

CSA B805/ICC 805

Public Review Comments

Public Review Closed: May 2nd, 2022

no.	Submitter	standard reference	comment(s), rationale, & proposed changes	ruling	Resolution
1	Marie Christine Belanger, Premier Tech water and Environment	Clause 0	<p>First paragraph: <i>"The term "rainwater harvesting" is used generically in this Standard and can refer to the harvesting of either roof runoff or stormwater runoff. -</i></p> <p>Considering that water quality from roof runoff and stormwater runoff could be significantly different, wouldn't it be better to make a clear distinction between both to facilitate and favour non potable water reuse (in the context of preserving drinking water - rainwater harvesting is an active means of preserving drinking water) potentially subjected to less contamination from collection surface and environment.</p> <p><u>Proposed Change</u></p> <p>Where appropriate differentiate both sources of rainwater runoff and respective requirements in terms of usage and water quality requirements.</p>	NG	The terms are adequately defined and differentiated in the document.
Motion (# 3) to accept and second the proposed resolution: Passed					
2	Marie Christine Belanger, Premier Tech water and Environment	Clause 5.1.1	<p>The main and initial function and purpose of a rainwater harvesting system is the catchment and storage of rainwater with the purpose of reusing it for different usages/applications that may require, depending on the intended use, treatment or not.</p> <p>The actual wording of Clause 5.1.1 put the emphasis on treatment and delivery which</p>	NP	This is addressed in the standard already.

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			<p>relates essentially to water reuse and not harvesting/catchment and storage.</p> <p>Proposed Change Include in the clause the notion of the adequate rainwater catchment to ensure/preserve the quality of rainwater collected and its storage. The notion of treatment shall be "as needed" according to the different end usages.</p>		
<p>Motion (#4) to accept and second the proposed resolution: Passed</p>					
3	Marie Christine Belanger, Premier Tech water and Environment	Clause 7.1.4	<p>The clause refers to NSF/ANSI 61 and NSF P151 treat only. There is a BNQ standard also covering the Safety of Products and Materials in Contact with Drinking Water. Might be appropriate to refer to this standard as well.</p> <p>Proposed Change Consider referencing BNQ standard 3660-950.</p>	P	<p>Revise clause to add "or BNQ 3660-950" Revise reference NSF/ANSI/CAN 61 All reference publications throughout the document to be updated.</p>
<p>Motion (#5) to accept and second the proposed resolution: Passed</p>					
4	Marie Christine Belanger, Premier Tech water and Environment	Clause 7.2.10	<p>The Clause language seems to imply that the first flush diverter is mandatory. While it is a good practice, this component should not be mandatory. It should be at the designer's choice/discretion to either treat more upstream, prior to water storage or depending on the system set up and configuration to further treat according to final usage.</p> <p>Proposed Change This could be addressed by adding clarification language in Clause 7.2 on essential and optional components that form the conveyance subsystem, that may not be identical for roof runoff systems and stormwater systems.</p>	NP	<p>First flush diverters are not mandatory based on the existing language in the clause.</p> <p><u>Note to editors:</u> Revise Clause numbering to 7.2.9.3 First Flush diverters Revise subsequent clauses</p>

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Motion (#6) to accept and second the proposed resolution: Passed					
5	Marie Christine Belanger, Premier Tech water and Environment	Clause 7.3.1.1	<p>Why limit the applicable standard for tanks to CSA B-126 Water Cistern and not reference also CSA B-66, considering that CSA B-126 refers back to CSA B-66. CSA B-126 is certainly applicable for end usages that require potable water quality, but for other non-potable water usages, tanks certified or conforming to CSA B-66 would certainly be suitable for rainwater storage.</p> <p>Proposed Change</p> <p>Add to the list CSA B-66 - At least clause 4.1 as it is the case for CSA B-128.1 standard that applies to Design and Installation of Non-Potable Water System.</p>	NP	CSA B66 is referenced in CSA B126 which is referenced in this standard.
Motion (#7) to accept and second the proposed resolution: Passed					
6	Marie Christine Belanger, Premier Tech water and Environment	Clause 7.4.4.2.3	<p>For non- potable water usage, the level of log reduction can be achieved with UV disinfection without necessarily requiring a filtration prior to it. Thus, is this Clause requirement mandatory? Depending on usage lower level of filtration may be sufficient. For instance, a 60-micron filter is usually adequate for the filtration of rain and borehole water or the garden. A 20-micron filter - the most used - is usually sufficient to protect components such as boiler, etc.)</p> <p>Proposed Change</p> <p>Change title for: 7.4.4.2.3. <i>Filtration "As needed or according to usage requirement, a filtration maybe required prior to UV disinfection system as per manufacturer's specifications."</i></p>	P	<p>Revise Clause 7.4.4.2.3 as follows:</p> <p>Filtration shall be installed as required for the UV disinfection system and in accordance with the manufacturer's installation requirements and the authority having jurisdiction's requirements.</p> <p>Note to editors:</p> <p>Revise Clause 7.4.4.3.2 as follows:</p> <p>Filtration shall be installed as required for the chemical disinfection system and in accordance with the manufacturer's installation requirements and the authority having jurisdiction's requirements.</p>
Motion (#8) to accept and second the proposed resolution: Passed					

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7	Marie Christine Belanger, Premier Tech water and Environment	Clause 8.1.1	<p>Rainwater harvesting systems are an effective means for on-site "stormwater" management. For the intent and purpose of encouraging the adoption and use of harvested roof rainwater and, consequently, favouring water conservation, the full cost of the system must be balanced with the need to provide adequate water quality.</p> <p>Costs for active rainwater harvesting systems vary widely depending on the size and complexity of the system. Additional costs are incurred for filtration, pumps, distribution systems, excavation (if cisterns are placed underground), distribution plumbing and drainage connections, installation, and other components. These costs may be significant for applications requiring filtration and treatment/disinfection. For instance, the installed cost for controls, filtration, and treatment can add thousands to the cost of the basic collection and catchment components/system.</p> <p>Proposed Change</p> <p>Re-evaluate some of the treatment levels requirements of Tables 8.1 to 8.4 depending on usage/application to better balance the full cost of the system with the need to provide adequate water quality to not discourage rainwater harvesting practise.</p> <p>Treatment levels in Log reductions apply to the water quality between the inlet of the treatment component and its outlet. Considerations to levels of contaminants (concentrations) shall also be given for the different end uses.</p>	NG	No proposals/language changes were suggested. The rationale is also non-persuasive in some regard.
Motion (#9) to accept and second the proposed resolution: Passed					

Notes:

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1. CSA Rulings are: **P** = persuasive, **NP** = non-persuasive, **NG** = non-germane and **WD** = comment withdrawn
2. Deletions are marked as text ~~strike through~~ and additions as text underline