

Standard for dual reticulation infrastructure

This Standard is published by the Technical Regulator pursuant to section 66 of the *Water Industry Act 2012* (the Act). This Standard has been gazetted on 9 April 2020 and comes into effect on that date.

The purpose of the Standard is to prescribe the minimum requirements and responsibilities of all parties involved in dual reticulation infrastructure to ensure the safety and reliability of the water services provided to South Australian consumers.

Section 1 — Scope and general

1.1 — Scope

This Standard sets out requirements for the safe design, installation and construction of dual reticulation infrastructure including up to the point of connection to a property. This Standard is in addition to requirements set out in the Water Services Association of Australia (WSAA) codes.

1.2 — Objective

To ensure the safety and reliability of non-drinking water infrastructure and to prevent any adverse impact on drinking water supplies associated with dual reticulation infrastructure.

1.3 — Definitions

Drinking water:

Water that is suitable for human consumption, food preparation, utensil washing and oral hygiene.

Non-drinking water:

Water derived primarily from sewage, greywater or stormwater systems and treated to a standard that is appropriate for its intended use.

Property:

A building or area of land, or both together.

Dual reticulation:

Refers to properties which are supplied or have access to both drinking and non-drinking water.

Section 2 — Requirements

The design, installation and construction of dual reticulation infrastructure and connections to a property shall comply with the following:

2.1 — Water meter assembly and associated fittings

- (i) Prior to installation, non-drinking water meters including pipes and fittings associated with the meter shall be powder coated or epoxy painted in a permanent purple colour no darker than Jacaranda P24 or Purple P12 and no lighter than P23 Lilac (refer to Figure 1).
- (ii) The non-drinking water meter shall not be interchangeable with the drinking water meter.
NOTE: This may be achieved by dissimilar thread connections for the meter connections to the inlet and outlet tail pieces.
- (iii) There shall be a minimum of 300 mm separation between the drinking water and non-drinking water meters and the non-drinking water meter shall be located on the left-hand side of the drinking water meter, when facing the property from the street (refer to Figure 2).
- (iv) Where the drinking water meter and non-drinking water meter are located in inground boxes, they shall be in separate boxes. The content of all inground boxes shall be clearly and permanently identified on the cover of the box.

- (v) In dual reticulation areas, backflow prevention devices shall be installed downstream of the drinking water meter connections at the property in accordance with the Plumbing Code of Australia.

NOTE: Backflow prevention devices may be required to be installed to the non-drinking water meter connection points.

2.2 — Water infrastructure pipework

- (i) The drinking water meter shall be installed, activated and commissioned prior to activating and commissioning the non-drinking water service.
- (ii) The non-drinking water isolation valve shall be locked off prior to commissioning.
- (iii) Non-drinking water infrastructure pipework shall be permanent purple colour no darker than Jacaranda P24 or Purple P12 and no lighter than P23 Lilac and labelled as non-drinking water.
- (iv) Labelling and identification of non-drinking water pipework shall be in accordance with AS 1345.
- (v) Purple marking tape identifying the content of the pipe shall be installed above the buried non-drinking water pipework.
EXCEPTION: Marking tape may be omitted where below ground non-drinking water pipework is directionally bored provided that:
- (a) Clause 2.2.(iii) and 2.2.(iv) above are complied with; and
- (b) The location of non-drinking water pipework is recorded and documented so that it is readily available to any person involved with excavation work in the vicinity of the non-drinking pipework.
- (vi) There shall be a minimum 300 mm separation between the inground drinking water and non-drinking water pipework.
NOTE: For further information on separation distances from other utility services, refer to the relevant Standards or Codes of practice.

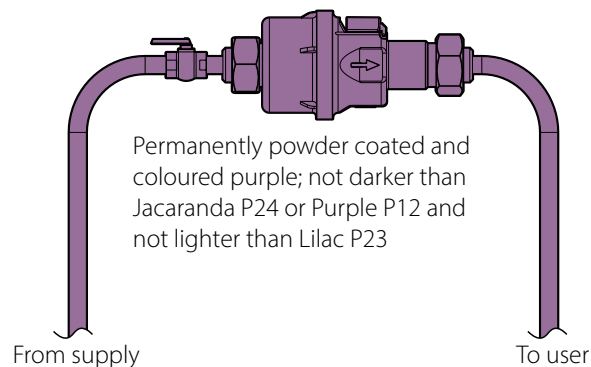


Figure 1 — Non-drinking water meter assembly

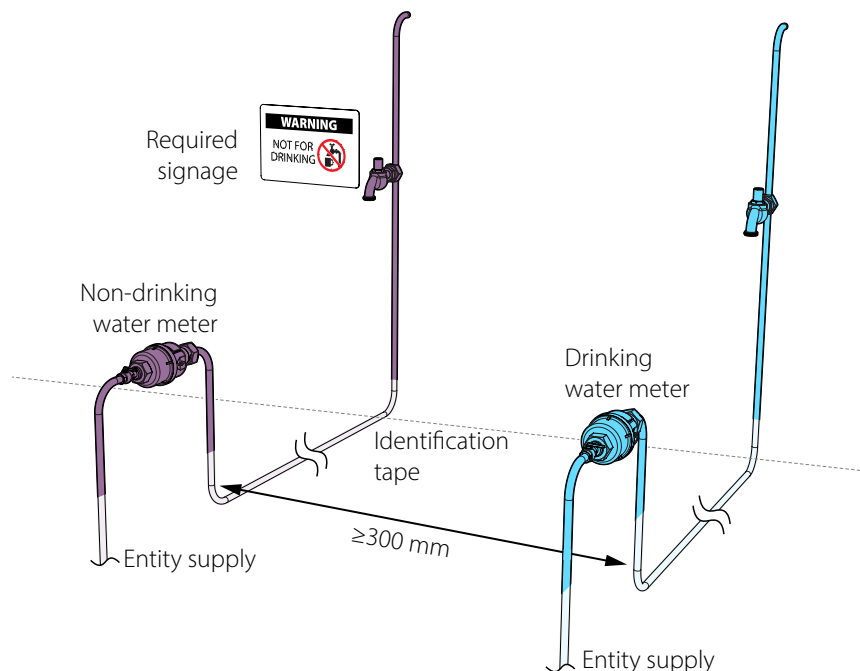


Figure 2 — Residential property with dual reticulation supplies

2.3 — Infrastructure inspection process

- (i) Each section of the drinking water and non-drinking water infrastructure installation shall be inspected for compliance by a recognised expert.
- (ii) Documentation of infrastructure inspections shall be retained by the owner/operator of the infrastructure.

2.4 — Property commissioning process

- (i) A cross connection test in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1 must be carried out by an appropriately licensed person in conjunction with the water industry entity who supplies the non-drinking water. This occurs when the non-drinking water service is activated. The results of this cross-connection test must be retained by the water industry entity.
- (ii) Upon activation of the non-drinking water supply at each property, a test distinguishing the two water sources shall be carried out at the meter and recorded by the water industry entity.
NOTE: The recommended test is a Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) test (refer to Appendix 1).
- (iii) Where work is carried out on dual reticulation infrastructure connected to the property, a test distinguishing the two water sources shall be carried out at the meter on completion of work and recorded by the water industry entity.
- (iv) Alterations to on-site drinking water or non-drinking water pipework shall be carried out by an appropriately licensed person.

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TECHNICAL REGULATOR

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Appendix 1

(informative)

Total dissolved solids (TDS)

The amount of total dissolved solids/salts in water (TDS) is used to determine the salinity of water and is measured in mg/L or parts per million (ppm). Electrical Conductivity (EC) is the ability of water to conduct electricity through the metals, minerals and salts in solution and is measured in microSiemens per cm ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) which is also known as an 'EC Unit'. A TDS meter often measures EC, which is then converted to a TDS measurement. It is not necessary to conduct a TDS test if drinking water is servicing the non-drinking water pipework.

TDS testing can be easily done with a handheld device. Non-drinking water generally has a higher TDS value than drinking water, therefore the TDS test is an important check to verify that the water is from the correct source water.

According to the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines, TDS in drinking water should not exceed 500 ppm. Since non-drinking water is derived from various sources, the TDS value varies but will generally lie between 500 and 1500 mg/L.

The SA Water website provides information on water quality information for drinking water including TDS values.

It is recommended that a record is kept of TDS results measured in order to understand the normal range of values for drinking and non-drinking water in a certain area.

Example of procedure for TDS Test at the meters

1. Drinking Water

Turn the water meter off – disconnect the drinking water meter outlet arm. Rinse the sample container with reverse osmosis (RO) Water, turn the drinking water meter on and fill the sample container to a minimum of 40 ml and undertake the test.

2. Non-drinking Water

Turn the water meter off – disconnect the non-drinking water meter outlet arm. Rinse the sample container with RO Water, turn the non-drinking water meter on and fill the sample container to a minimum of 40ml and undertake the test.

3. Recording

Record all test results and take appropriate action.

NOTE: For information on calibration and operation of the TDS meter refer to the manufacturer's user guide.