

ANQIP TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

ETA 0906

CERTIFICATION OF BUILDING SYSTEMS FOR THE USE OF GREYWATER (SPRAC)



ASSOCIAÇÃO NACIONAL
PARA A QUALIDADE
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CERTIFICATION OF BUILDING SYSTEMS FOR THE USE OF GREYWATER (SPRAC)

Prepared by: Technical Secretariat

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Note: The validity period will be amended in the event of an interim review

0. INTRODUCTION

This ANQIP Technical Specification (ETA) establishes the conditions for the Certification of Greywater Use Building Systems (SPRAC), executed in accordance with the ANQIP Technical Specification ETA 0905.

1. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES

The Certification of a SPRAC presupposes its completion in accordance with the Technical Specification ANQIP ETA 0905. The issuance of the certificate requires compliance with the following points:

- a) Approval of the Project by ANQIP;
- c) Approval of installation in final inspection;
- d) Existence of a Security Plan approved by ANQIP;
- e) Existence of a Maintenance Plan;
- f) Presentation of analytical bulletins relating to analyses carried out during the start-up period.

2. INTERVENTION OF ACCREDITED EXTERNAL AUDITORS AND CERTIFIED INSTALLERS

2.1. In order to create response capacity for the expeditious analysis of certification requests for SPRAC projects or facilities, ANQIP will organize, whenever it deems necessary, specific training courses for external auditors, to whom ANQIP will recognize competence for the assessment of certification requests (project analysis or inspections).

2.2. The thematic content, workload and operating rules of the training courses for external auditors, as well as the scope of their intervention in the processes, are defined in specific ANQIP regulations, approved by the Board of Directors and ratified at the General Meeting.

2.3. Whenever ANQIP deems it necessary or convenient to improve the overall quality of the construction or installation of SPRAC, it will also organize specific courses for the certification of SPRAC installers in various locations throughout the country. The certification of installers may also be carried out by ANQIP through validation of skills, taking into account the initial training and proven experience of the installer.

2.4. The intervention of certified installers is recommended, but not mandatory, for the certification of SPRAC installations.

3. PROJECT APPROVAL

3.1. The design and planning of SPRAC must only be carried out by technicians who are duly qualified for this purpose.

3.2. It is ANQIP's statutory responsibility to approve SPRAC projects.

3.3. The SPRAC projects to be certified, prepared under the terms of ETA 0905, must be sent for assessment by ANQIP, through the promoter, designer or installer (hereinafter generically referred to as interested party), in 1 (one) copy in paper and/or digital format (non-editable).

3.4. After the project has been analyzed by ANQIP, the respective assessment report will be sent to the ANQIP Management which, after analysis, will communicate one of the following decisions to the applicant:

- a) Approval decision;
- b) Decision of conditional approval, with recommendation of minor changes, indicating which technical aspects are recommended to be changed;
- c) Decision not to approve, indicating which technical aspects condition approval.

3.5. In the event of non-approval and after the requested corrections have been made, the project may be re-evaluated under the terms referred to in the previous items. The

decision of non-approval will be considered whenever the project presents one or more major non-conformities and more than three minor non-conformities.

3.6. In the case of conditional approval, it will not be necessary to present a new project, but, when certifying the installation, it will be verified whether the recommendations made regarding the initial project were met.

4. CERTIFICATION OF FACILITIES

4.1. ANQIP has statutory powers to certifying SPRAC facilities and issuing the respective certificate, based on reports prepared by internal auditors or accredited external auditors, in accordance with Annex I of this ETA.

4.2. The ANQIP Certification of SPRAC Installations requires two inspections to be carried out on the site, the first (intermediate inspection) being carried out with the pipes and other accessory elements visible and the second being carried out at the end of the work, to verify the overall functioning of the system. The intermediate inspection may be waived in small or medium-sized SPRAC, when the characteristics of the installation allow for “a posteriori” verification of compliance with the regulatory provisions and technical requirements of Technical Specification ETA 0905.

4.3. Wherever ANQIP deems it feasible, taking into account the characteristics of the installation and the qualifications of the installers, on-site inspections may be replaced by the submission of photographs, videos or other evidence of the materials and equipment used and the work carried out. This requires, in all cases, prior authorisation from ANQIP or an internal decision.

4.4. The intermediate inspection must be requested from ANQIP, by email or letter, at least 8 working days in advance of the requested period, and the applicant's contact details must be provided to arrange times and other details of the inspection. Whenever non-conformities are found during the intermediate inspection, the interested party must be alerted of this situation, with specific indication of the non-conformities to be corrected, and informed that these corrections will be verified during the final inspection.

4. 5. The final inspection must be requested from ANQIP, by email or letter, at least 8 working days in advance of the requested period, and the applicant's contact details must also be provided to arrange times and other details of the inspection. The decision not to

approve will be considered whenever the installation presents one or more major non-conformities and more than three minor non-conformities.

4.6. If, during the final inspection, all the conditions for certification are met, the applicant must submit a Maintenance Plan and the commissioning records (namely, analytical reports relating to the analyses carried out during the start-up period) so that ANQIP can issue the installation certificate. If the conditions for certification are not verified, the inspection report must mention this fact with justification, and the applicant must be informed of it, indicating the corrections to be made. In the case of approval with a recommendation to correct minor non-conformities, the applicant may not make these changes, communicating this decision to ANQIP, which will include this information in the Certification document.

4.7. In the event of non-certification and after correction of the deficiencies found in the final inspection, a new inspection must be requested in accordance with item 4.5 or evidence of the implementation of these changes must be presented, in accordance with the terms referred to in 4.3 and 4.5. The same procedure will be considered when the applicant decides to introduce any minor corrections recommended by ANQIP.

4.8. ANQIP Certification is valid for 5 years and may be automatically renewed if there are no changes to the installation and if the Maintenance Plan has been complied with during this period. For the purpose of renewing the Certificate, evidence of compliance with these requirements must be presented to ANQIP.

4.9. ANQIP may, at any time, carry out audits of certified facilities to verify whether the certification conditions are maintained.

4.10. If it is found, during the renewal of the Certificate or during a random audit, that the certification conditions are not maintained, ANQIP will revoke the installation's Certificate and publicize this fact on its *website* and in other ways it deems appropriate.

4.11. Table 1, attached, lists the main aspects that must be checked during inspections and the classification of the type of non-conformity in the event of non-compliance with the requirements of ETA 0905.

4. 12. The promoter must affix a sign to the building with reference to the SPRAC certification, with a layout approved by ANQIP.

4.13. The intervention of accredited external auditors may be carried out by decision of ANQIP or at the request of the interested party. The names of the accredited external auditors will be included in a list available on the ANQIP website.

4.13. Whenever the interested party opts for the intervention of an accredited external auditor to carry out inspections of the installation, he/she must ask ANQIP to contact the selected auditor(s) in order to ascertain their availability. If so, ANQIP will ask the available auditors to contact the interested party directly , providing him/her with the project assessment report, with a view to the provisions of item 3.6.

5. PROCESS COSTS

5.1. ANQIP will prepare a cost table for SPRAC Certification, which must be approved by the Management.

5.2. The table referred to in the previous item will include the costs of project assessment and the costs of inspections carried out by ANQIP, the costs of process reassessments and the costs of issuing and renewing certificates.

5.3. The cost table will be made available to all interested parties.

5.4. The cost table will be reviewed periodically by ANQIP.

5.6. The costs of intervention by accredited external auditors in carrying out inspections will be freely agreed between the parties and may differ from the costs set by ANQIP.

ANNEX 1

CLASSIFICATION TABLE OF NON-CONFORMITIES IN INSTALLATIONS

Parameters to be evaluated during installation	ETA 0905 items to observe	Type of non-conformity in case of non-compliance	Observations
Compliance with legislation and standards applicable to the work or installation	3 5.1.3	Considered within the scope of licensing and not certification	If non-compliance with legislation or standards applicable to internal networks may affect the technical and sanitary conditions of the SPRAC, the interested party must be alerted to this situation.
Construction details of the cistern (materials, design, ventilation, watertightness, access, etc.)	6.1.2 6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.4 6.3.5 6.3.6 6.3.7 6.3.8	Major or minor (for construction provisions not referred to in the following items)	The design aspects of the regeneration and storage unit must be analysed, and any non-conformities must be addressed in accordance with their severity. The absence of sampling points before and after treatment must be regarded as a major non-conformity
Anti-small animal membrane and discharge conditions and discharge conditions	6.3.9 6.3.10	Bigger or smaller	The lack of installation of this device (anti-small animals) should be considered a minor non-conformity in the case of direct discharge into the water line or rainwater collector. If a check valve or tide valve is considered necessary and is not provided for in the design, it must be considered a major non-conformity.
Cut-off and diversion system upstream of the cistern and possibility of supply only from the drinking water network	6.1.3	Bigger	The absence of a shut-off device upstream of the regeneration plant must be regarded as a major non-conformity. The inability to use an alternative supply must also be regarded as a major non-conformity
Marking of exposed pipework	6.2.2	Bigger or smaller	The absence of pipework markings in the installation should be regarded as a major non-conformity where parallel routes are planned, with the potential for confusion between pipes. Otherwise, it should be regarded as a minor non-conformity. This does not apply to pipework that is not intended to be installed in plain view.

Parameters to be evaluated during installation	ETA 0905 item to observe	Type of non-conformity in case of non-compliance	Observations
Signalling of non-potable water use devices	6.2.3 Annex 1	Bigger or smaller	The lack of installation of signs on non-potable water devices must be considered a major non-conformity. The lack of removable handles (safety key) on non-potable water taps may be considered a minor non-conformity, provided they are marked
Surface discharge	6.3.9	Bigger	The lack of installation of this excess discharge in the facility must be considered as a major non-conformity.
Supply solution in compliance with applicable standards	6.1.3	Bigger	In addition to compliance with EN 1717 (where applicable), the supply solution provided for in the installation must ensure that cross-connections with drinking water networks are impossible. Any situation of non-compliance must be considered as a major non-compliance.
Certified control and monitoring unit with the functions provided for in this ETA	5.4.1 5.4.2 5.4.12 6.3.11 6.3.12 6.3.13	Bigger or smaller	The absence of a monitoring and control unit or the existence of a non-certified unit or one without all the functions provided for in this ETA must be considered as a major or minor non-conformity, depending on the missing elements, in buildings for collective use and with a long retention period.
Security Plan	4.2	Bigger	The lack of a Security Plan should be considered a major non-conformity.
Final Screens and Maintenance Plan	4.3 5.4.7 8	Bigger	The absence of final screens and/or Maintenance Plan must be considered as a major non-conformity.
Commissioning Records	8.7	Bigger or smaller	The lack of Commissioning records may constitute a major or minor non-conformity, depending on the missing elements.