

Concrete wash out	
Rendering & Plastering	
Dry wall	Taping and jointing
Painters	Brush/roller cleaning
Core / Diamond Drilling	Wet cut is the traditional approach (but is high volume user of water, often creating safety issues with water cascade to lower floor work areas)
Commissioning	M&E Pipe Pools Bund testing
Drains	Flushing
Cleaning	Externals
Window cleaning	
Planting	Delay
General	Laying of temporary water supplies

Non Potable

Potable

Potable preferable to
avoid long term
instability from risk of
contaminants in nonpotable,
unless settled &
filtered.

Potable

Non-Potable

Potable for pipe
systems (reuse to
be considered)

Both (reuse to be
considered with
bunged end and
gulley suckers)

Non-Potable

Potable with
reuse

Non- Potable

Consider collecting wastewater and, following filtering, reusing as an ingredient in the concrete batching process.
Consider use of a 'concrete sock' to cover concrete chutes on wagons.
Use trigger guns on hoses.

The use of non-potable water carries some risk as contaminants in the water may cause longer term instability.
Avoid use of plaster by specifying dry-line finish.

Use of water butts and localised water cisterns for mortar mixing, as alternative to live ring main and long hose pipe runs on site
Use ready mix (to avoid on site water demand/waste).

Use of proprietary wash plant (e.g. Crown, Dulux, Safety Kleen baths) that reuse water and contain residues that are settled and can be removed from site for reuse.

Minimise paint colour changes to avoid the need to wash tools.
Keep brushes in plastic bags to prevent drying, and hence the need for frequent washing.
Consider a first rinse of brushes with non-potable, but debris free, water.

Preform openings designed in prefabricated sections, avoiding core/diamond drilling.
Dry cut where possible.
If wet cut is only suitable option, set up water reservoir (wheelie bin) to allow water recycling. At regular intervals remove the sludge and silts from filters into an inert waste bin to prevent blockages.

Planned water use – sequential flushing, sub-valving and reuse where practicable.
Isolate water flow as soon water turns clear when commissioning pipes and systems.

Reuse water collected from commissioning activities.
Use water from attenuation or rainwater harvest tanks if installed.

Use mechanical methods.

Use manual systems, rather than extended hoses. Encourage reuse by contractors

Plant in autumn to limit watering needed during dryer summer period.
Avoid planting and subsequent irrigation in heat of day. Ideally water early morning or evening, allowing soil and root take-up.

- Network integrity and protection. Check for leaks (e.g. hose lines) and repair/replace as required. Use pressure sensor/leakage detection to assist.
Isolate supplies whilst site is not occupied e.g. over night.