

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Section 1.01 Purpose

The purpose of this policy is:

- A. To protect the public water supply against actual or potential cross connection by isolating within the premises contamination that may occur because of some undiscovered or unauthorized cross-connection on the premises.
- B. To eliminate existing connections between drinking water systems and other sources of water which are not approved as safe and potable for human consumption.
- C. To eliminate cross-connections between drinking water systems and sources of contamination.
- D. To prevent the making of cross-connections in the future.

These regulations are adopted pursuant to the State of California Administrative Code, Title 17 Public Health, entitled "Regulations Relating to Cross-Connections."

It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation at any time to make or maintain or cause to be made or maintained, temporarily or permanently, for any period of time whatsoever, any cross-connection between plumbing pipes or water fixtures being served with water by the SVMWC and any other source of water supply or to maintain any sanitary fixture or other appurtenances or fixtures which by reason of their construction may cause or allow backflow of water or other substances into the water supply system of the SVMWC and/or the service of water pipes or fixtures of any consumer of the SVMWC.

Section 1.02 Definitions

- A. Air-Gap Separation.** The term "air-gap separation" means a physical break between a supply pipe and a receiving vessel. The air-gap shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel, in no case less than one inch.
- B. Approved Backflow Prevention Device.** The term "approved backflow prevention device" shall mean devices which have passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by a recognized testing organization which has demonstrated their competency to perform such tests to the California Department of Health Services.
- C. Approved Water Supply.** The term "approved water supply" means any water supply whose potability is regulated by a State or local health agency.
- D. Auxiliary Supply.** The term "auxiliary supply" means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the approved water supply.
- E. AWWA Standard.** The term "AWWA Standard" means an official standard developed and approved by the American Water Works Association (AWWA).
- F. Backflow.** The term "backflow" shall mean a flow condition caused by a differential in pressure that causes the flow of water or other liquids, gases, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source or sources other than an approved water supply source. Back-siphonage is one cause of backflow. Back pressure is the other cause.

G. Contamination. The term "contamination" means a degradation of the quality of the potable water by any foreign substance which creates a hazard to the public health or which may impair the usefulness or quality of the water.

H. Cross-Connection. The term "cross-connection" as used in this policy means any unprotected actual or potential connection between a potable water system used to supply water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome, and potable. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices, or other devices through which backflow could occur, shall be considered to be cross-connections.

I. Double Check Valve Assembly. The term "double check valve assembly" means an assembly of at least two independently acting check valves including tightly closing shut-off valves on each side of the check valve assembly and test cocks available for testing the watertightness of each check valve.

J. Health Agency. The term "health agency" means the California Department of Health Services, or the local health agency with respect to a small water system.

K. Local Health Agency. The term "local health agency" means the county health authority.

L. Person. The term "person" means an individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, municipality, public utility, or other public body or institution.

M. Premise. The term "premise" means any and all areas on a customer's property which are served or have the potential to be served by the public water system.

N. Public Water System. The term "public water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption which has five or more service connections or regularly serves an average of twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days out of the year.

O. Reclaimed Water. The term "reclaimed water" means a wastewater which as a result of treatment is suitable for uses other than potable use.

P. Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device. The term "reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device" means a device incorporating two or more check valves and an automatically operating differential relief valve located between the two checks, a tightly closing shut-off valve on each side of the check valve assembly, and equipped with necessary test cocks for testing.

Q. Service Connection. The term "service connection" refers to the point of connection of a user's piping to the water supplier's facilities.

R. Water Supplier. The term "water supplier" means the person who owns or operates the approved water supply system.

S. Water User. The term "water user" means any person obtaining water from a approved water supply system.

Section 1.03 Cross-Connection Protection Requirements

A. General Provisions.

1. Unprotected cross-connections with the public water supply are prohibited.
2. Whenever backflow protection has been found necessary, the SVMWC will require the water user to install an approved backflow prevention device by and at his/her expense for continued services or before a new service will be granted.
3. Wherever backflow protection has been found necessary on a water supply line entering a water user's premises, then any and all water supply lines from the SVMWC's mains entering such premises, buildings, or structures shall be protected by an approved backflow prevention device. The type of device to be installed will be in accordance with the requirements of this policy.

B. Where Protection is Required.

1. Each service connection from the SVMWC water system for supplying water to premises having an auxiliary water supply shall be protected against backflow of water from the premises into the public water system unless the auxiliary water supply is accepted as an additional source by the SVMWC and is approved by the public health agency having jurisdiction.
2. Each service connection from the SVMWC water system for supplying water to any premises on which any substance is handled in such fashion as may allow its entry into the water system shall be protected against backflow of the water from the premises into the public system. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the SVMWC water system which have been subjected to deterioration in sanitary quality.
3. Backflow prevention devices shall be installed on the service connection to any premises having (a) internal cross-connections that cannot be permanently corrected and controlled to the satisfaction of the state or local health department and the SVMWC, or (b) intricate plumbing and piping arrangements or where entry to all portions of the premises is not readily accessible for inspection purposes, making it impracticable or impossible to ascertain whether or not cross-connections exist.

C. Type of Protection Required.

1. The type of protection that shall be provided to prevent backflow into the approved water supply shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's premises. The type of protective device that may be required (listing in an increasing level of protection) includes: Double Check Valve Assembly (DC), Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device (RP), and an Air-gap separation (AG). The water user may choose a higher level of protection than required by the SVMWC. The minimum types of backflow protection required to protect the approved water supply, at the user's water connection to premises with varying degrees of hazard are given in Table 1. Situations which are not covered in Table 1 shall be evaluated on a case by case basis and the appropriate backflow protection shall be determined by the SVMWC or health agency.

Table 1
TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIRED

<u>Degree of Hazard</u>	<u>Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention</u>
a. Sewage and Hazardous Substances	
1) Premises where the public water system is used to supplement the reclaimed water supply	AG
2) Premises where there are wastewater pumping and/or treatment plants and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single family residence that has a sewage lift pump. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the SVMWC	AG
3) Premises where reclaimed water is used and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the SVMWC	AG
4) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter a potable water system. This does not include a single family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and SVMWC	AG
5) Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are or can be, injected, spread or sprayed	AG or RP (amended by Ord 99-01)
b. Auxiliary Water Supplies	
1) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply which in inter-connected with the public water system. A RP or DC may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the SVMWC	AG
2) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply and there are no interconnections with the public water system. A DC may be provided in lieu of a RP if approved by the health agency and SVMWC.	RP
c. Fire Protection Systems	
1) Premises where the fire system is directly supplied from the public water system and there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply on or to the premises (not inter-connected).	DC
2) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and inter-connected with an unapproved auxiliary	DC AG

water supply. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and SVMWC

3) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire pumps which take suction from the private reservoirs or tanks are used DC

4) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and chemicals or fire retardants are utilized or chemicals are used to prevent freezing [Added by Ord 99-01] DC
RP

5) Fire hydrant connections for construction purposes. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and SVMWC [Added by Ord. 99-01] AG

6) Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist. RP

7) Premises where there is a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established RP

2. Two (2) or more services supplying water from different street mains to the same building, structure, or premises through which an inter-street main flow may occur, shall have at least a standard check valve on each water service to be located adjacent to and on the property side of the respective meters. Such check valve shall not be considered adequate if backflow protection is deemed necessary to protect the SVMWC's mains from pollution or contamination; in such cases the installation of approved backflow devices at such service connections shall be required.

Section 1.04 Backflow Prevention Devices

A. Approved Backflow Prevention Devices

1. Only backflow prevention devices which have been approved by the California Department of Health Services shall be acceptable for installation by a water user connected to the SVMWC's potable water system. [Amended by Ord. 99-01]

2. The SVMWC will provide, upon request, to any affected customer, a list of approved backflow prevention devices.

B. Backflow Prevention Device Installation

1. Backflow prevention devices shall be installed in a manner prescribed in section 7603, Title 17 of the California Administrative Code. Location of the devices should be as close as practical to the user's connection. The SVMWC shall have the final authority in determining the required location of a backflow prevention device.

a. Air-gap separation (AG). The air-gap separation shall be located on the user's side of and as close to the service connection as is practical. All piping from the service connection to the receiving tank shall be above grade and be entirely visible. No water use

shall be provided from any point between the service connection and the air-gap separation. The water inlet piping shall terminate a distance of at least two (2) pipe diameters of the supply inlet, but in no case less than one (1) inch above the overflow rim of the receiving tank.

b. Reduced pressure principal backflow prevention device (RP). The approved reduced pressure principal backflow prevention device shall be installed on the user's side of and as close to the service connection as is practical. The device shall be installed a minimum of twelve inches (12") above grade and not more than thirty-six inches (36") above grade measured from the bottom of the device and with a minimum of twelve inches (12") side clearance. The device shall be installed so that it is readily accessible for maintenance and testing. Water supplied from any point between the service connection and the RP device shall be protected in a manner approved by the SVMWC.

c. Double check valve assembly (DC). The approved double check valve assembly shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed above grade, if possible, and in a manner where it is readily accessible for testing and maintenance. If a double check valve assembly is put below grade it must be installed in a vault such that there is a minimum of six inches (6") between the bottom of the vault and the bottom of the device, so that the top of the device is no more than a maximum of eight inches (8") below grade, so there is a minimum of six inches of clearance between the side of the device with the test cocks and the side of the vault, and so there is a minimum of three inches (3") clearance between the other side of the device and the side of the vault. Special consideration must be given to double check valve assemblies of the "Y" type. These devices must be installed on their "side" with the test cocks in a vertical position so that either check valve may be removed for service without removing the device. Vaults which do not have an integrated bottom must be placed on a three inch (3") layer of gravel

C. Backflow Prevention Device Testing and Maintenance

1. The owners of any premises on which, or on account of which backflow prevention devices are installed, shall have the devices tested by a person who has demonstrated their competency in testing of these devices to the SVMWC. Persons testing backflow devices in the SVMWC must be currently certified by the Cal-Nev Section AWWA and keep a current copy of test instrument calibration on file at the SVMWC. Backflow prevention devices must be tested immediately after installation, relocation, or repair and at least annually during months of accessibility (summer). The SVMWC may require a more frequent testing schedule if it is determined to be necessary. No device shall be placed back in service unless it is functioning as required. A report in a form acceptable to the SVMWC shall be filed with the SVMWC each time a device is tested, relocated, or repaired. These devices shall be serviced, overhauled, or replaced whenever they are found to be defective and all costs of testing, repair, and maintenance shall be borne by the water user. [Amended by Ord. 99-01]

2. The SVMWC will notify affected customers by mail annually that testing of a device is required. Owners of devices that are removed from service during winter months must provide a certified test prior to returning the device to service each spring. The SVMWC will supply affected water users with a list of persons known to the SVMWC to test backflow prevention devices and that have filed proof with the SVMWC of certification by AWWA and test instrument calibration. The SVMWC will supply users with the necessary forms which must be filled out each time a device is tested or repaired. [Amended by Ord. 99-01]

D. Backflow Prevention Device Removal

1. Approval must be obtained from the SVMWC before a backflow prevention device is removed, relocated or replaced.

- a. Removal: The use of a device may be discontinued and the device removed from service upon presentation of sufficient evidence to the SVMWC to verify that a cross-connection no longer exists or is not likely to be created in the future.
- b. Relocation: A device may be relocated following confirmation by the SVMWC that the relocation will continue to provide the required protection and satisfy installation requirements. A retest will be required following the relocation of the device.
- c. Repair: A device may be removed for repair, provided the water use is either discontinued until repair is completed and the device is returned to service, or the service connection is equipped with other backflow protection approved by the SVMWC. A retest will be required following the repair of the device.

Section 1.05 User Supervisor

At each premise where it is necessary, in the opinion of the SVMWC, a user supervisor shall be designated by and at the expense of the owner of such premises. This user supervisor shall be responsible for the monitoring of the backflow prevention devices and for avoidance of cross-connections. In the event of contamination or pollution of the drinking water system due to a cross-connection on the premises, the SVMWC shall be promptly notified by the user supervisor so that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome the contamination. The water user shall inform the SVMWC of the user supervisor's identity on, as a minimum, an annual basis and whenever a change occurs.

Section 1.06 Administrative Procedures

A. Water System Survey

1. The SVMWC shall review all requests for new services to determine if backflow protection is needed. Plans and specifications must be submitted to the SVMWC upon request for review of possible cross-connection hazards as a condition of service for new service connections. If it is determined that a backflow prevention device is necessary to protect the public water system, the required device must be installed before service will be granted.
2. The SVMWC may require an on-premise inspection to evaluate cross-connection hazards. The SVMWC will transmit a written notice requesting an inspection appointment to each affected water user. Any customer which cannot or will not allow an on-premise inspection of their piping system shall be required to install the backflow prevention device the SVMWC considers necessary.
3. The SVMWC may, at its discretion, require a re-inspection for cross-connection hazards of any premise to which it serves water. The SVMWC will transmit a written notice requesting an inspection appointment to each affected water user. Any customer which cannot or will not allow an on-premise inspection of their piping system shall be required to install the backflow prevention device the SVMWC considers necessary.

B. Customer Notification - Device Installation

1. The SVMWC will notify the water user of the survey findings, listing corrective action to be taken if required. A period of sixty (60) days will be given to complete all corrective action required including installation of backflow prevention devices.
2. A second notice will be sent to each water user which does not take the required corrective action prescribed in the first notice within the sixty (60) day period allowed. The second notice will give the water user a two week period to take the required corrective action. If no action is taken

within the two week period the SVMWC may terminate water service to the affected water user until the required corrective actions are taken.

D. Customer Notification - Testing and Maintenance

1. The SVMWC will notify each affected water user annually that the backflow prevention device installed on their service connection must be tested. This written notice shall give the water user thirty (30) days to have the device tested and supply the water user with the necessary form to be completed and resubmitted to the SVMWC. [Amended by Ord. 99-01]

2. A second notice shall be sent to each water user which does not have his/her backflow prevention device tested as prescribed in the first notice within the thirty (30) day period allowed. The second notice will give the water user a two (2) week period to have his/her backflow prevention device tested. If no action is taken within the two (2) week period the SVMWC may terminate water service to the affected water user until the subject device is tested.

3. Extension of time may be granted by the General Manager on a case-by-case basis. Any extension of time, as may be granted pursuant hereto, shall not release the owner from the requirement of annual testing, nor shall such extension of time delay or in any manner result in any device failing to be tested annually, as set forth in Section 1.04.

[Added by Ord. 99-01]

Section 1.07 Water Service Termination

A. General - When the SVMWC encounters water uses that represent a clear and immediate hazard to the potable water supply that cannot be immediately abated, the SVMWC shall institute the procedure for discontinuing the SVMWC water service.

B. Basis for Termination - Conditions or water uses that create a basis for water service termination shall include, but are not limited to, the following items:

1. Refusal to install a required backflow prevention device.
2. Refusal to test a backflow prevention device.
3. Refusal to repair a faulty backflow prevention device.
4. Refusal to replace a faulty backflow prevention device.
5. Direct or indirect connection between the public water system and a sewer line.
6. Unprotected direct or indirect connection between the public water system and a system or equipment containing contaminants.
7. Unprotected direct or indirect connection between the public water system and an auxiliary water system.
8. A situation which presents an immediate health hazard to the public water system.
9. The SVMWC has not received a test certificate during the calendar year as required in Section 1.04.C. and 1.06.D. [Added by Ord. 99-01]

Section 1.08 Severability

If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this policy, or any part thereof, is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this policy or any part thereof. The Board hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared invalid.