF REGULATIONS
Division 1. State Department of Health Services
Chapter 5. Sanitation (Environmental)
Group 4. Drinking Water Supplies
Article 2. Protection of Water System.

§7601. Approval of backflow preventers.
Backflow preventers required by this Chapter shall have passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by a recognized testing organization which has demonstrated their competency to perform such tests to the Department.

§7602. Construction of backflow preventers.
(a) Air-gap Separation. An Air-gap separation (AG) shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe, measured vertically from the flood rim of the receiving vessel to the supply pipe; however, in no case shall this separation be less than one inch.
(b) Double Check Valve Assembly. A required double check valve assembly (DC) shall, as a minimum, conform to the AWWA Standard C506-78 (R83) adopted on January 28, 1978 for Double Check Valve Type Backflow Preventive Devices which is herein incorporated by reference.
(c) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device. A required reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device (RP) shall, as a minimum, conform to the AWWA Standard C506-78 (R83) adopted on January 28, 1978 for Reduced Pressure Principle Type Backflow Prevention Devices which is herein incorporated by reference.

§7603. Location of backflow preventers.
(a) Air-gap Separation. An air-gap separation shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and all piping between the user's connection and the receiving tank shall be entirely visible unless otherwise approved in writing by the water supplier and the health agency.
(b) Double Check Valve Assembly. A double check valve assembly shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed above grade, if possible, and in a manner where it is readily accessible for testing and maintenance.
(c) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device. A reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed a minimum of twelve inches (12") above grade and not more than thirty-six inches (36") above grade measured from the bottom of the device and with a minimum of twelve inches (12") side clearance.

§7604. Type of protection required.
The type of protection that shall be provided to prevent backflow into the public water supply shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's premises. The type of protective device that may be required (listed in an increasing level of protection) includes: Double check Valve Assembly--(DC), Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device--(RP) and an Air gap Separation--(AG). The water user may choose a higher level of protection than required by the water supplier. The minimum types of backflow protection required to protect the public water supply, at the water user's connection to premises with various degrees of hazard, are given in Table 1. Situations not covered in Table 1 shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the appropriate backflow protection shall be determined by the water supplier or health agency.

TABLE 1

TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIRED **Degree of Hazard**	**Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention**
...	
(c) Recycled water	
(1) Premises where the public water system is used to supplement the recycled water supply.	AG
(2) Premises where recycled water is used, other than as allowed in paragraph (3), and there is no interconnection with the potable water system.	RP
(3) Residences using recycled water for landscape irrigation as part of an approved dual plumbed use area established pursuant to sections 60313 through 60316 unless the recycled water supplier obtains approval of the local public water supplier, or the Department if the water supplier is also the supplier of the recycled water, to utilize an alternative backflow protection plan that includes an annual inspection and annual shutdown test of the recycled water and potable water systems pursuant to subsection 60316(a).	DC
...	
(f) Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that do not exist.	RP

§7605. Testing and maintenance of backflow preventers.
(a) The water supplier shall assure that adequate maintenance and periodic testing are provided by the water user to ensure their proper operation.
(b) Backflow preventers shall be tested by persons who have demonstrated their competency in testing of these devices to the water supplier or health agency.
(c) Backflow preventers shall be tested at least annually or more frequently if determined to be necessary by the health agency or water supplier. When devices are
found to be defective, they shall be repaired or replaced in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.
(d) Backflow preventers shall be tested immediately after they are installed, relocated or repaired and not placed in service unless they are functioning as required.
(e) The water supplier shall notify the water user when testing of backflow preventers is needed. The notice shall contain the date when the test must be completed.

(f) Reports of testing and maintenance shall be maintained by the water supplier for a minimum of three years.

VARIOUS TERMS USED TO REFERENCE INVOLVED PARTIES

REFERENCES TO THE VARIOUS AGENCIES, LEA'S, HERE

2013 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE (T24 PART 5)

CHAPTER 2
DEFINITIONS

Alternate Water Source. Nonpotable source of water that includes but not limited to gray water, on-site treated nonpotable water, rainwater, and reclaimed (recycled) water.

On-Site Treated Nonpotable Water [BSC & HCD 1]. *Nonpotable water that has been collected, treated, and intended to be used on-site and is suitable for direct beneficial use.*
Sources for on-site treated nonpotable water include, but are not limited to, gray water; rainwater; stormwater; reclaimed (recycled) water; cooling tower blow-down water; and foundation drainage.

Reclaimed (Recycled) Water [BSC & HCD 1]. *Nonpotable water that meets California Department of Public Health statewide uniform criteria for disinfected tertiary recycled water. Reclaimed (recycled) water is also known as "recycled water" or "reclaimed water".*

Water/Wastewater Utility. A public or private entity which may treat, deliver, or do both functions to reclaimed (recycled) water, potable water, or both to wholesale or retail customers.

CHAPTER 16A
NON-POTABLE WATER REUSE SYSTEMS
Part II *[DWR]*
1614*A*.0 Definitions.

***Recycled* Water.** Non-potable water *that* meets *California Department of Public Health statewide uniform criteria for disinfected tertiary recycled water. Recycled water is also known as reclaimed water.*