No	Comment submitted by	Clause./ Subclause/ Annex	Para/Fig/ Table/Note	Type of com-ment	Comment (justification for change)	Proposed change	Editorial comments (NAME)	Committee decision
1.	Marie-Christine Belanger, Premier Tech Water and Environment	0		te	First paragraph: ***"The term "rainwater harvesting" is used generically in this Standard and can refer to the harvesting of either roof runoff or stormwater runoff.*** - 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 favor nonpotable water reuse (in the context of preservingdrinking water - rainwater harvesting is an active means of preserving drinking water) potentially subjected to less contamination from collection surface and environment.	Where appropriate differentiate both sources of rainwater runoff and respective requirements in terms of usage and water quality requirements.		
2.	Marie-Christine Belanger, Premier Tech Water and Environment	5.1.1		ge	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. The actual wording of Clause 5.1.1 put the emphasis on treatment and delivery which relates essentially to water reuse and not harvesting/catchment and storage.	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.		
3.	Marie-Christine Belanger, Premier Tech Water and Environment	7.1.4		te	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.	Consider referencing BNQ standard 3660-950.		

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4.	Marie-Christine Belanger, Premier Tech Water and Environment	7.2.10		ge	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.	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.		
5.	Marie-Christine Belanger, Premier Tech Water and Environment	7.3.1.1		te	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 nonpotable water usages, tanks certified or conforming to CSA B-66 would certainly be suitable for rainwater storage.	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.		
6.	Marie-Christine Belanger, Premier Tech Water and Environment	7.4.4.2.3		te	For nonpotable 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.)	Change title for: 7.4.4.2.3. *Filtration* *"As needed or according to usage requirement, a filtration maybe required prior to UV disinfection system as per manufacturer's specifications."*		

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7.	Marie-Christine Belanger, Premier Tech Water and Environment	8.1.1		ge	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, favoring water conservation, the full cost of the system must be balanced with the need to provide adequate water quality. 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. As the norm reads, despite the reserves included in the notes, filtration and disinfection are systematically required for interior (inside a house or building) usage. Are these treatment components really required if the water quality levels presented in Table 8.5 are met before them, i.e. at the outlet of the "storage tank"? Another consideration, for instance, in rural areas, it is frequent that nonpotable surface water is used for the purpose of topping up swimming pools or spas. This is accepted since for these usages, the water will be subsequently treated with the addition of chemicals and pool/spa filtration systems. Is it therefore logical to require that rainwater harvested be treated, prior to its use, to the potable water level?	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. 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.		

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