AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 22, 2013

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 9, 2013

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE-2013-14 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 803

Introduced by Assembly Member Gomez (Principal coauthor: Senator Hueso)

February 21, 2013

An act to amend Section 5411.5 of, and to add Article 7.1 (commencing with Section 116600) to Chapter 4 of Part 12 of Division 104 of, the Health and Safety Code, and to add Section 13263.7 to, and to add Article 4.1 (commencing with Section 13529.5) to Chapter 7 of Division 7 of, the Water Code, relating to recycled water.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 803, as amended, Gomez. Water Recycling Act of 2013.

(1) Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health. Existing regulations prescribe various requirements and prohibitions relating to recycled-water.

This bill, the Water Recycling Act of 2013, would codify some of these regulations to, among other things, define various terms for the purpose of water recycling criteria, require the use of certain quality recycled water for specified uses with prescribed prohibitions, and modify prohibitions and requirements for dual-plumbed recycled water systems.

(2) Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems, and imposes on the department

various responsibilities and duties. Existing law authorizes the department to enact regulations and the department has enacted regulations relating to the protection of public water systems from unapproved water, including recycled water.

This bill would codify some of these regulations to, among other things, define various terms, specify plumbing requirements, prescribe certain protection to prevent backflow into the public water supply, and specify when a changeover device may be used.

(3) water. Existing law requires any person who, without regard to intent or negligence causes or permits any sewage or other waste, or the effluent of treated sewage or other waste to be discharged in or on any waters of the state, or where it probably will be discharged in or on any waters of the state, to immediately notify the local health officer of the director of environmental health of the discharge, as prescribed.

This bill, *the Water Recycling Act of 2013*, would provide that this notification requirement does not apply to an unauthorized discharge of effluent of treated sewage defined as recycled water, as defined. (4)

(2) Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality.

This bill would authorize compliance with effluent limitations and any other permit or waste discharge requirements for the release or discharge of advanced treated purified water, as defined, into a conveyance facility at the point where the advanced treated purified water enters the conveyance facility but prior to commingling with any raw water or other water source.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the
 Water Recycling Act of 2013.

3 SEC. 2. Section 5411.5 of the Health and Safety Code is 4 amended to read:

5 5411.5. (a) Any person who, without regard to intent or 6 negligence, causes or permits any sewage or other waste or the

7 effluent of treated sewage or other waste to be discharged in or on

8 any waters of the state, or discharged in or deposited where it is,

1 or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the state, as 2 soon as that person has knowledge of the discharge, shall 3 immediately notify the local health officer or the director of 4 environmental health of the discharge. 5 (b) Any person who fails to provide the notice required by this 6 section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine 7 of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than one 8 thousand dollars (\$1,000), or imprisonment for less than one year, 9 or both the fine and imprisonment. 10 (c) The notification required by this section shall not apply to 11 a discharge authorized by law and in compliance with waste 12 discharge requirements or other requirements established by the 13 appropriate regional water quality control board or the State Water 14 Resources Control Board. 15 (d) The notification required by this section shall not apply to 16 an unauthorized discharge of effluent of treated sewage defined 17 as recycled water pursuant to Section 13050 or 13529.2 of the 18 Water Code. 19 SEC. 3. Article 7.1 (commencing with Section 116600) is 20 added to Chapter 4 of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and 21 Safety Code, to read: 22 23 Article 7.1. Protection of Water System 24 25 116600. The following terms have the following meanings: 26 (a) "Air-gap separation" or "AG" means a physical separation 27 between the free-flowing discharge end of a water supply pipeline 28 and an open or nonpressurized vessel. A plumbing gap separation 29 is not an air-gap separation. 30 (b) "Approved water supply" means a water supply whose 31 potability is regulated by a state or local health agency. 32 (c) "Auxiliary water supply" means any water supply other than 33 that received from a public water system including recycled water 34 as defined in Section 13050 of the Water Code. 35 (d) "Changeover device" means a fitting or assembly that is 36 used to change a supply of water from one source to another such 37 that nonpotable and potable supplies cannot be connected at the 38 same time. 39 (e) "Cross connection" means a physical connection between 40 a potable water system used to supply water for drinking purposes

- 1 and any source or system containing unapproved water or a
- 2 substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome,
- 3 and potable. A plumbing gap separation is not a cross connection
- 4 if it complies with the conditions of use described in Section
- 5 116603.
- 6 (f) "Double check valve assembly" or "DC" means an assembly
- 7 of at least two independently acting check valves including tightly
- 8 closing shut-off valves on each side of the check valve assembly
- 9 and test cocks available for testing the watertightness of each check
 10 valve.
- (g) "Health agency" means the State Department of Public
 Health or the local health officer with respect to a small water
 system.
- (h) "Plumbing gap separation" is a physical separation of a
 water conveyance system such as a pipe. An example of a plumbing
 gap separation is removal of a spool or length of pipe. An air-gap
- 17 separation is not a plumping gap separation.
- 18 (i) "Recycled water" is a wastewater which as a result of 19 treatment is suitable for beneficial uses.
- 20 (j) "Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device"
- 21 or "RP" means a backflow preventer incorporating not less than
- 22 two check valves, an automatically operated differential relief
- 23 valve located between the two check valves, a tightly closing
- 24 shut-off valve on each side of the check valve assembly, and
- 25 equipped with necessary test cocks for testing.
- (k) "User connection" means the point of connection of a user's
 piping to the water supplier's facilities.
- 28 (*l*) "User supervisor" means the person responsible for the 29 avoidance of cross connections during the installation, operation,
- 30 and maintenance of the water user's pipelines and equipment.
- 31 (m) "Water supplier" means the person who owns or operates
- 32 or owns and operates the public water system.
- 33 (n) "Water user" means the person who owns or operates the
 34 public water system.
- 35 116601. (a) An approved air gap shall be at least double
- 36 diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the overflow
- 37 rim of the vessel but at no time less than one inch. An approved
- 38 plumbing gap is a minimum of 12 inches and is installed and
- 39 maintained in compliance with Section 116603.

$2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	(b) A reduced pressure principle backflow assemble on a changeover device to protect the alternative sup 116602. The type of protection that shall be provid backflow into the public water supply shall be comment the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's pre- type of protective device that may be required (increasing level of protection) includes: Double (Assembly-(DC), Reduced Pressure Principle Backflor Device-(RP), and an Air-gap Separation-(AG). The may choose a higher level of protection than required supplier. The minimum types of backflow protection protect the public water supply, at the water user's c premises with various degrees of hazard are given Situations which are not covered in Table 1 shall be a case-by-case basis and the appropriate backflow pro- be determined by the water supplier or health agency	ply of water. ed to prevent insurate with remises. The listed in an Check Valve w Prevention water user by the water required to onnection to in Table 1. evaluated on tection shall
18	TABLE 1	
19	TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIR	
20		Minimum type
21		of Backflow
22 23	Degree of Hazard	Prevention
23 24		
	(a) Sewage and Hazardous Substances	
25	(a) Sewage and Hazardous Substances (1) Premises where there are waste water numping, treatment	AG
25 26	(1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment	AG
	(1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable	AG
26	(1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment	AG
26 27	(1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence	AG
26 27 28	(1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of	AG AG
26 27 28 29	(1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	
26 27 28 29 30 31 32	 (1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (2) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any 	
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	 (1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (2) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. 	
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	 (1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (2) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. 	AG
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	 (1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (2) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (3) Premises where there are irrigation systems into which 	
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	 (1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (2) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (3) Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be, injected. 	AG
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	 (1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (2) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (3) Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be, injected. (b) Auxiliary Water Supplies 	AG RP
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	 (1) Premises where there are waste water pumping, treatment plants, or both, and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (2) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. (3) Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be, injected. 	AG

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1	A RP or DC may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by	
2	the health agency and water supplier.	
3	(2) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water	RP
4	supply and there are no interconnections with the public water	
5	system. A DC may be provided in lieu of a RP if approved by	
6	the health agency and water supplier.	
7	(c) Recycled Water	
8	(1) Premises where the public water system is used to	AG
9	supplement the recycled water supply.	
10	(2) Nonresidential premises where recycled water is used,	RP
11	other than as allowed in paragraph (3), and there is no	
12	interconnection with the potable water system.	
13	(3) Residences using recycled water for landscape irrigation	ĐC
14	as part of an approved dual plumbed use area established	
15	pursuant to sections 60313 through 60316 unless the recycled	
16	water supplier obtains approval of the local public water	
17	supplier, or the department if the water supplier is also the	
18	supplier of the recycled water, to utilize an alternative backflow	
19	protection plan that includes an annual inspection and annual	
20	shutdown test of the recycled water and potable water systems	
21	pursuant to subsection 60316(a).	
22	(d) Fire Protection Systems	
23	(1) Premises where the fire system is directly supplied from	ĐC
24	the public water system and there is an unapproved auxiliary	20
25	water supply on or to the premises (not interconnected).	
$\frac{25}{26}$	(2) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public	AG
27	water system and interconnected with an unapproved auxiliary	10
28	water supply. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if	
20 29	approved by the health agency and water supplier.	
30	(3) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public	ĐC
31	water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire	DC
32	pumps which take suction from private reservoirs or tanks are	
33	used.	
33 34	(4) Buildings where the fire system is supplied from the public	ĐC
35	water system and where recycled water is used in a separate	DC
36	piping system within the same building.	
37	(c) Dockside Watering Points and Marine Facilities	
38	(1) Pier hydrants for supplying water to vessels for any	RP
38 39	purpose.	KI [*]
40	(2) Premises where there are marine facilities.	RP
τU	(2) Tremises where there are marme facilities.	IXI

1	(f) Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for RP
2	cross connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency
3	or at sufficiently short notice to assure that they do not exist.
4	(g) Premises where there is a repeated history of cross RP
5	connections being established or reestablished.
6	
7	116603. A changeover device may be used under all of the
8	following conditions:
9	(a) In emergency situations.
10	(b) When the alternative water supply is locked and under the
11	control of the permitted water agency such that the permitted water
12	agency must take action to make the alternative supply of water
13	available.
14	(c) If potable water is the alternative supply and is to be supplied
15	to a nonpotable system using a changeover device, the permitted
16	water agency shall approve and supervise the conversion.
17	(d) The reduced pressure principle backflow assembly that is
18	required on the alternative water supply shall be located as close
19	to the supply as practicable.
20	(e) The permitted water agency shall notify the department of
21	the installation of the changeover device within 24 hours of its
22	occurrence. The notification shall include when the changeover
23	device shall be removed.
24	116604. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that
25	Sections 7583, 7604, and 7605 of Title 17 of the California Code
26	of Regulations are inconsistent with Sections 116600 to 116603,
27	inclusive.
28	(2) The department shall not apply the regulations specified in
29	paragraph (1) and shall repeal them.
30	(b) The department shall apply Sections 116600 to 116603,
31	inclusive, unless the department makes a finding that the adoption
32	of different water system protection provisions is required by
33	circumstances that are changed from those prevailing on January
34	1, 2014.
35	(c) If the department makes the finding described in subdivision
36	(b), the department shall adopt new regulations for the purposes
37	of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270) of Part 12 of
38	Division 104 in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act

39 (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of

40 Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code). Regulations

adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall prevail over the 1 2 provisions in Sections 116600 to 116603, inclusive. 3 SEC. 4. 4 SEC. 3. Section 13263.7 is added to the Water Code, to read: 5 13263.7. (a) Compliance with effluent limitations and any other permit or waste discharge requirements, as appropriate, for 6 7 the release or discharge of advanced treated purified water into a 8 conveyance facility may be determined at the point where the 9 advanced treated purified water enters the conveyance facility but prior to commingling with any raw water or other water source. 10 (b) For purposes of this section: 11 12 (1) "Advanced treated purified water" means water of 13 wastewater origin treated with a treatment method at least as effective as membrane filtration, reverse osmosis, advanced 14 15 oxidation, disinfection, and engineered reliability features or other suitable treatment as approved by the State Department of Public 16 17 Health. (2) "Raw water" means surface water or groundwater in its 18 19 naturally occurring state prior to treatment. 20 SEC. 5. Article 4.1 (commencing with Section 13529.5) is 21 added to Chapter 7 of Division 7 of the Water Code, to read: 22 23 Article 4.1. Water Recycling Criteria 24 25 13529.5. The following terms have the following meanings: 26 (a) "Coagulated wastewater" means oxidized wastewater in 27 which colloidal and finely divided suspended matter have been 28 destabilized and agglomerated upstream from a filter by the 29 addition of suitable floc-forming chemicals or by biological 30 process. (b) "Conventional treatment" means a treatment chain that 31 32 utilizes a sedimentation unit process and filtration process and produces an effluent that meets the definition for disinfected 33 34 tertiary recycled water. 35 (c) "Dry weather period" means a period of little or no rainfall. 36 (d) "Dual plumbed system" or "dual plumbed" means a system 37 that utilizes separate piping systems for recycled water and potable water within a facility and where the recycled water is used for 38 39 either of the following purposes:

(1) To serve plumbing outlets, excluding fire suppression
 2 systems, within a building.

3 (2) Outdoor landscape irrigation at individual residences where

4 the water systems, including the irrigation systems, are under the

5 control and supervision of the owner or tenant and not a

6 homeowners' association or equal.

7 (c) "Filtered wastewater" means an oxidized wastewater that
 8 meets both of the following criteria:

9 (1) Has been through natural undisturbed soils or a bed of filter

10 media so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not

11 exceed any of the following:

12 (A) An average of 2 NTU within a 24-hour period.

(B) Five NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour
 period.

15 (C) Ten NTU at any time.

16 (2) Has been passed through a microfiltration, ultrafiltration,

17 nanofiltration, or reverse osmosis membrane so that the turbidity

18 of the filtered wastewater does not exceed either of the following:

19 (A) Two-tenths NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a
 20 24-hour period.

21 (B) One-half NTU at any time.

22 (f) "NTU" means nephelometric turbidity unit.

23 (g) "Peak dry weather design flow" means the arithmetic mean

of the maximum peak flow rates sustained over three hours during
the maximum 24-hour dry weather period.

26 (h) "Regulatory agency" means the State Department of Public

Health or a regional water quality control board that has jurisdiction
 over the recycling plant and use areas.

29 13529.55. (a) Recycled water used for the irrigation of the

30 following shall be a disinfected tertiary recycled water, except that

31 for filtration pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section

32 13529.5 coagulation need not be used as part of the treatment

33 process provided that the filter effluent turbidity does not exceed

34 2 NTU, the turbidity of the influent to the filters is continuously

35 measured, the influent turbidity does not exceed 5 NTU for more

36 than 15 minutes and never exceeds 10 NTU, and that there is the

37 capability to automatically activate chemical addition or divert the

38 wastewater should the filter influent turbidity exceed 5 NTU for

39 more than 15 minutes:

- 1 (1) Food crops, including all edible root crops, where the
- 2 recycled water comes into contact with the edible portion of the
- 3 erop.
- 4 (2) Parks and playgrounds.
- 5 (3) School yards.
- 6 (4) Residential landscaping.
- 7 (5) Unrestricted access golf courses.
- 8 (6) Any other irrigation use not specified in this section and not
- 9 prohibited by other sections of the California Code of Regulations.
- 10 (b) Recycled water used for the irrigation of food crops where
- 11 the edible portion is produced above ground and not contacted by
- 12 the recycled water shall be at least disinfected secondary-2.2
- 13 recycled water.
- 14 (c) Recycled water used for the irrigation of the following shall
- 15 be at least disinfected secondary-23 recycled water:
- 16 (1) Cemeteries.
- 17 (2) Freeway landscaping.
- 18 (3) Restricted access golf courses.
- (4) Ornamental nursery stock and sod farms where access by
 20 the general public is not restricted.
- 21 (5) Pasture for animals producing milk for human consumption.
- 22 (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 schoolyard.
- 25 (d) Recycled wastewater used for the irrigation of the following
 26 shall be at least undisinfected secondary recycled water:
- 27 (1) Orchards where the recycled water does not come into
 28 contact with the edible portion of the crop.
- 29 (2) Vineyards where the recycled water does not come into
 30 contact with the edible portion of the crop.
- 31 (3) Nonfood-bearing trees. This category shall include a
- 32 Christmas tree farm provided no irrigation with recycled water
- 33 occurs for a period of 14 days prior to harvesting or allowing access
 34 by the general public.
- 35 (4) Fodder and fiber crops and pasture for animals not producing
 36 milk for human consumption.
- 37 (5) Seed crops not eaten by humans.
- 38 (6) Food crops that must undergo commercial
- 39 pathogen-destroying processing before being consumed by humans.
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1 (7) Ornamental nursery stock and sod farms provided no 2 irrigation with recycled water occurs for a period of 14 days prior 3 to harvesting, retail sale, or allowing access by the general public. 4 (e) No recycled water used for irrigation, or soil that has been 5 irrigated with recycled water, shall come into contact with the 6 edible portion of food crops eaten raw by humans unless the 7 recycled water complies with subdivision (a). 8 13529.6. (a) Recycled water used for the following shall be 9 disinfected tertiary recycled water, except that for filtration being 10 provided pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 11 13529.5 coagulation need not be used as part of the treatment 12 process provided that the filter effluent turbidity does not exceed 13 2 NTU, the turbidity of the influent to the filters is continuously 14 measured, the influent turbidity does not exceed 5 NTU for more 15 than 15 minutes and never exceeds 10 NTU, and that there is the 16 eapability to automatically activate chemical addition or divert the 17 wastewater should the filter influent turbidity exceed 5 NTU for 18 more than 15 minutes: 19 (1) Flushing toilets and urinals. 20 (2) Priming drain traps. 21 (3) Industrial process water that may come into contact with 22 workers. 23 (4) Structural firefighting. 24 (5) Decorative fountains. 25 (6) Commercial laundries. 26 (7) Consolidation of backfill around potable water pipelines. 27 (8) Artificial snow making for commercial outdoor use. 28 (9) Vehicle washing, including hand washes if the recycled 29 water is not heated, where the general public is excluded from the 30 washing process. 31 (b) Recycled water used for the following uses shall be at least 32 disinfected secondary-23 recycled water: (1) Industrial boiler feed. 33 34 (2) Nonstructural firefighting. 35 (3) Backfill consolidation around nonpotable piping. 36

- 36 (4) Soil compaction.
 37 (5) Mixing concrete.
- 37 (5) Mixing concrete.
- 38 (6) Dust control on roads and streets.
- 39 (7) Cleaning roads, sidewalks, and outdoor work areas.

1	(8) Industrial process water that will not come into contact with
2	workers.
3	(c) Recycled water used for flushing sanitary sewers shall be at
4	least undisinfected secondary recycled water.
5	13529.65. (a) No irrigation with disinfected tertiary recycled
6	water shall take place within 50 feet of any domestic water supply
7	well unless all of the following conditions have been met:
8	(1) A geological investigation demonstrates that an aquitard
9	exists at the well between the uppermost aquifer being drawn from
10	and the ground surface.
11	(2) The well contains an annular seal that extends from the
12	surface into the aquitard.
13	(3) The well is housed to prevent any recycled water spray from
14	coming into contact with the wellhead facilities.
15	(4) The ground surface immediately around the wellhead is
16	contoured to allow surface water to drain away from the well.
17	(5) The owner of the well approves of the elimination of the
18	buffer zone requirement.
19	(b) No impoundment of disinfected tertiary recycled water shall
20	occur within 100 feet of any domestic water supply well.
21	(c) No irrigation with, or impoundment of, disinfected
22	secondary-2.2 or disinfected secondary-23 recycled water shall
23	take place within 100 feet of any domestic water supply well.
24	(d) No irrigation with, or impoundment of, undisinfected
25	secondary recycled water shall take place within 150 feet of any
26	domestic water supply well.
27	(e) Any use of recycled water shall comply with the following:
28	(1) Any irrigation runoff shall be confined to the recycled water
29	use area, unless the runoff does not pose a public health threat and
30	is authorized by the regulatory agency.
31	(2) Spray, mist, or runoff shall not enter dwellings or food
32	handling facilities.
33	(3) Drinking water fountains shall be protected against contact
34	with recycled water spray, mist, or runoff.
35	(f) No spray irrigation of any recycled water, other than
36	disinfected tertiary recycled water, shall take place within 100 feet
37	of a residence or a place where public exposure could be similar
38	to that of a park, playground, or schoolyard.
39	(a) All use areas where recycled water is used that are accessible

39 (g) All use areas where recycled water is used that are accessible
 40 to the public shall be posted with signs that are visible to the public,

- 1 in a size no less than four inches high by eight inches wide, that
- 2 include the following wording: "RECYCLED WATER DO NOT
- 3 DRINK." Each sign shall display an international symbol similar
- 4 to that shown in figure 60310-A. The State Department of Public
- 5 Health may accept alternative signage and wording, or an
- 6 educational program, provided the applicant demonstrates to the
- 7 State Department of Public Health that the alternative approach
- 8 will assure an equivalent degree of public notification.
- 9 (h) Except as allowed under Section 116602 of the Health and
- 10 Safety Code, no physical connection shall be made or allowed to
- 11 exist between any recycled water system and any separate system
- 12 conveying potable water.
- 13 (i) The portions of the recycled water piping system that are in
- 14 areas subject to access by the general public shall not include any
- 15 hose bibbs except where adequate signage and notification are in
- 16 place and regularly inspected to insure the general public has proper
- 17 notice. Only quick couplers that differ from those used on the
- 18 potable water system shall be used on the portions of the recycled
- 19 water piping system in areas subject to public access.

- 1 PRINTER PLEASE NOTE: TIP-IN MATERIAL TO BE
- 2 INSERTED

1 13529.7. (a) No person other than a recycled water agency 2 shall deliver recycled water to a dual-plumbed facility. 3 (b) No recycled water agency shall deliver recycled water to a 4 facility using a dual-plumbed system unless the report required 5 pursuant to Section 13522.5, and that meets the requirements set forth in Section 13529.75, has been submitted to, and approved 6 7 by, the regulatory agency. 8 13529.75. The public water supply shall not be used as a 9 backup or supplemental source of water for a dual-plumbed 10 recycled water system unless the connection between the two 11 systems is protected by either of the following: 12 (a) An air-gap separation that complies with the requirements 13 of subdivision (a) of Section 7602 and subdivision (a) of Section 14 7603 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, and the 15 approval of the public water system has been obtained. (b) A plumbing gap separation that complies with the 16 17 requirements of Section 116603 of the Health and Safety Code 18 and the approval of the public water system has been obtained. 19 13529.8. (a) Prior to the initial operation of the dual-plumbed 20 recycled water system and annually thereafter, the recycled water 21 agency shall ensure that the dual-plumbed system within each 22 facility and use area is inspected for possible cross connections 23 with the potable water system. The recycled water system shall be 24 inspected and tested in accordance with the following: 25 (1) An initial cross-connection test before the initial operation 26 of the recycled water system. 27 (2) An annual visual system inspection. 28 (3) A cross-connection test when there is material reason to 29 believe that the potable water or recycled water system has been 30 compromised. 31 (4) A cross-connection test following remediation of a 32 discovered cross connection. 33 (b) A material reason to believe that the system has been 34 compromised may be based on, but is not limited to, evidence 35 gathered either of the following: 36 (1) During a visual inspection performed pursuant to this section. 37

- (2) As a result of an inspection performed following complaints
- 38 of water quality or flow conditions consistent with a compromised 39 system.
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1 (c) The testing shall be conducted in accordance with the method 2 described in the report submitted pursuant to Section 60314 of 3 Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The inspections 4 and the testing shall be performed by a cross-connection control 5 specialist certified by the California-Nevada section of the American Water Works Association or an organization with 6 7 equivalent certification requirements. A written report documenting 8 the result of the inspection or testing for the prior year shall be 9 submitted to the department within 30 days following completion 10 of the inspection or testing. (d) The recycled water agency shall notify the department of 11 any incidence of backflow from the dual-plumbed recycled water 12 system into the potable water system within 24 hours of the 13 14 discovery of the incident. 15 (e) Any backflow prevention device installed to protect the public water system serving the dual-plumbed recycled water 16 17 system shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with 18 Section 116603 of the Health and Safety Code. 19 13529.9. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that Sections 60301.160, 60301.170, 60301.250, 60301.320, 60301.660, 20 21 60301.740, 60304, 60307, 60310, 60313, 60315, and 60316 of 22 Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations are inconsistent 23 with Sections 13529.5 to 13529.8, inclusive. 24 (2) The State Department of Public Health shall not apply the 25 regulations specified in paragraph (1) and shall repeal them. 26 (b) The State Department of Public Health shall apply Sections 27 13529.5 to 13529.8, inclusive, unless the State Department of 28 Public Health makes a finding that the adoption of different water 29 recycling criteria provisions is required by circumstances that are 30 changed from those prevailing on January 1, 2014. 31 (c) If the State Department of Public Health makes the finding 32 described in subdivision (b), the State Department of Public Health

33 shall adopt new regulations for the purposes of Article 4

34 (commencing with Section 13520) in accordance with the

35 Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with

36 Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government

37 Code). Regulations adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall

38 prevail over the provisions in Sections 13529.5 to 13529.8,

39 inclusive.

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