

# Potable Water Characterization within Premise Plumbing After Transitioning from Municipal Water to Treated Rainwater



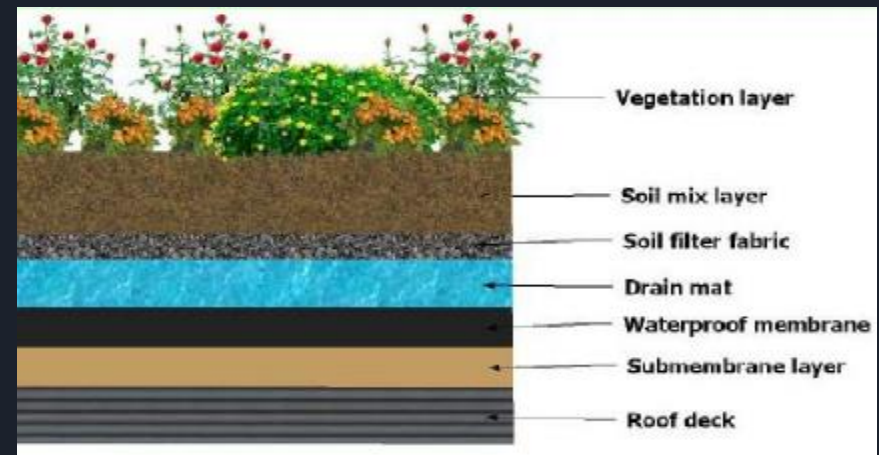
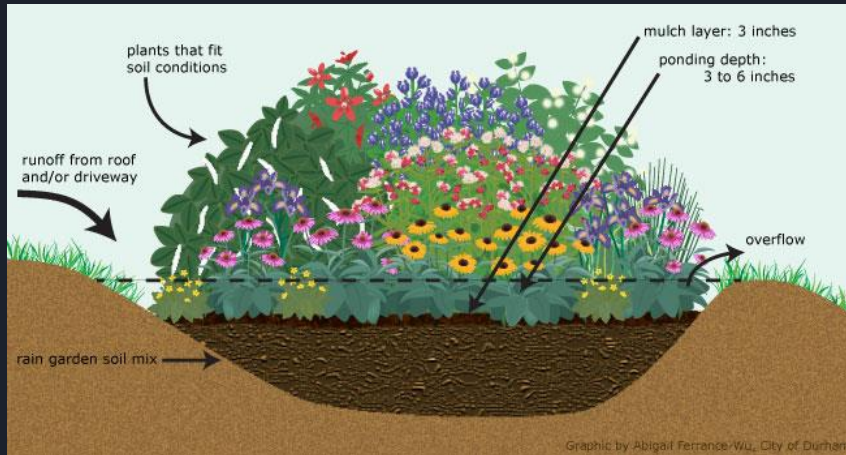
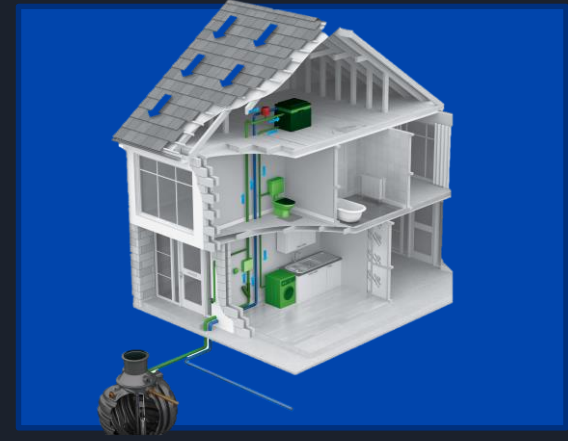
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# "Green" Urban Stormwater BMPs



- Pervious Pavement
- Rain gardens
- Green roofs
- Rainwater Harvesting



# What is the ReNEWW House?

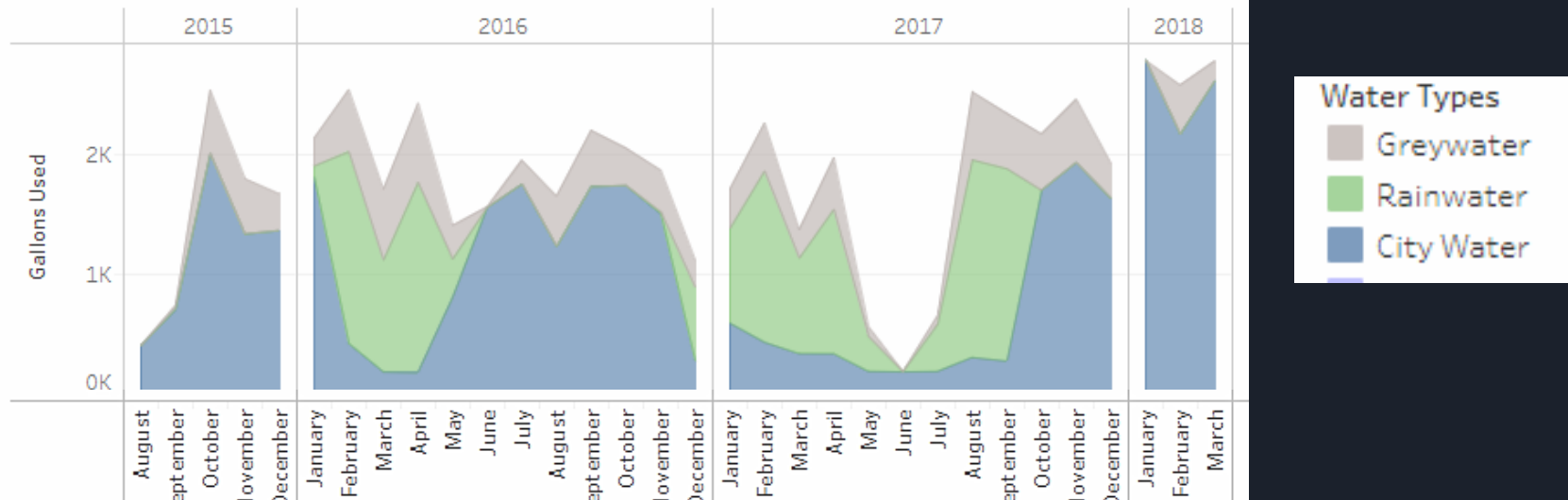


- Solar panels
- Net-zero waste
- Energy efficient appliances
- Rainwater Catchment
- Greywater Recycling
- Flow meters at every fixture

ReNEWW House = Retrofit Net Zero Energy, Water, and Waste

# Benefits of Rainwater Catchment

Total Water Use by Date



- Reduced runoff to combined sewer overflows, less flooding and erosion
- Lower water bills, 75% reduction in potable water use
- Supplemental water source for irrigation and residential use
- Source: <http://www.whirlpoolcorp.com/reneww-house/>

# Concerns for Rainwater Catchment

- Few regulations, so many rely on Texas Rainwater Harvesting Guide
- Supply > Demand
- Opportunistic pathogens
  - *Legionella pneumophila*
  - *Mycobacterium avium*
- Lower pH
  - Corrosive to metal pipes
  - Transition effects scale?
- Longer stagnation times



# Why study premise plumbing??



Compared to distribution system pipes, premise plumbing pipes typically have:

- Higher surface area to volume ratios
- Warmer temperatures
- Longer stagnation times
- Rapid chlorine decay rates

# Experimental Plan

## YEAR 1:

Analyze chemical & microbial properties of municipal water

Constant flow monitoring at every fixture in the home

## YEAR 2:

Analyze chemical & microbial properties of rainwater

Develop integrated and calibrated water quality hydraulic model

### Field Testing

- Temperature
- Chlorine
- pH
- Dissolved Oxygen

### Chemical Analysis

- Metals + Ions
- DBPs
- TOC/DOC
- Alkalinity

### Microbial Assays

- HPC  
Culturing
- Flow  
Cytometry
- qPCR  
pathogens

## Hydraulic Monitoring

- FCS Pressure logger installed at service line
- Omega Flowmeters at every water fixture
  - Flow rate
  - # Events
  - Volume per event



## Field Testing

| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temperature</li> <li>pH</li> <li>Total Chlorine</li> </ul> | Chemical Parameter            | Service Line | Kitchen Sink |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | Temperature (°C) (n =6)       | 11.5 – 19.0  | 19.5- 21.4   |
|   | pH (n = 21)                   | 7.65 – 7.81  | 7.71 – 8.66  |
|   | Total Chlorine (mg/L) (n= 21) | ND – 1.6     | ND – 0.7     |

## Chemical Assays

- **DBPs:** 98.8% of TTHMs are generated within the house (Odimayomi, 2018)
- **Average TOC :** 0.56 mg/L at service line, 0.68 in cold water lines and 0.8 mg/L in hot water lines
- **Lead:** Near 0.0 g/L at service line, and 2.0-5.0 ug/L in hot water tank

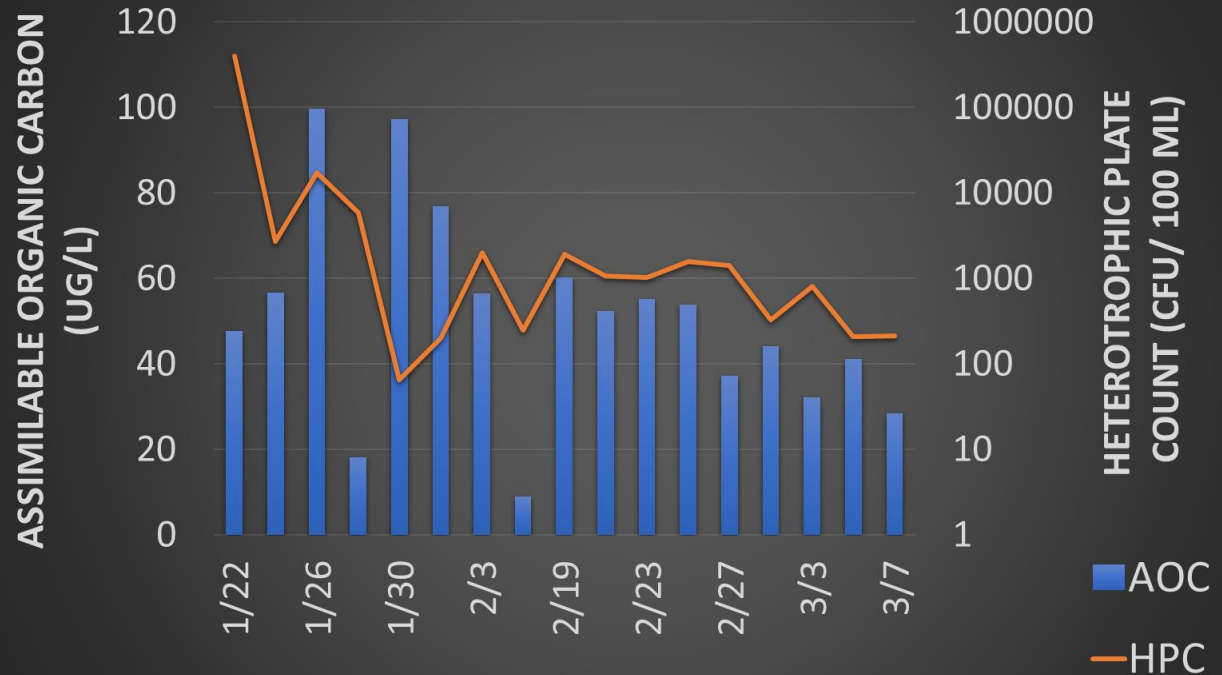
## Microbial Assays

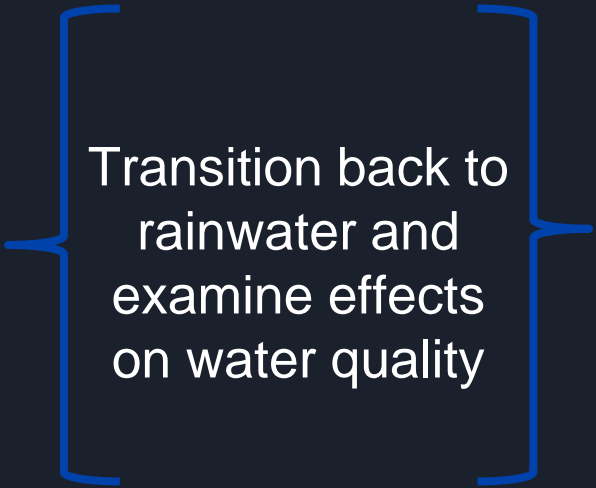
- Plate counts
- Flow cytometry
- qPCR- Pathogens

*Legionella spp.*


*Mycobacterium spp.*

*P. aeruginosa*





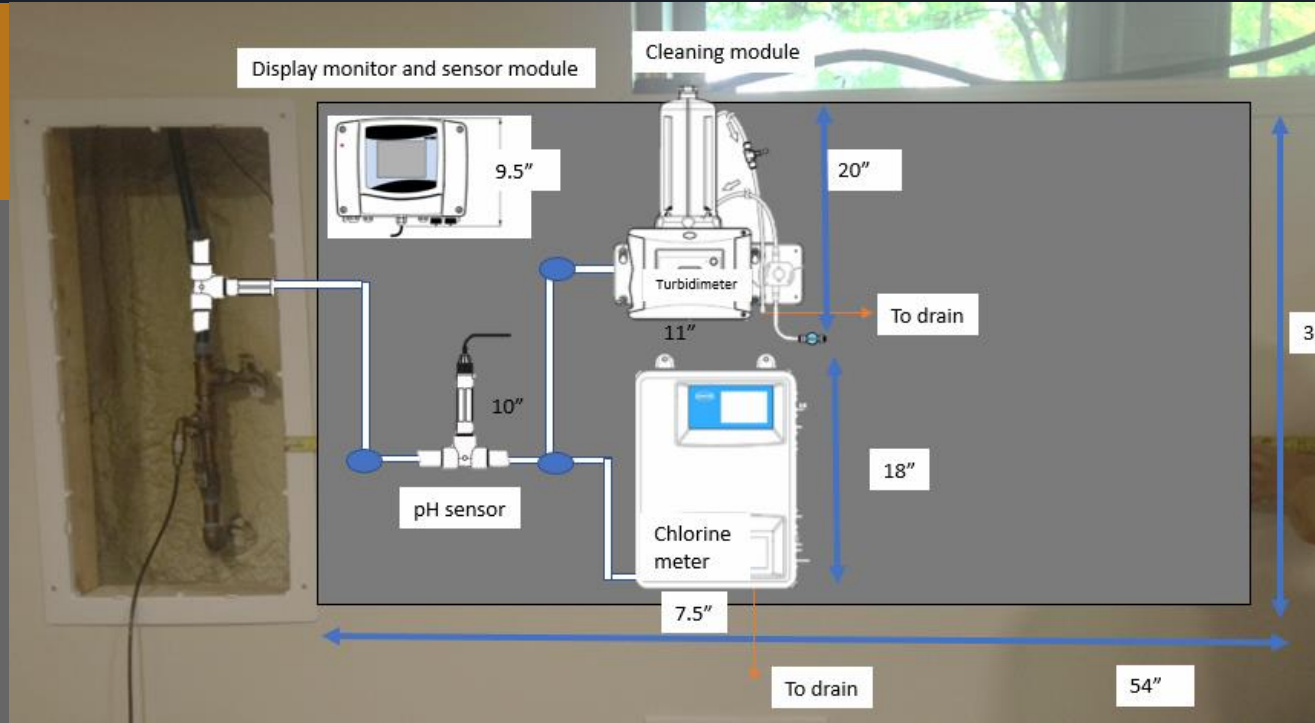
Transition back to  
rainwater and  
examine effects  
on water quality



Integrated  
hydraulic-  
water quality  
modeling

## Water Quality Monitoring

- Hach system
- Turbidity
- Total+ Free Chlorine
- pH



# What happens to plumbing after switching to rainwater?

## Field Testing

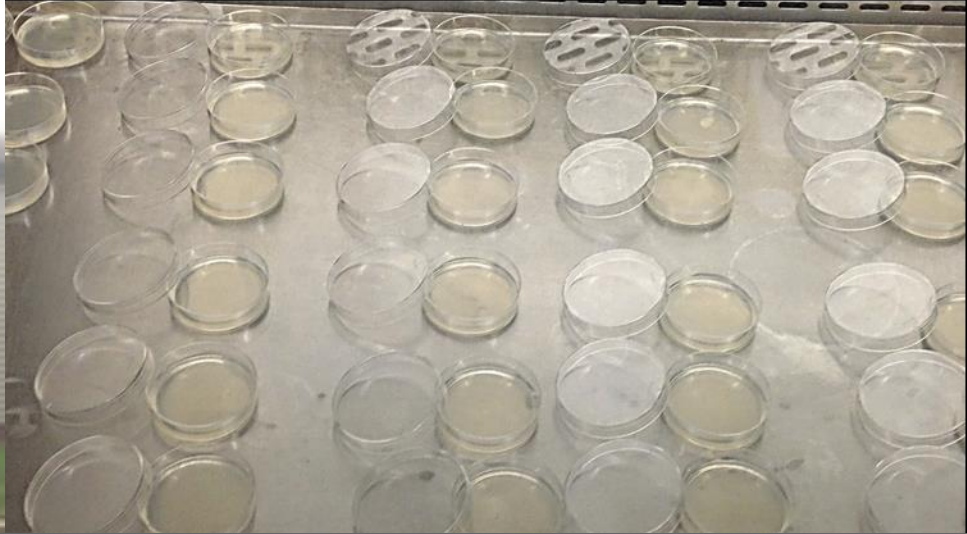


- Substantial pH changes
- No chlorine residual
- Different chemical composition



## Pilot Testing





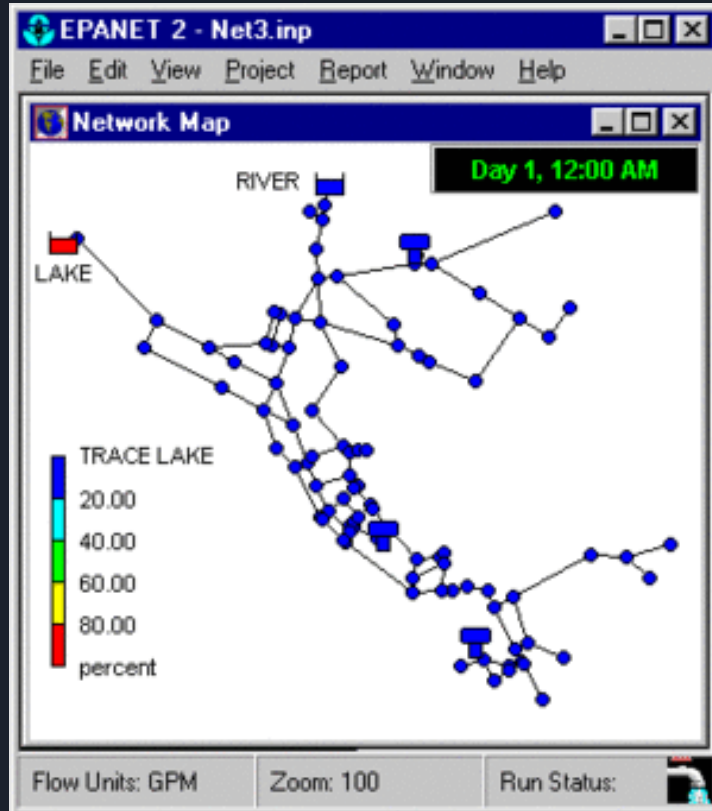
## OBJECTIVE:

Monitor changes in chemical and microbial water quality after switching house's water supply to filtered and UV-treated rainwater



COMING SOON:

Pilot scale testing facilities for water quality testing in premise plumbing



Plumbing Network Drawings

Time Patterns

Hydraulic Model

Water Quality Model

Calibrated Model



Chlorine Decay



DBP Formation



Microbial  
Regrowth

- EPANET performs hydraulic and water quality simulations in pipe networks.
- EPANET-MSX (Multi-Species eXtension) models complex chemical and biological reactions

# Conclusions

- Water quality data may promote the implementation of rainwater systems in the US
- EPANET hydraulic and water quality simulations will provide useful information for homeowners and other contractors with guidance for rainwater harvesting systems
- Feedback and pilot plumbing test ideas are welcome! Email: [cjley@purdue.edu](mailto:cjley@purdue.edu)



# References

Helbling, DE. and JM. VanBriesen. (2009). Modeling Residual Chlorine Response to a Microbial Contamination Event in Drinking Water Distribution Systems. *Journal of Environmental Engineering*. Vol 135:10. October 2009.

Keung, Chris. (2015) Re-evaluating secondary disinfectants as sentinels of contamination and using a systems vulnerability model. University of Toronto (Canada), ProQuest Dissertations Publishing, 2015. 1604480

Ji, P, J.Parks, MA. Edwards, and A. Pruden. (2015) Impact of Water Chemistry, Pipe Material and Stagnation on the Building Plumbing Microbiome. *PLoS ONE* 10(10): e0141087. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0141087>.

Shang, F and G. Uber. (2011). *EPANET Multi-Species Extension User's Manual*. EPA/600/S-07/021. EPA: Water Supply and Water Resources Division: National Risk Management Research Laboratory.



# Image sources

## Slide 2:

<http://www.cement.org/cement-concrete-applications/paving/pervious-concrete/storm-water-management-by-pervious-concrete>

<https://durhamnc.gov/787/Rain-Gardens>

<http://www.whatgreenhome.com/2014/05/safe-effective-installation-rainwater-harvesting-systems/>

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271206483\\_GREEN\\_ROOFS\\_ENHANCING\\_ENERGY\\_AND\\_ENVIRONMENTAL\\_PERFORMANCE\\_OF\\_BUILDINGS/figures?lo=1&utm\\_source=google&utm\\_medium=organic](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271206483_GREEN_ROOFS_ENHANCING_ENERGY_AND_ENVIRONMENTAL_PERFORMANCE_OF_BUILDINGS/figures?lo=1&utm_source=google&utm_medium=organic)

Slide 4: <http://www.whirlpoolcorp.com/reneww-house/>

Slide 5: [https://microbewiki.kenyon.edu/index.php/Shower\\_Head](https://microbewiki.kenyon.edu/index.php/Shower_Head)

Slide 6: : Koets Plumbing, <http://www.koetsplumbing.com/water-treatment-systems/agricultural>

Slide 18: Sheng, 2011