



NOTICE OF APPEAL INFORMATION

Austin City Code 25-1-181 Appeals, Variances, Special Exceptions, and Adjustments
(Administrative Decision Appeal Process on Page 2)

Address of Property in Question 11441 N IH 35, Austin, TX 78753			Permit Number		
Appellant Filing Appeal Kevin Autman			Relationship to Property Vendor		
Appellant's Status as Interested Party Service Manager					
Appellant Contact Information			Permit Holder Contact Information		
Name Kevin Autman			Name Industrial Water Treatment		
Street 6813 Plains Crest Dr.			Street 1700 Dungan Lane		
City Del Valle	State TX	Zipcode 78617	City Austin,	State TX	Zipcode 78758
Telephone 512-876-7406			Telephone 512-876-7406		
E-Mail kautman@industrialh2o.com			E-Mail office@industrialh2o.com		
Date of Decision Being Appealed 6/28/2017			Date Appeal is Filed 6/28/2017		
Decision Being Appealed (use additional paper as required): No use of injection of any chemicals whatsoever into the potable water stream. 2012 Plumbing Code pertain to the issue in section (602.2)					
Reason the appellant believes the decision does not comply with the requirements of the Land Development Code (Title 25) Please See Attached Letter:					
BELOW FOR CITY USE ONLY					
Hearing Date:			Board or Commission:		
Action on Appeal			Date of Action		

The applicant must complete page 1 of 2 and sign before this application of appeal is complete. The application will not be processed unless the applicant reads and signs page 2.

Reason:

Industrial Waters domestic treatment follows TECQ Rules and Regulations for Public water systems in section 290.42 (J). This is the same Rules and Regulations the City of Austin most follow. We understand that the City of Austin Plumbing Codes does not include injection systems that follow TECQ Rules and Regulations but we are asking for an approval or amendment to included injection water treatment systems.

Our Domestic water treatment is ANSI/NSF Standard 60 approved which is inspected and has to be re-approved every year. The Plumbing codes pre-dates some of the new water treatment methods that are highly affected and are being used today all over the United States. Our system is unknown and new to a lot of cities, plumbers, contractors, and property owners so we understand the skepticism of our product and has also submitted 2 reference letter of customers that has been using our system for some time now. We go to great length to show our product is safe to consume and it helps owners solve a lot of problems produced by City water supply. Our product is recommended in many cities here in Texas and all over the United States.

This product is a phosphate corrosion inhibitor which helps to protect property owners' equipment and plumbing. The city of Austin also uses the same type of inhibitor but are not required to increase their inhibitor levels to a point where it helps protect customer investments and property.



APPEAL PROCESS

You may appeal this "**ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION**" in accordance with Land Development Code section **25-1-181** by following these requirements.

ARTICLE 7. APPEALS, VARIANCES, SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS, AND ADJUSTMENTS.

Division 1. Appeals.

§ 25-1-181 STANDING TO APPEAL.

- (A) A person has standing to appeal a decision if:
- (1) the person is an interested party; and
 - (2) a provision of this title identifies the decision as one that may be appealed by that person.
- (B) A body holding a public hearing on an appeal shall determine whether a person has standing to appeal the decision.

Source: Section 13-1-250; Ord. 990225-70; Ord. 030828-65; Ord. 031211-11.

§ 25-1-182 INITIATING AN APPEAL.

An interested party may initiate an appeal by filing a notice of appeal with the responsible director or building official, as applicable, not later than:

- (1) the 14th day after the date of the decision of a board or commission; or
- (2) the 20th day after an administrative decision.

Source: Section 13-1-251(a); Ord. 990225-70; Ord. 031211-11.

§ 25-1-183 INFORMATION REQUIRED IN NOTICE OF APPEAL.

The notice of appeal must be on a form prescribed by the responsible director or building official and must include:

- (1) the name, address, and telephone number of the appellant;
- (2) the name of the applicant, if the appellant is not the applicant;
- (3) the decision being appealed;
- (4) the date of the decision;
- (5) a description of the appellant's status as an interested party; and
- (6) the reasons the appellant believes the decision does not comply with the requirements of this title.

Source: Section 13-1-251(a); Ord. 990225-70; Ord. 010329-18; Ord. 031211-11.

By signing this document, I attest to having read and understand my rights as granted by the Land Development Code for the process for appealing a stop work order, remove or restore order, revocation, or suspension.

Signature:

Date: 06/28/2017

602.2 Cross-Contamination. No person shall make a connection or allow one to exist between pipes or conduits carrying domestic water supplied by a public or private building supply system, and pipes, conduits, or fixtures containing or carrying water from any other source or containing or carrying water that has been used for a purpose whatsoever, or piping carrying chemicals, liquids, gases, or substances whatsoever, unless there is provided a backflow prevention device approved for the potential hazard and maintained in accordance with this code. Each point of use shall be separately protected where potential cross-contamination of individual units exists.

602.3 Backflow Prevention. No plumbing fixture, device, or construction shall be installed or maintained, or shall be connected to a domestic water supply, where such installation or connection provides a possibility of polluting such water supply or cross-connection between a distributing system of water for drinking and domestic purposes and water that becomes contaminated by such plumbing fixture, device, or construction unless there is provided a backflow prevention device approved for the potential hazard.

602.4 Approval by Authority. No water piping supplied by a private water supply system shall be connected to any other source of supply without the approval of the Authority Having Jurisdiction, Health Department, or other department having jurisdiction.

603.0 Cross-Connection Control.

603.1 General. Cross-connection control shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

No person shall install a water-operated equipment or mechanism, or use a water-treating chemical or substance, where it is found that such equipment, mechanism, chemical, or substance causes pollution or contamination of the domestic water supply. Such equipment or mechanism shall be permitted where equipped with an approved backflow prevention device or assembly.

603.2 Approval of Devices or Assemblies. Before a device or an assembly is installed for the prevention of backflow, it shall have first been approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Devices or assemblies shall be tested in accordance with recognized standards or other standards acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Backflow prevention devices and assemblies shall comply with Table 603.2, except for specific applications and provisions as stated in Section 603.5.1 through Section 603.5.21.

Devices or assemblies installed in a potable water supply system for protection against backflow shall be maintained in good working condition by the person or persons having control of such devices or assemblies. Such devices or assemblies shall be tested at the time of installation, repair, or relocation and not less than on an annual schedule thereafter, or more often where required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Where found to be defective or inoperative, the device or assembly shall be repaired or replaced. No device or assembly shall be removed from use or relo-

cated or other device or assembly substituted, without the approval of the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Testing shall be performed by a certified backflow assembly tester in accordance with ASSE Series 5000 or otherwise approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

603.3 Backflow Prevention Devices, Assemblies, and Methods.

603.3.1 Air Gap. The minimum air gap to afford backflow protection shall be in accordance with Table 603.3.1.

603.3.2 Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker (AVB). An atmospheric vacuum breaker consists of a body, a checking member, and an atmospheric port.

603.3.3 Hose Connection Backflow Preventer. A hose connection backflow preventer consists of two independent check valves with an independent atmospheric vent between and a means of field testing and draining.

603.3.4 Double Check Valve Backflow Prevention Assembly (DC). A double check valve backflow prevention assembly consists of two independently acting internally loaded check valves, four properly located test cocks, and two isolation valves.

603.3.5 Pressure Vacuum Breaker Backflow Prevention Assembly (PVB). A pressure vacuum breaker backflow prevention assembly consists of a loaded air inlet valve, an internally loaded check valve, two properly located test cocks, and two isolation valves. This device shall be permitted to be installed indoors where provisions for spillage are provided.

603.3.6 Spill-Resistant Pressure Vacuum Breaker (SVB). A pressure-type vacuum breaker backflow prevention assembly consists of one check valve force-loaded closed and an air inlet vent valve force-loaded open to atmosphere, positioned downstream of the check valve, and located between and including two tightly closing shutoff valves and test cocks.

603.3.7 Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly (RP). A reduced-pressure principle backflow prevention assembly consists of two independently acting internally loaded check valves, a differential pressure-relief valve, four properly located test cocks, and two isolation valves.

603.3.8 Double Check Detector Fire Protection Backflow Prevention Assembly. A double check valve backflow prevention assembly with a parallel detector assembly consisting of a water meter and a double check valve backflow prevention assembly (DC).

603.3.9 Reduced Pressure Detector Fire Protection Backflow Prevention Assembly. A reduced-pressure principle backflow prevention assembly with a parallel detector assembly consisting of a water meter and a reduced-pressure principle backflow prevention assembly (RP).

channel configuration of the UV reactor; lamp and sensor locations; and other parameters determined by the executive director.

§290.42(g)(5)(B)(ii) Validation testing must be conducted on a full-scale reactor that is essentially identical to the UV reactor(s) to be used by the system and using waters that are essentially identical in quality to the water to be treated by the UV reactor.

§290.42(g)(5)(C) The UV light reactor systems must be designed to monitor and record parameters to verify the UV reactors operation within the validated conditions approved by the executive director. The UV light reactor must be equipped with facilities to monitor and record UV intensity as measured by a UV sensor, flow rate, lamp status, and other parameters designated by the executive director.

§290.42(h) Sanitary facilities for water works installations. Toilet and hand washing facilities provided in accordance with established standards of good public health engineering practices shall be available at all installations requiring frequent visits by operating personnel.

§290.42(i) Permits for waste discharges. Any discharge of wastewater and other plant wastes shall be in accordance with all applicable state and federal statutes and regulations. Permits for discharging wastes from water treatment processes shall be obtained from the commission, if necessary.

§290.42(j) Treatment chemicals and media. All chemicals and any additional or replacement process media used in treatment of water supplied by public water systems must conform to American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation (ANSI/NSF) Standard 60 for direct additives and ANSI/NSF Standard 61 for indirect additives. Conformance with these standards must be obtained by certification of the product by an organization accredited by ANSI.

§290.42(k) Safety.

§290.42(k)(1) Safety equipment for all chemicals used in water treatment shall meet applicable standards established by the OSHA or Texas Hazard Communication Act, Texas Health and Safety Code, Title 6, Chapter 502.

§290.42(k)(2) Systems must comply with United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements for Risk Management Plans.

§290.42(l) Plant operations manual. A thorough plant operations manual must be compiled and kept up-to-date for operator review and reference. This manual should be of sufficient detail to provide the operator with routine maintenance and repair procedures, with protocols to be utilized in the event of a natural or man-made catastrophe, as well as provide telephone numbers of water system personnel, system officials, and local/state/federal agencies to be contacted in the event of an emergency.

§290.42(m) Security. Each water treatment plant and all appurtenances thereof shall be enclosed by an intruder-resistant fence. The gates shall be locked during periods of darkness and when the plant is unattended. A locked building in the fence line may satisfy this requirement or serve as a gate.



Overview

NSF International, in cooperation with the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA), conducted a survey of US state drinking water agencies about their recognition and use of the following NSF/ANSI Standards:

- ▶ **NSF/ANSI Standard 60** – *Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals – Health Effects.*
- ▶ **NSF/ANSI Standard 61** – *Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects.*
- ▶ **NSF/ANSI Standard 223** – *Conformity Assessment Requirements for Certification Bodies that Certify Products Pursuant to NSF/ANSI Standard 60 – Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals – Health Effects.*
- ▶ **NSF/ANSI Standard 372** – *Drinking Water System Components – Lead Content.*

Executive Summary

NSF/ANSI Standard 60: 48 states have legislation, regulations or policies requiring drinking water treatment chemicals to comply with, or be certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 60.

NSF/ANSI Standard 61: 48 states have legislation, regulations or policies requiring drinking water system components to comply with, or be certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 61.

NSF/ANSI Standard 223: This is a new standard that establishes requirements for minimum inspection frequencies and minimum product testing frequencies for surveillance activities associated with the certification of treatment chemicals. There are requirements for increased surveillance activities for production facilities located in countries where there is significant international perception of corruption and also increased audit frequencies for facilities that are found to have significant variances from the requirements of NSF 60. This standard has not currently been adopted in any U.S. state.

NSF/ANSI Standard 372: This establishes a standardized methodology for the determination and verification of product compliance with a maximum weighted average lead content requirement of 0.25%. This level is consistent with recent U.S. State and Federal laws redefining “lead free” plumbing. Currently eight states reported requirements for compliance with NSF/ANSI Standard 372. Two additional states have regulations or legislation requiring certification or conformance to a 0.25% weighted average lead content for products conveying or dispensing drinking water. The US SDWA will require national compliance to the 0.25% weighted average lead content on January 4, 2014.



The Public Health and Safety Organization

NSF Product and Service Listings

These NSF Official Listings are current as of **Thursday, May 18, 2017** at 12:15 a.m. Eastern Time.
Please contact NSF International to confirm the status of any Listing, report errors, or make suggestions.

Alert: NSF is concerned about fraudulent downloading and manipulation of website text. Always confirm this information by clicking on the below link for the most accurate information:

<http://info.nsf.org/Certified/PwsChemicals/Listings.asp?Company=CO028787&Standard=060&>

NSF/ANSI 60 Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects

Industrial Water Treatment

1574 County Road 10

P.O. Box 157

Mead, NE 68041

United States

402-624-2286

Visit this company's website

(<http://www.industrialh2o.com>)

Facility : Mead, NE

Miscellaneous Corrosion Chemicals

<i>Trade Designation</i>	<i>Product Function</i>	<i>Max Use</i>
IWT 220[1]	Corrosion & Scale Control	0.4mg/L

[1] Based on evaluation of health effects data, the level of zinc in the the finished drinking water should not exceed 2.0 mg/L.

Miscellaneous Treatment Applications

NSF International - The Public Health and Safety Organization

NSF/ANSI 60

If you manufacture, sell or distribute water treatment chemicals in North America, your products are required to comply with NSF/ANSI 60: Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals – Health Effects by most governmental agencies that regulate drinking water supplies. Developed by a team of scientists, industry experts and key industry stakeholders, NSF/ANSI 60 sets health effects criteria for many water treatment chemicals including:

- Corrosion and scale inhibitors
- Coagulants and flocculants
- Disinfection and oxidation chemicals
- pH adjustment, softening, precipitation and sequestering chemicals
- Well drilling aids
- All other specialty chemicals used in drinking water treatment

Benefits of Certification

Certification to NSF/ANSI 60 ensures that your product meets the regulatory requirements for the USA, Canada, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Spain and the UAE. NSF/ANSI 60 certification can often meet or fulfill the testing requirements for many other countries as well. Market leaders strive to attain NSF certification as a mark of distinction that provides their customers with assurance that the product is safe for use in drinking water.

NSF/ANSI 60 testing can also provide validation for water well products and subsurface ground fill materials to U.S. EPA drinking water requirements, as well as testing chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process.

Certification also allows your company to:

- List your product in our online directory of certified drinking water treatment chemicals

- Use the NSF certification mark on your products and in your promotional materials

Why Work With NSF?

The NSF mark, well respected by public health officials and drinking water utilities, is recognized worldwide as a symbol of product quality and integrity.

Our responsive, personalized service quickly guides your products through the certification process, ensuring that they get to market on time and on budget.

We offer product bracketing services wherever possible to help keep costs down, and provide pricing up front so there are no hidden surprises down the road.

Certification Process

We distinguish ourselves due to our thorough product evaluation, but our certification process is simple and efficient. We assign you a dedicated NSF project manager as a single point of contact to guide you through the certification process and oversee your certification project every step of the way.

Seven Simple Steps to Certification:

1. Your company submits an application.
2. You provide product formulation, toxicology and product use information.
3. Our toxicology department reviews formulations.
4. We perform a plant audit and sample collection.
5. Our laboratory conducts testing.
6. We complete a final toxicology evaluation.
7. We grant NSF certification for compliant products and you can use the NSF mark on products, packaging and marketing materials.

Let the experts at NSF help you by expediting your time to market, bundling services and reducing the number of contracted service providers by reducing facility audits and overall costs.

U.S. and Canadian Approvals

If you manufacture, sell or distribute water treatment chemicals in the U.S. or Canada, your products are required to comply with NSF/ANSI 60: *Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals – Health Effects* by most governmental agencies that regulate drinking water supplies.

Forty-eight U.S. states have legislation, regulations or policies requiring drinking water treatment chemicals to comply with or be certified to NSF/ANSI 60.

Nine Canadian provinces/territories require drinking water treatment chemicals to comply with the requirements of NSF/ANSI 60.

Get more information and see a comprehensive map of the U.S. states and Canadian provinces/territories that require NSF/ANSI 60.

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WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

The City of Austin currently has three water treatment plants, Water Treatment Plant 4, Davis and Ullrich, which draw water from the Colorado River and treat it to drinking water quality. [Water Treatment Plant 4](#) was commissioned December 2014.

Austin's first water treatment plant, the Green Water Treatment Plant was decommissioned in October 2008. After water is pumped from the river into the plants it goes through several treatment steps. The City of Austin's approach to treatment--screening, disinfection, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration--ensures that citizens are provided with clean, safe water. The process takes about 6 to 10 hours to complete.

First, screens at the intake remove large debris before the water is pumped into the plant. The water is disinfected to kill any waterborne pathogens. In the coagulation and flocculation steps, chemicals are added and mixed so that small particles in the water begin sticking together to form larger particles that will then settle to the bottom and are removed during sedimentation.

Next, the water flows through filters to remove remaining suspended particles and the filtered water is collected in clearwells. The water is stored in clearwells before being pumped to a storage tank or reservoir for distribution to residences, businesses and industries.

[Wastewater Treatment Plants](#)Share   

Austin Water is owned and operated by the City of Austin.

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Frequent Questions

- 2015 Request for Application
- Bottled Water
- Consumer Concerns
 - [Contaminant-Specific Concerns](#)
 - Health Concerns
 - General Questions
 - Mitigation
- Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)
- Contaminants and Standards
- Definitions
- Fact Sheets
- Facts, Figures, and Databases
- Filters/Home Water Treatment Units (HWTUs)
- (Household) Private Wells
- Lead and Copper
- Local Drinking Water Quality
- LT2/Stage 2 Rule
- Other
- Public Notification (PN)
- Source Water Protection/UIC Program
- Tap Water Testing
- Water Utility (PWS) Compliance/Issues

Ground Water & Drinking Water > Consumer Concerns > Contaminant-Specific Concerns

Why do water systems add phosphate to drinking water? What are the health effects of drinking water containing phosphates.

Public water systems (PWSs) commonly add phosphates to the drinking water as a corrosion inhibitor to prevent the leaching of lead and copper from pipes and fixtures. Inorganic phosphates (e.g., phosphoric acid, zinc phosphate, and sodium phosphate) are added to the water to create orthophosphate, which forms a protective coating of insoluble mineral scale on the inside of service lines and household plumbing. The coating serves as a liner that keeps corrosion elements in water from dissolving some of the metal in the drinking water. As a result, lead and copper levels in the water will remain low. The key to ensuring that orthophosphate reduces lead and copper levels, is for PWSs to maintain proper orthophosphate levels.

The health effects of drinking water with phosphates are not known. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued a report on the toxicology of inorganic phosphates as food ingredients. The FDA considers phosphates as a food additive to be "generally recognized as safe." This report is available at: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodchemtox. Also, NSF International maintains recommended maximum dosages of drinking water additives including phosphate products. The typical phosphate levels found in a liter of drinking water are about one hundred times lower than the phosphate levels found in the average American diet. For example, a person would have to drink ten to fifteen liters of water to equal the amount of phosphates in just one can of soda.

People concerned about their health and phosphates added as a corrosion inhibitor to the drinking water, should contact their medical care provider.

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**1101 N Georgetown Street
Round Rock, TX 78664
512-244-3399**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing this letter as a customer reference for Industrial Water Treatment services. During the past 5 years, our company has been receiving services from Industrial Water Treatment on domestic water services. The company offers high quality services. We can say that we have always been satisfied by their domestic water treatment and products.

Industrial Water Treatment services have helped us with low pressure issues, leaking plumbing issues, and equipment protection which were all caused by City Water conditions.

As a customer of Industrial Water Treatment, I would recommend their service for domestic water treatment to others for use.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Katie Murray". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Katie Murray
Regional Supervisor
Tramor Properties
512-244-3399



Holiday Inn

2370 Chisholm Trail

Round Rock, Texas 78681

Dear Sir/Madam,

It is my pleasure to give a letter of recommendation in the support for the domestic water treatment service of Industrial Water Treatment. During the last 4 years there product and services has helped us with our domestic water needs and problems. City domestic water was very hard on our equipment and plumbing before we started their domestic water treatment services. Having their services helped us out tremendously on protecting our equipment and plumbing issues, which saved us financially on equipment replacement and plumbing repairs.

Speaking from customer experience I would recommend there services to any one in need of domestic water treatment.

Sincerely,

Courtney Gray
General Manager
courtneygray@hiroundrock.com