

## New Definitions

Banded (Tiered) rating system: A program that allows labelled products to have various levels of water consumption. Products may be differentiated by various visual means, such as stars or other markings for identifying incremental levels of water efficiency. See figure xx.

Single Threshold Rating System: A program that requires all labelled product to meet a single water consumption requirement, typically expressed as a maximum. Labelled products may or may not include the product's water efficiency rating. See figure xx.

## A.3 Generic labelling program guidelines

### 3.1 Banded (tiered) and single threshold labelling programs

Developers of water efficiency labelling program can choose between developing a tiered labelling program or a single threshold labelling program. Both have advantages, as detailed below. Both type of programs have proven to be effective at improving water efficiency at national levels.

#### 3.1.1 Banded labelling programs

Banded (tiered) labelling programs offer the following advantages:

- a) Allow for the use of product with higher levels of water consumption where water infrastructure may necessitate higher flows (for drainline transport of solid waste in building drains or sewers, for example).
- b) Provides manufacturers with an incentive to achieve higher levels of efficiency.

#### 3.1.2 Single threshold labelling programs

Single threshold labelling programs offer the following advantages:

- a) Allow for more precise forecasts of water use as all newly installed products will provide the maximum allowed water efficiency level, or less.
- b) Allows manufacturers to focus products development efforts on a single, maximum level of efficiency.
- c) Allows program developers to update program requirements as improved technologies enter the marketplace.

## A.3.1 Water efficiency rating systems

### A.3.1.1 Objective

A rating system in a water efficiency labelling programme is intended to differentiate the more water efficient product/appliance from less efficient models and to provide water efficiency information of the model.

NOTE: As mentioned in Clause 4(d), the label may or may not include the product's water efficiency rating. The clauses in this Annex serves as a guidance for other nations that intend to develop their own rating system and labelling system. Water efficiency labelling programme as prevalent in some countries are also given in Annex B and Annex C which may be suitably considered by other nations for adoption or developing their own water efficiency labelling Standard.

### A.3.1.2 Rating systems

A rating system should consist of at least the following:

- a) Water consumption units, e.g. litres per flush (Lpf) for water closets, litres per minute (L/min) for taps (faucets), etc.

b) Maximum rating [\(note: Is this correct? Some banded systems don't have maximums, right?\)](#)

c) Maximum water consumption

d) Lowest water consumption, if applicable.

e) Number of ratings within the range

f) Water consumption range for each rating

An example of a rating system [in a tiered labelling](#) for basin taps (faucets) is illustrated in Table A.1.

Table A.1 — Basin taps (faucets) rating system example

Rating Flow rate (L/min)

1  $\geq 7.5 < 9.0$

2  $\geq 6.0 < 7.5$

3  $\geq 4.5 < 6.0$

4  $\geq 1.5 < 4.5$

NOTE 1 'Rating 4' is the most water efficient

NOTE 2 'Rating 1' is the least water efficient

NOTE 3 '9.0 L/min' is the maximum water consumption

NOTE 4 '1.45 L/min' is the lowest water consumption

NOTE 5 'L/min' is the water consumption unit

NOTE 6 ' $\geq 4.5 < 6.0$ ' is the water consumption range