PART C. RECYCLED INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER

R18-9-C701. Recycled Water Individual Permit for Industrial Wastewater That Is Reused

A. The following activities are prohibited unless a Recycled Water Individual Permit is obtained under R18-9-A703:
   1. Use of reclaimed water from a sewage treatment facility that is combined with industrial wastewater or water from an industrial wastewater treatment facility.
   2. Use of reclaimed water from an industrial wastewater treatment facility for production or processing of a crop or substance that may be used as human or animal food.

B. In addition to the requirements in R18-9-A703(A), an application for a Recycled Water Individual Permit shall include:
   1. Each source of the industrial wastewater with Standard Industrial Code or North American Industry Classification System Code, and the projected rates and volumes from each source;
   2. The chemical, biological, and physical characteristics of the industrial wastewater from each source;
   3. If reclaimed water will be used in the processing of any crop or substance that may be used as human or animal food, the information regarding food safety and any potential adverse health effects of this direct reuse.

Historical Note
New Section R18-9-C701 renumbered from R18-9-707 and amended by final rulemaking at 23 A.A.R. 3091, effective January 1, 2018 (Supp. 17-4).

PART D. GRAY WATER

R18-9-D701. Type 1 Recycled Water General Permit for Gray Water

A. A Type 1 Recycled Water General Permit for Gray Water allows private residential use of gray water for a flow of less than 400 gallons per day if all the following conditions are met:
   1. Gray water originating from the residence is used and contained within the property boundary for household gardening, composting, or landscape watering;
   2. Human contact with gray water and soil watered by gray water is avoided;
   3. Surface application of gray water is not used for watering of food plants, except for trees and shrubs which have an edible portion that does not come into contact with the gray water;
   4. The gray water does not contain hazardous chemicals derived from activities such as cleaning car parts, washing greasy or oily rags, or disposing of waste solutions from hobbyist or home occupational activities;
   5. The gray water does not contain water used to wash diapers or similarly soiled or infectious garments;
   6. The application of gray water is managed to minimize standing water on the surface by using measures such as avoiding overwatering, distributing the gray water beneath a mulch or other cover, and using best practices to improve soil condition and increase filtration;
   7. If blockage, backup, or overload of the system occurs, gray water distribution shall cease until the deficiency is corrected. The gray water system may include components to reduce blockage and backup and be operated using best practices to extend system lifetime;
   8. Gray water surge tanks, if any, are covered to restrict access and to eliminate habitat for mosquitoes or other vectors, and holding time is minimized to avoid development of anaerobic conditions and odors;
   9. The gray water system is sited outside of a floodway;
   10. The gray water system is operated to maintain a minimum vertical separation distance of at least five feet from the point of gray water application to the top of the seasonally high groundwater table;
   11. For a residence using an on-site wastewater treatment facility for black water treatment and disposal, the use of a gray water system does not change the design, capacity, or reserve area requirements for the on-site wastewater treatment facility at the residence, and ensures the facility can handle the combined black water and gray water flow;
   12. Any pressure piping used in a gray water system that may be susceptible to cross connection with a potable water system clearly indicates the piping does not carry potable water; and
   13. Surface application of gray water is only by flood or drip distribution methods. Flood distribution methods may include containment by horticultural mulch basins and swales.

B. Prohibitions. The following are prohibited:
   1. Gray water use for purposes other than watering and composting, and
   2. Application of gray water by a spray method.

Historical Note
New Section R18-9-D701 renumbered from R18-9-711 and amended by final rulemaking at 23 A.A.R. 3091, effective January 1, 2018 (Supp. 17-4).

R18-9-D702. Type 3 Recycled Water General Permit for Gray Water

A. A Type 3 Recycled Water General Permit for Gray Water allows for the use of gray water for landscape irrigation and composting if:
   1. The general permit described in R18-9-D701 does not apply;
   2. The flow is not more than 3000 gallons per day, and
   3. The gray water system satisfies the notification, design, and installation requirements specified in subsections (B) and (C).

B. A person shall file a Notice of Intent to Operate a Gray Water System with the Department on a form provided by the Department. The Notice of Intent to Operate shall include:
   1. The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the applicant;
   2. The latitude and longitude coordinates;
   3. A description of the sources of gray water and calculations demonstrating the flow is not more than 3000 gallons per day;
   4. Design plans for the gray water system;
   5. The applicant’s certification that the applicant agrees to comply with the requirements of this Article and the terms of this Recycled Water General Permit for Gray Water; and
   6. The applicable permit fee specified under 18 A.A.C. 14.

C. The following requirements apply to the design, installation, and operation of a gray water system allowed under this Recycled Water General Permit for Gray Water:
   1. Human contact with gray water and soil irrigated by gray water is avoided;
   2. Gray water is not applied to an exposed surface but into a bed or trench of permeable material, through piping