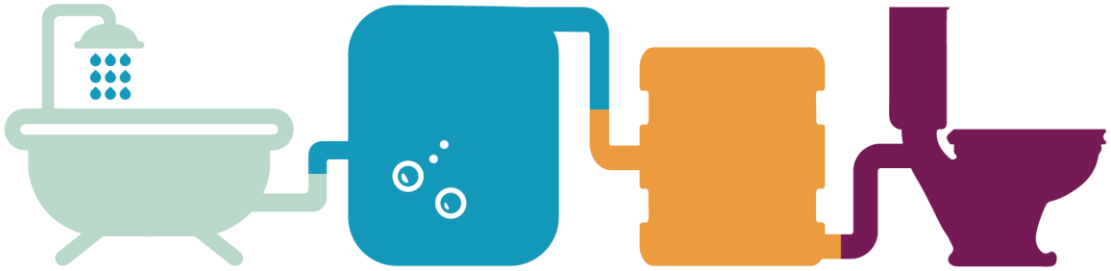

An Inspirational Guide for Using Greywater in Properties

REwaise
Resilient Water Innovation for Smart Economy

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 869496

An Inspirational Guide for Using Greywater in Properties

Welcome to this inspirational guide for property owners, real estate companies, architects, plumbing consultants and other stakeholders interested in real estate development and sustainable water use.

In Sweden, we have generally paid little attention to the potential of greywater as a resource in water management. This is more common internationally and in line with EU policies on water and sustainable cities.

Purpose and focus

The purpose of this guide is to inspire, facilitate and answer basic questions about the practicalities of using greywater in a building. The guide focuses on the technical feasibility of using greywater in buildings. All parts of the system - from greywater collection to treatment processes, storage tanks, pumps and similar - are technologies and products already on the market. The guide presents some tips to consider and some inspiring examples.

The guide has been compiled by the innovation project REWAISE, and its Swedish consortium, with contributions and knowledge from several other experts. The REWAISE project works to support, engage and help property owners work on drinking (potable) water savings, where the use of greywater is a potential method. This compilation is a way to disseminate knowledge that the project has currently identified. Read more about the project at the end of the guide.

The guide was originally written in 2025 in Swedish, with Swedish examples. It was translated to English in 2026.

Read more about the REWAISE project at the end of the guide.

Greywater is water from showers, baths, bathroom and kitchen sinks, and laundry machines. In other words, greywater is household wastewater, minus toilet wastewater.

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Contents

HOW IS DRINKING WATER USED TODAY?

In Sweden, an average person uses 140 litres of drinking water per day. 30 litres of water are used to flush toilets, 15 litres are used for washing clothes, 15 litres are used for doing dishes, 60 litres are used for personal hygiene, 10 litres are used for other purposes and only 10 litres are used for cooking and drinking. This shows that 70 litres of drinking water per person per day is used for purposes that do not necessarily require drinking water quality.

The figures come from the industry organisation Swedish Water and are based on statistics from water meters all over Sweden.

In recent years, an increasing number of municipalities have started to experience water shortages. This may be due to a lack of raw water or because the maximum capacity for potable water production or distribution has been reached. This may lead to limited opportunities for expansion and development of housing and other activities if there is no major investment in the development of municipal water infrastructure. By reducing the net consumption of potable water, development in water-stressed areas can be possible without large investment costs.

By recycling some of the water used within a property, you can contribute to a more circular society. In addition, water recycling helps to increase resilience if water availability is limited due to drinking water shortages or capacity limitations to produce drinking water, in which case there is an own water resource available.

Keep in mind that:

- By recycling water and using the right quality of water in the right place, you contribute to a more circular society and reduce the use of drinking water.
- Vulnerability is reduced with an own water resource in the case of drinking water shortage or a ceiling on drinking water production capacity.
- There is no one solution that is 'right' for everyone. We need to work on both large-scale and small-scale solutions.

USING GREYWATER IN BUILDINGS

Use in real estate

Greywater recycling has been applied in various ways throughout much of our modern history. Today, in some countries, greywater is recycled for irrigation, toilet flushing and shower and bath water.

Greywater recycling is an opportunity to reduce drinking water consumption for households, businesses and offices, and interest has been growing in Sweden in recent years. Treated greywater can be used for areas that do not require drinking water quality, such as toilet flushing, washing clothes, irrigation, washing surfaces and objects, and even for showering if the treatment is sufficient. The volume of greywater in a household is predictable, constant and access is reliable unlike, for example, with rainwater.

Greywater recycling has, in theory, very high water-saving potential, as greywater accounts for 64% of total household consumption. But treatment is needed to recycle greywater. The HSB Living Lab pilot project in Gothenburg has shown, for example, that there is potential to recycle 90% of shower water, which corresponds to approximately 40% of total household water consumption (HSB Living Lab). Another example is in Sörsjön, Taberg, where the municipal real estate company Junehem's apartment buildings have reduced their drinking water consumption by 23% by flushing toilets with treated greywater (Kashif Dodhy, 2024).

Permits to recycle greywater in buildings differ between municipalities and countries. It is therefore important to see what applies to the particular country and municipality you are in. Completed projects have required a building permit application, an application to install or modify a private sewage system or a notification in order to recycle water on the property. However, providing information to the municipality is important already at the planning stage as well as continuous communication.

By separating greywater from toilet water, there are also better opportunities to

recover the heat in the water from, for example, showers and washing machines as the water is cleaner. This can be done with simple heat exchangers centralised in buildings.

What system options are available?

Greywater recycling can be applied in many ways. In simple terms it is a system of collection, treatment, storage and distribution within a building.
There are more or less complete treatment systems or products that can be used or combined. However, it is worth mentioning that building practices and rules, guidelines and standards are largely missing.

- In the case of new construction or upgrade of an existing construction, the systems can be designed to cover the entire property. In that case double pipes can be more easily planned and treatment, control systems and any heat recovery can be placed centrally.
- In the case of minor conversions or renovations, greywater can be recovered by installing individual products and limited to individual bathrooms, laundry rooms or similar.

Different types of greywater sources

Shower, bath and sink

Water from showers, baths and sinks is sometimes called light greywater and is the largest source of greywater by volume, representing approximately 60 litres per person per day. Greywater contains surfactants, nutrients, endocrine disruptors, bacteria to consider when choosing treatment technologies.

Washing machine

Greywater from washing machines, approximately 15 litres per person per day, is sometimes categorised as medium-grey water and contains more surfactants than light-grey water

Kitchen sinks and dishwashers

Water from kitchen sinks and dishwashers is classified as dark-grey water and is the toughest water to treat. This is approximately 25 litres per person per day. In addition to nutrients, greywater contains more fats, microorganisms and food residues. The ISO 20670:2023 standard for water recycling excludes drains from kitchen sinks.

Use of treated greywater

Treated greywater can be used for several different purposes. The need for treatment depends on how the water will be used. There are technical solutions for centralised greywater management in buildings but also possibilities to treat and recycle greywater in individual bathrooms. Some examples of how treated greywater can be used are described below.

Showers

There are several manufacturers of showers where the water is recirculated in a module directly after treatment, such as Flow loop, Orbital Systems, Rainstick and Showerstick. Versions are available for new construction or retrofit for installation in

existing hygiene areas, saving both water and energy. It is also possible to treat greywater centrally in a building and distribute it to showers, sinks and washing machines in the house.

Flushing of toilets

There are good opportunities to reduce drinking water consumption by using greywater for toilet flushing. This application is the most widespread use of recycled greywater. One example is Junehem's apartment building, where greywater for toilet flushing has reduced the building's drinking water use by 23%.

Washing machines

Treated greywater can be used for clothes washing. The water should by this point have been purified from microbiological contaminants and any metals (iron, copper, etc.) that may cause discolouration. For example, there is a product, Mimbox, which can be installed in laundry rooms to treat laundry water and recycle it back into washing machines.

Irrigation

Using treated greywater to irrigate the property's plants or flower beds can not only reduce the consumption of drinking water but also enable a property to maintain attractive green spaces even during droughts or restrictions on, for example, municipal drinking water. However, if the water is to be used for food irrigation, its quality must be ensured.

Rinse and flush

Treated greywater can be used for cleaning bicycles, utensils, stairways or outdoor surfaces. If the treated water is stored before use, additional disinfection may be required. However, keep in mind that chemicals and oil residues should not be released into surface runoff or the environment.

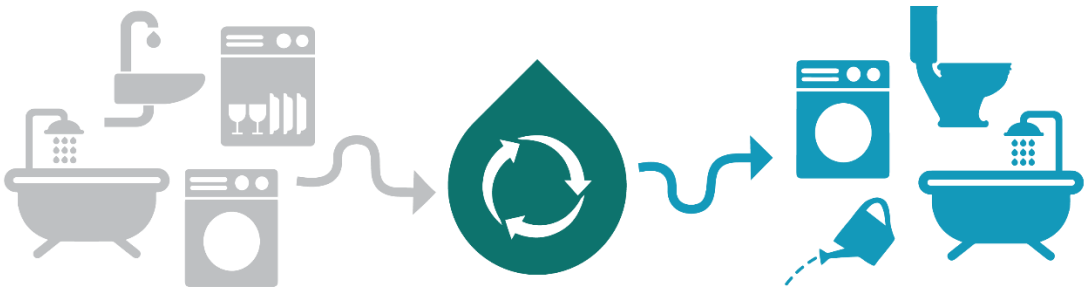


Figure 1. Examples of sources of greywater that can be collected and how treated greywater can be used.

Keep in mind that:

- Provide clear signage at taps and pipes indicating that the water is not potable. This applies both inside the building and to underground pipes.
- Explanatory information should be posted at the toilet about possible discolouration of the water to increase users' understanding and acceptance.
- Only good quality water should be used for crop irrigation.
- Sprinklers and hoses with spray nozzles must not be used if the water may contain pathogenic bacteria or viruses (e.g. *Legionella*).

COLLECTION

To recycle greywater in a building, the greywater needs to be diverted in separate pipes from the water sources that are not to be recycled, such as toilet water. This requires double pipe systems for the wastewater within the property. Greywater can be collected from showers/baths, sinks, washing machines, kitchens and dishes. The quality of this water varies depending on its source and how it has been used. The sources of greywater to be recycled are largely influenced by the intended use of the treated water.

The rule of thumb can be to start collecting greywater in the volumes expected to be used. That is, if treated greywater is to be used for toilet flushing and washing machines, in residential buildings it may be sufficient to collect some of the greywater from showers and baths. In office buildings, however, water from bathroom sinks and possibly rainwater may also need to be recycled to cover the need for toilet flushing as a smaller proportion of greywater is expected from showers.

The choice of which greywater sources to recycle can also affect the need to treat the water. For example, greywater from kitchens and dishwashers contains more grease than greywater from showers and therefore requires a slightly different type and more intensive treatment that may increase the need for maintenance.

Pipes

As a rule of thumb, gravity sewers can be used to collect greywater. Depending on the design of the property and the location of the treatment plant, pumping from some parts of the property may be required. As there will be two sets of gravity sewers, one for conventional wastewater and one for greywater, more space will be needed for piping within the property. In addition, there are two sets of pipes for water distribution, one for drinking water and one for treated greywater. Introducing the collection of greywater in separate pipes in a property is most easily done in connection with new construction or when replacing the trunk.

Greywater can also be recycled in individual parts of a property, for example in laundry rooms or in the respective bathrooms. This does not require upgrades in the whole building but can be done in connection with the renovation of individual rooms.

It is important that conventional wastewater and greywater pipes be marked with different colours and signs to avoid confusion.

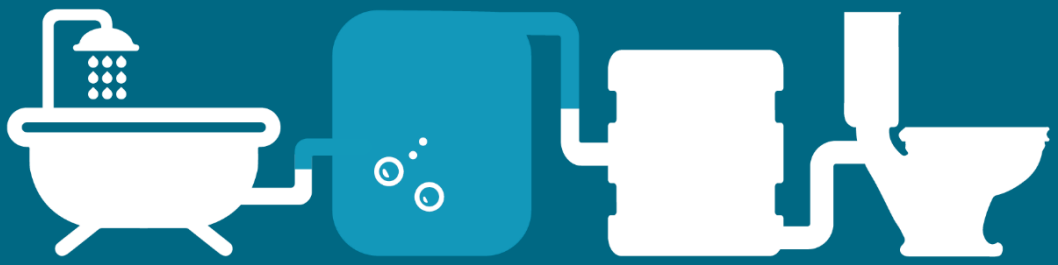
Operation and maintenance

Collecting greywater in separate pipes reduces the flow of conventional wastewater. If more of the greywater from showers and laundry is separated from the toilet wastewater, the risk of clogging and blockages in the wastewater pipes increases. However, the risk appears to be small if water from kitchens is piped to the conventional wastewater.

Greywater is generated relatively continuously in a property, reducing the need for large storage tanks. It is advisable to have a collection tank for untreated water and a service tank for treated water. An amount on the order of 1-10 litres per connected user may be appropriate (Knutsson & Knutsson, 2021). However, there also needs to be a possibility to divert the greywater to the conventional sewer if the flow occasionally becomes too high for the treatment to handle.

Keep in mind that:

- The use of treated greywater determines how much greywater should be collected.
- Greywater from kitchens generally requires more treatment than water from showers and laundry.
- Collection of greywater requires double sewer lines in properties.



TREATMENT

Greywater contains hair, bacteria and organic matter such as grease, among other things, and needs to be treated before the water is used again. Treatment is needed to ensure that harmful contaminants do not affect the health of water users. It is the uses of the treated water that determine the quality of the treated water and therefore the type of treatment required.

Drinking water quality or equivalent should be used for cooking, washing dishes and personal hygiene, such as hand washing, tooth brushing and showering, but for flushing toilets or washing clothes, drinking water quality is not needed. Water for irrigation of edible crops should be disinfected or treated with filtration technology to minimise the risk of harmful bacteria.

Treatment technologies

Often multiple treatment technologies are used in combination and there are suppliers who sell complete treatment systems. The systems can, but do not have to, consist of coarse screening, biological treatment and disinfection.

Coarse screening is used to remove hair and larger particles and often includes a filter of some kind such as a sand filter or coarse matter filter. Biological treatment is needed to break down, among other things, organic matter that might otherwise cause bad odours. There are different types of biological treatment that can be used for greywater and they are sometimes referred to as bioreactors. In tandem, the purification step uses microorganisms to break down unwanted components in the water and needs air to do so.

Depending on the use of the treated water, the water may need to be disinfected with, for example, UV light, chlorination or ozone before use. Harmful bacteria can grow if water remains stagnant for long periods. One example is *Legionella*, which can spread via water mist. Another example is coliform bacteria, which can pose a risk of disease if ingested. Membrane techniques can also be used to separate bacteria, in which case membranes are required as in ultra- or nano-filtration.

Greywater can contain organic micropollutants such as pharmaceutical residues, pesticides and PFAS. If the treated water is to be used for crop irrigation or as drinking water, consideration should be given to including treatment steps to remove the micropollutants. This can be done with ozonation or activated carbon filters. If the water is to be used for toilet flushing, these steps are not necessary. Ozone and activated carbon to remove colour and odour from the water. Below is a summary of selected treatment technologies and what they address.

Treatment technology	Measures
Sand and coarse filters	Remove larger particles and reduce maintenance needs in subsequent treatment steps.
Biological treatment with aeration	Breaks down organic matter. Reduce bad odours.
Ultraviolet light	Inactivates bacteria and viruses. Limits the growth of microorganisms after treatment.
Chlorination	Inactivates bacteria and viruses. Should not be used if the water is to be used for irrigation.
Ozone	Inactivates bacteria and viruses. Transforms or breaks down organic pollutants. Reduces colour and odour.
Activated carbon	Removes organic contaminants, odours and colours.
Ultrafilters	Remove particles, bacteria and microplastics
Nanofilters	Remove particles, bacteria, microplastics and to some extent organic micropollutants and divalent ions.

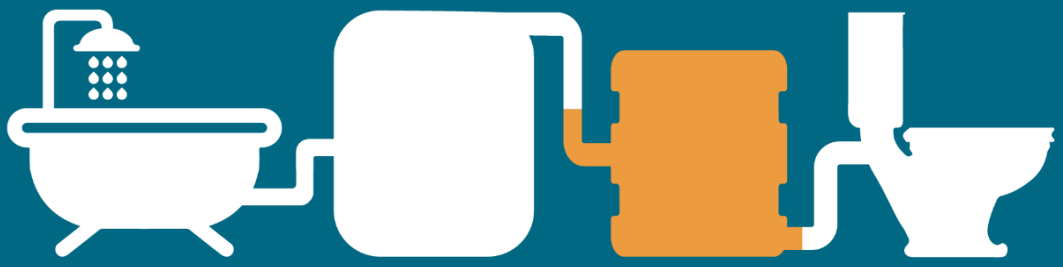
Operation and maintenance

Systems need regular maintenance and have different lifetimes. Maintenance depends on the technology and the chosen product. Advanced filter technologies, such as membrane filtration, often mean that the filters need to be cleaned at regular intervals. When the filters are flushed, water needs to be directed to the floor drain and continue out to the municipal wastewater network.

The treatment units should be equipped with automatic alarm notifications in case of operational problems. There also needs to be the possibility to stop water supply to the units and the distribution to the property, as well as the possibility to empty the units for maintenance.

Keep in mind that:

- The area of use of the treated water determines treatment needs and water quality.
- Food irrigation requires good water quality.
- Review how much space is available in the property for treatment.
- The treatment units must be accessible for maintenance.
- The treatment of greywater in a building will mean new responsibilities for the building manager.



STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION

After treatment, the water should be collected in an intermediate store. Intermediate storage allows for a more even distribution and pressurisation for distribution and provides a buffer when the use in the property is higher than the replenishment rate. Often one or more smaller plastic tanks are used for intermediate storage of treated water.

If the level in the tank becomes too low and the treated water is not enough, the water needs to be topped up with drinking water. Regulation should be done automatically. Drinking water should always be connected using an interrupted system where an air gap prevents backflow of the water.

Dimensioning

The size of the storage tank depends on use and should match supply and demand so that water does not remain in the tanks and pose a risk of microbial growth. To calculate how much space and how big a tank is needed - start by calculating the need for water based on planned use. Based on this, reservoirs and tanks can be sized. It can also be useful to count the "peaks" when there is extra heavy use.

For example, residential buildings can use large quantities of water in the mornings and evenings, while water use is different in offices. Tanks do not need to take up much space, but it is important to plan for tanks and other technical equipment from the start. Compared to rainwater, the supply of greywater is relatively constant, and the volume of intermediate storage tanks can thus be kept down.

Keep track of pipes

It is very important that confusion between drinking water pipes and pipes for treated greywater cannot occur. As treated greywater can contain contaminants and is not controlled under the same regulations as drinking water, the two water distribution systems must never be linked or confused. Pipes carrying treated greywater should be marked with a different colour than for drinking water and marked with signs.

Keep in mind that:

- A system for replenishing drinking water is needed when the levels in the storage tank are low. This is easily done through an automated process with level sensors and access to raw water.
- Storage tanks must not be too large. This can cause the water to remain in the tanks too long and the water quality to deteriorate.
- Pipes for treated greywater need to be carefully and consistently marked and easily identified so as not to be mistaken for drinking water pipes. This applies to pipes both in the ground and in buildings.
- Greywater recycling requires additional piping in the property, one for the distribution of drinking water and one for treated greywater for the respective uses.
- Communicate with users that possible discolouration may occur when using treated greywater.

EXAMPLES

Today, there are few Swedish examples of office buildings and larger residential properties that fully use the potential of greywater with central installations. We have chosen to present some examples from different European businesses to show the breadth of users of the technology.

There is also, including in Sweden, an increased interest in installing recirculating showers and washing machines and several projects underway to do so. We have mentioned some of the suppliers that produce and sell products for these applications earlier in the section "Use of greywater". We have given some examples and there are more players on the market.

Completed construction projects - central installations in buildings

Sörsjön, Taberg

The municipal housing company Junehem has built a new area in Taberg, consisting of eleven narrow slab housing blocks with 143 apartments. The focus is on sustainability, treating greywater from showers and sinks in bathrooms that is recycled and used to flush the toilets. In addition, there is local management of storm water runoff and collection of rainwater from four housing blocks to tanks used for irrigation and for washing bicycles, for example.

Greywater recycling systems have been installed, one system per building. The water is treated through a bio-reactor process and an ultrafilter that removes residual suspended particles, bacteria and viruses down to 0.02 µm. The components are supplied by Intewa and installed by Graytec. The greywater toilet flushing systems follow a new standard, SS EN 16941-2, implemented in Sweden in 2021, which regulates, among other things, the purity of service water.

If for some reason it is not possible to bring the recycled greywater to the toilets, the system is designed to be able to switch over to the potable water system, for example in the event of a power outage or breakdown.

Facts in brief:
11 apartment buildings with a total of 143 apartments.

- Living area: 9,900 m^3
- Developer: Junehem
- Start of operation: 2022
- Collection: shower and sink
- Use: toilet flushing
- Water savings: 23%
- System: self-designed system from Graytec, mainly with components from Intewa
- Investment cost: SEK 500,000 per building for the whole system

Read more at: https://www.junehem.se/fastighet/sorsjon

Botanica K, Prague, Czech Republic

Botanica K is part of a larger development area in Prague. Here, Skanska, which is building the area, has provided 163 apartments with a system for managing greywater, mainly from sinks, bathtubs and showers. The system uses the treated greywater for toilet flushing. The savings are 550 m^3 in the first 6 months compared to other accommodation. The research results show that Botanica K residents are satisfied and more than 75% of residents find the system very positive.

The Botanica K residential building was groundbreaking in many ways, as the company prepared the project to also achieve a high rating for the project from the BREEAM environmental certification. The major part of the project concerned how to reduce potable water consumption in general. Targets were achieved by installing water saving fixtures that reduced water consumption by approximately 14% and by recycling some of the greywater from sinks and showers, reducing consumption by a further 26%.

Facts in brief:
2 apartment buildings with a total of 163 apartments.

- Living area: approx. 11,200 m^3
- Developer: Skanska
- Start of operation: 2018
- Collection: shower and sink
- Use: toilet flushing
- Water savings: 7,000 m^3/year
- System: GreenLife (without heat recovery)
- Investment cost: SEK 2,000,000

Read more at: https://www.skanska.cz/co-delame/projekty/57627/Rezidencni-ctvrt-Botanica

Berlinovo Student Residence, Berlin, Germany

On behalf of the state-owned Berlinovo Immobilien Gesellschaft mbH, Nolde has implemented greywater recycling with integrated heat recovery for an apartment complex with 420 student residences in Berlin-Pankow. Up to 15 m^3 greywater is treated daily to produce high-quality service water that can be used as flushing water in toilets. In addition, the last heat leak in the building, the sewer pipe, is sealed. The heat from the wastewater is used to heat water.

Facts in brief:
An apartment building with a total of 420 apartments (student housing).

- Living area: 9,120 m^3
- Developer: Berlinovo
- Start of construction: 2020, implemented in 2022
- Collection: shower and sink
- Use: toilet flushing, washing and irrigation
- Water savings: 5,400 m^3/year (36% of total water consumption)
- Energy savings: 37,000 kWh per year (30% of total energy use)
- System: Nolde (incl. heat recovery)
- Investment cost: SEK 2,600,000

Read more at: https://www.innovative-wasserkonzepte.de

Lipno Special School, Lipno, Poland

A newly built special school for children in Lipno focuses on a special way to care for and support the next generation. For 25 pupils, there are 30 teachers taking care of the children every day. To save water, an Intewa AL-GW600 greywater recycling system was installed. Greywater from existing showers and hand wash basins is treated and then used for toilet flushing.

Facts in brief:

- Connected users: approximately 55 persons
- Collection: shower and sink
- Use: toilet flushing
- Greywater treatment volume: approximately 0.6 m^3/day
- System: Intewa AL-GW600

Read more at: https://www.intewa.com/en/references/greywater-recycling-in-school-in-poland/

Cambuur Stadium, Leuwarden, Netherlands

The Cambuur Stadium "De Kooi", currently being built for the professional football club SC Cambuur in Leeuwarden, the Netherlands, will accommodate 15,000 visitors per match. It will be the most sustainable venue in the country and will also serve as the new home of Firda School, which provides practical training for young people and adults.

A system from Hydraloop will collect and recycle water from changing room showers and sinks and treat it to flush toilets throughout the main stadium building.

Facts in brief:

- 15,000 seats
- Collection: shower and sink
- Use: toilet flushing
- Water savings: 450 m^3/year
- System: 3 Hydraloop H600s

Read more at: https://cambuur.nl/

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This compilation is based on experiences from the REWAISE project and examples implemented in Sweden and internationally in 2024. We want to share the knowledge that exists to provide greater understanding and inspiration for how a system making use of greywater within a property can be built.

The REWAISE project has been working to support, engage and help property owners work with water saving, where methods for using greywater, rainwater and stormwater have been tested and evaluated. This compilation is a way to disseminate knowledge that the project has currently identified. The original text was written in 2025, therefore there might be new information about the examples that is not included in this text.

As a precursor and complement to this inspiration guide, there is the *Inspiration guide for the use of rainwater and stormwater in properties*, which was compiled by REWAISE in 2023.

The guide has been compiled by Ellen Edefell, Sweden Water Research, Ola Hansson, WIN Water, Helena Tsiparis, Sweden Water Research and Anna Kristiansson, VA SYD, for the innovation project REWAISE Swedish consortium with contributions and knowledge from several other experts.

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- Max Jensen, Junehem
- Per Ericsson, Graytec
- Jesper Knutsson, Chalmers

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- REWAISE Swedish project website: https://rewaise.vasyd.se/
- REWAISE international website: http://rewaise.eu/

Contact us

If you have any questions, please contact us by email at rewaise@vasyd.se. You can find more information about the REWAISE project at https://rewaise.vasyd.se/.

REwaise
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