MANAGEMENT POLICY/PROCEDURE

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Subject:

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL STANDARD

Approved by:

City Manager

1-19-2012
Date

SECTION 1
Intent and Purpose

A. To protect the public potable water supply of the City of Daytona Beach from the possibility of contamination or pollution by isolating within the customer's internal distribution system(s) or the customer's private water system(s) such contaminants or pollutants that could backflow into the public water system; and,

B. To provide for the elimination or control of existing cross-connections, actual or potential, between the customer's in-plant potable water system(s) and non-potable water systems, plumbing fixtures, and industrial piping systems; and,

C. To provide for the maintenance of a continuing program of cross-connection control that will systematically and effectively prevent the contamination or pollution of all potable water systems by:

1. Educating the public concerning the hazards associated with cross-connections.

2. Discovering and controlling cross-connections through a program of inspections, installation of appropriate control devices, testing of these devices, and re-inspection as well as training other field personnel to be aware of potential cross-connections during routine work schedules.

3. Requiring at a minimum, control devices be installed at the property line of each customer served by reuse water and at those specific facilities with conditions as referenced in Section 4 B.

D. The following Statement of Policy on Water Supply Matters adopted by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) on Jan. 26, 1970 and latest revised on is supported by the City of Daytona Beach and hereby incorporated into this manual:

"The American Water Works Association recognizes that the Water Purveyor has a responsibility to provide its Customers at the service connection with water that is safe under all foreseeable circumstances. Thus, in the exercise of this responsibility, the Water Purveyor must take reasonable precautions to protect the community distribution system from hazards originating on the premises of its Customers that may degrade the water in the community distribution system

Cross-connection control and plumbing inspections on premises of water Customers are regulatory in nature and should be handled through the rules, regulations and recommendations of the health authority and the plumbing-code enforcement agencies having jurisdiction. The Water Purveyor, however, should be aware of any situation requiring inspections and/or re-inspection necessary to detect hazardous conditions resulting from cross-connections. If, in the opinion of the Utility, effective measures consistent with the degree of hazard have not been taken by the regulatory agency, the Water Purveyor should take such measures as he may deem necessary to ensure that the community distribution system is protected from contamination. Such action would include the

installation of a backflow prevention assembly, consistent with the degree of hazard at the service connection or discontinuance of the service.

In addition, customer use of water from the community distribution system for cooling or other purposes within the customer's system and later return of the water to the community distribution system is not acceptable and is opposed by AWWA."

SECTION 2
Legal Authority

A. Florida Building Code as referenced in F.S.553.73. Florida Building Code was adopted in its entirety by the City of Daytona Beach into its Land Development Code and therefore is legally enforceable by the City of Daytona Beach. The following is the applicable section concerning cross-connection control: Florida Building Code- Plumbing, Chapter 6 Water Supply and Distribution: Section 608-Protection of Potable Water Supply (section in its entirety).

B. FL DEP Chapter 62-550.200 (22) – Cross-connection means any physical arrangement whereby a public water supply is connected, directly or indirectly, with any other water supply system, sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, or other device which contains or may contain contaminated water, sewage or other wastes, or liquid of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply as a result of backflow. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeable devices, and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which backflow could occur are considered to be cross-connections.

C. FL DEP Chapter 62-555.360 – Cross-Connection Control for Public Water Systems. Section (1) Prohibition of cross-connections as defined in 62-200 (22), Section (2) Requirement for the establishment of a routine cross-connection control program for water systems as described in *Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control*, AWWA Manual M14, as incorporated into Rule 62-555.330, F.A.C. Section (4) – List of approved devices and appropriate application of same.

D. FL DEP Chapter 62-610.469 - Prohibiting cross-connections to potable water systems and establishing the requirement of a cross-connection control and inspection program, pursuant to Rule 62-555.360. F.A.C.

E. Chapter 98, Article V, Section 98-178, City of Daytona Beach Code of Ordinances – Reuse. The City may install a backflow-prevention device on the existing water to the property served by the reuse water.

F. Chapter 98, Article VI, City of Daytona Beach Code of Ordinances – Cross-Connection Control

G. City of Daytona Beach Ordinance No. 93 – 365, An Ordinance Approving Rules and Regulations Prohibiting Cross-Connections in the potable water system, and providing when this ordinance shall take effect.

H. Florida Statutes Title XXXVII Insurance, Chapter 633 Fire Prevention and Control. A statute defining the required certification for maintenance and/or repair of fire sprinkler systems.

SECTION 3
Responsibilities

A. The City of Daytona Beach Utilities Department:
The Utilities Director shall be responsible for the protection of the public potable water distribution system from contamination or pollution due to the backflow of contaminants or pollutants through the water service connection. If, in the judgment of said Utilities Director an approved backflow-prevention assembly is required (at the customer's water service connection or within the customer's private water system) for the safety of the water system, the Utilities Director shall give notice in writing to the customer and shall specify the location or locations where such assembly shall be installed. The customer shall immediately install such approved assembly(s) at his/her own expense and failure, refusal, or inability on the part of the customer to install, have tested, and maintain said assembly(s) shall constitute grounds for discontinuing water service to the premises until such requirements have been satisfactorily met.

B. The City of Daytona Beach Plumbing Inspector (Code Administration):
The Plumbing Inspector is primarily responsible for administering the Plumbing Codes as adopted by ordinance by the City of Daytona Beach and referenced in Section 2. Such responsibility begins at the service connection to each customer and extends to the extremities of the customer's water system. When reviewing site and building plans, the Plumbing Inspector has the authority under the Florida Building Code – Plumbing, Section 608 to require that potential cross-connections be eliminated and/or the water service be protected by the installation of an approved backflow-prevention device, the selection of which will depend on the degree of hazard.

C. The Customer (Consumer):
The customer has the responsibility to comply with the Florida Building Code – Plumbing, Section 608 by preventing the introduction of contaminants into the potable water system through uncontrolled cross-connections. Where required, the customer shall install, maintain and repair as necessary, approved backflow-prevention devices as directed by the Plumbing Inspector and/or the Utilities Director. The customer must keep accurate and up to date records on all backflow-prevention devices. These records of testing and certification are to be submitted to the Utilities Department annually indicating any testing or repairs performed the previous year by certified, licensed professionals. If repairs are performed, retesting and recertification shall be required by licensed backflow repair technician. For residential backflows the testing schedule shall be performed as

per the time stipulated in the most recent Florida Department of Environmental Protection rules regarding cross connection control.

SECTION 4
Implementation of the Cross-Connection Program

A. These Policies and Procedures shall be implemented and in effect immediately in conjunction with those specified in Section 2 and shall apply to all new and existing potable water, fire protection and irrigation systems. Priorities shall be established for inspection for cross-connection hazard and requirement of installation of cross-connection control devices at the service connection. Priorities will be arranged based on highest degree of actual or potential threat to the potable water system.

B. An approved backflow-prevention assembly shall be installed on each service line to a customer's water system at or near the property line or immediately inside the building being served; but in all cases, before the first branch line leading off the service line wherever the following conditions exist::

1. In the case of premises having an auxiliary water supply (such as but not limited to: groundwater wells for irrigation, surface water irrigation systems, resue, etc.) the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installing an approved backflow-prevention assembly in the service line, appropriate to the degree of hazard.

2. In the case of premises on which any industrial fluids or any other objectionable substances are handled in such a fashion as to create an actual or potential hazard to the public water system, the public system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installing an approved backflow-prevention assembly in the service line, appropriate to the degree of hazard. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the utility system that have been subject to deterioration in quality.

3. In the case of premises having (a) internal cross-connections that cannot be permanently corrected and controlled, 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 dangerous cross-connections exist, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installing an approved backflow-prevention assembly in the service line.

4. Any condition which the Utilities Director and/or the Plumbing Inspector, in their best professional judgment believes there is sufficient hazard to require back-flow protection.

5. All commercial accounts may be required to install/inspect backflow prevention devices. The following includes a list of facilities where backflow prevention is appropriate:

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James V Chisholm

City Manager

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Buildings with 2 or more stories	Mobile Home Parks
Dental and medical practices including veterinary	Morgues/Mortuaries/ Funeral Homes
Exterminators/ Pest Control	Nursing Facilities/Assisted Living Facilities
Facilities with chemical injectors/ejectors	Recreation/ Park Facilities
Facilities with auxiliary water sources (e.g., wells, reuse, etc)	Personal Service (Hair Salons, Nail Salons , Barbers, Spas, etc.)
Facilities using chemical conditioners for steam boiler or water cooling/heating	Petroleum processing/ Storage/ Sales (gas stations or convenience stores selling gas)
Facilities using water storage tanks, reservoirs or ponds or where condensate could back-siphon	Pharmacies
Film Processing/ photo laboratory	Pharmaceutical/ Cosmetic Manufacturing
Any Facility performing food and beverage processing including daycares and religious facilities	Piers/ Docks/ Marinas/ Waterfront Facilities
Food Service (restaurants, groceries)	Power Plants
Carwashes	Printing
Hospital/Clinics/Doctor's offices	Sand/ Gravel/ Concrete Plants
Hotels/motels	Schools
Industries	Swimming Pools
Laboratories (chemical, medical)	Sewage Plants/ Pump Stations/ Lift Stations
Laundries/Laundromats	Stormwater Pumping Stations
Any property with a master meter serving 3 or more units regardless of use.	Facilities with Irrigation Lines or Fire Protection Systems
Resident Detention/Treatment/Rehab Facilities	Dry Cleaners
Manufacturing facilities	Vehicle/ Automotive repair, storage, sales
Multiresidence as defined in the LDC (3 or more units)	Chemical processing, storage, distribution

This list shall not be considered all inclusive. The City of Daytona Beach reserves the right to determine when a specific facility requires a backflow prevention assembly, as well as the type needed, to ensure the safety of the public drinking water.

SECTION 5
Inspection of Facilities

A. As a condition of connection, the customer shall permit the designated officers of the City bearing proper credentials and identification to enter all properties. The City official or his representative shall have no authority to inquire into any information other than that having direct bearing on the protection of the potable water system from cross-connections. If the premises are classified as restricted or high security with no admittance, maximum (RPZ) protection at the service connection shall be required.

B. While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to above, duly authorized employees of the City shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the customer and the customer shall be held harmless for injury or death to the city employees and the City shall indemnify the customer against loss or damage to property by city employees and against liability claims and demand for personal injury or property damage asserted against the customer and growing out of the inspection activities. Except, as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the customer to maintain safe conditions.

C. Nothing herein shall relieve the customer of the responsibility for conducting, or causing to be conducted, periodic surveys of water-use practices on his premises to determine whether there are actual or potential uncontrolled cross-connections within the customer's water system through which contaminants or pollutants could flow back into the public water system.

D. If, upon inspection, full compliance with the Florida Building Code –Plumbing is not found, maximum (RPZ) protection shall be required at the customer's service-connection. If the customer brings the system into full compliance within a ninety-day period, minimum protection may be allowed at the service connection, provided potential hazards within the premises are isolated.

E. It is recognized that new cross-connections may be made due to changes in plumbing as buildings are refurbished, expanded or otherwise modified. Therefore, re-inspection of facilities is especially important to this program.

SECTION 6
Prohibition of Dual Water Sources

A. Where any customer of the City of Daytona Beach has a water source in addition to the potable water system such as, but not limited to irrigation wells, surface water ponds, reuse or other water storage, etc, any physical connection between the alternate water source and the potable water system is expressly prohibited.

B. Upon discovery of any connection between the potable water system and any alternate water source, the owner of the property where the connection was found shall be notified that the interconnection

must be removed immediately and that water service will be temporarily terminated until such correction are made. If at the end of 30 days from receipt of this notice, satisfactory corrections have not been made, the meter will be removed and water service will not be restored until the maximum (RPZ) protection at the service connection has been made at the owners expense and the owner has paid all fees for re-establishment of water service.

SECTION 7
Approved Protective Devices and Their Use

A. All backflow-prevention devices used in accordance with the provisions of these policies and procedures shall be approved under the applicable standard of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering (ASSE), the American Water Works Association (AWWA), The University of Southern California for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research (USC), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), or Florida Building Code – Plumbing.

B. The type of protective assembly required under subsection 4.B. shall depend upon the degree of hazard that exists as follows:

1. In the case of any premises where there is an auxiliary water supply as stated in subsection 4.B.1 of this section and it is not subject to any of the following rules, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air-gap separation, approved double check valve assembly or an approved reduced-pressure principle backflow-prevention assembly depending on the hazard.

2. In the case of any premises where there is water or substance that would be objectionable but not hazardous to health if introduced into the public water system, an approved double check valve assembly shall protect the public water system.

3. In the case of any premises where there is any material dangerous to health that is handled in such a fashion as to create an actual or potential hazard to the public water system, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air-gap separation or an approved reduced-pressure principle backflow-prevention assembly. Examples of premises where these conditions will exist include sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations, chemical manufacturing plants, hospitals, mortuaries, and plating plants.

4. In the case of any premises where there are "uncontrolled" cross-connections, either actual or potential, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air-gap separation or an approved reduced-pressure principle backflow-prevention assembly at the service connection.

5. In the case of any premises where, in the opinion of the Utilities Director and/or the Plumbing Inspector, an undue health threat is posed because of the presence of extremely toxic substances, the Utilities Director and/or the Plumbing Inspector may require an air gap at the

service connection to protect the public water system. This requirement will be at the discretion of the Utilities Director and/or the Plumbing Inspector and is dependent on the degree of hazard.

C. Bypass lines around backflow-preventers are expressly prohibited unless also protected by approved backflow-preventers.

SECTION 8
Installation, Maintenance and Repair of Devices

A. In order to effectively protect the potable water system, all backflow-prevention devices must be maintained in a safe and reliable operating condition. The customer shall be responsible for the continued maintenance of all backflow-prevention devices on his premises.

B. Installation, maintenance, testing and repairs shall be performed by one of the following:

1. A qualified specialist trained and certified by the University of Florida T.R.E.E.O. Center Backflow-Prevention Technician Training Institute or FWPCOA certified.
2. A manufacturer's representative.
3. The City of Daytona Beach Utilities Department employee.

C. Installation, maintenance and repair of all back-flow devices affecting automated fire sprinkler systems must be performed by a specialist qualified to work on said fire systems.

D. Tests, maintenance and repairs of backflow-prevention devices shall be conducted on the following backflow devices:

1. Double Check Valve Backflow-Preventer- A double check valve backflow-preventer (as distinguished from "a dual-check valve") shall be inspected and tested initially upon installation and thereafter at least annually.
2. Reduced-Pressure Zone (RPZ) Backflow-Preventer- This device shall be tested and inspected at the time of installation and at least annually thereafter. In addition, bottom of differential relief valve must be at least 18 inches above 100 years flood level. Because of this latter requirement and the potential for damage to the device due to possible accident, tampering or freezing weather, consideration should be given to locating RPZ's inside of protective structures or buildings.
3. Synthetic Components Within a Device- These should be replaced according to a schedule recommended by the manufacturer of the backflow device. Generally, components should be replaced every 5 years or sooner.

E. Records of the initial installation, subsequent repairs and maintenance (including regularly scheduled testing) shall be maintained by the customer for a minimum of three years preceding the current year. Records of initial installations are to be submitted for review by the Plumbing Inspector and a second copy is to be submitted to the representative of the Utilities Director. Records of annual testing and

maintenance are to be submitted to the representative of the Utilities Director and retained on file for 5 years. If Records are not made available upon request or are found to be substantially incomplete, the customer shall be required to immediately have the device serviced and tested by a qualified technician and a record of such test submitted to the representative of the Utilities Director.

F. All backflow-prevention devices and maintenance records shall be subject to periodic inspection by the Plumbing Inspector or a representative of the Utilities Director. If a device is found to be inoperative or malfunctioning, the customer will be given 30 days to complete the corrections required. If at the end of the allotted time, satisfactory corrections have not been made, notice will be given that the water service will be terminated after 7 days from receipt unless the customer completes the corrections or demonstrates need for an extension of time to make the correction. At the end of that 7-day period water service will be terminated if satisfactory corrections have not been completed.

SECTION 9
Enforcement

A. Enforcement of these Policies and Procedures shall be through the City's Utilities Department and Development Services-Permit & Licensing Department. Alternatively, any person violating these provisions may be punished as provided in Section 1-14 of the City Code of Ordinances. Fees may be assessed for applicable actions taken by the City. In addition, water service may be refused to any customer not fully complying with these Policies and Procedures.

B. The City reserves the right to immediately refuse water service to any customer if a potential or actual cross-connection is found which, in the opinion of the Utilities Director, poses a direct threat to the safety of the Daytona Beach potable water system and/or its customers. Water service shall not be restored until the danger has been eliminated and it can be ascertained by the plumbing official that the cross-connection has been properly controlled.

C. The City reserves the right to immediately refuse water service to any customer that fails to have required testing and/or maintenance and/or repairs performed on an annual basis.

SECTION 10
Backflow-Prevention Device Installers

Installation, maintenance and repair of backflow-prevention devices shall be made by a qualified installer and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The installer is also responsible for conducting initial testing of the device and initiating record keeping on the device. At a minimum, records shall include the following:

1. Address where the device is located. This is to include a physical location of the device at the address indicated.
2. Owner of the device

3. Date of installation
4. Type of device
5. Manufacturer
6. Serial number
7. Test results

SECTION 11
New Construction

All new construction plans and specifications for industrial or commercial facilities shall be reviewed by the Plumbing Inspector to determine the degree of possible cross-connection hazard. Evaluation as to the degree of hazard shall include input from the Utilities Director or his representative to coordinate the proper location and application of approved backflow-prevention devices as necessary. This review process shall be completed prior to connection of the proposed facility to the potable water system.

SECTION 12
Definitions

Approved
Meeting an applicable specification stated or cited in this ordinance, or accepted as suitable for the proposed use.

Auxiliary Water Supply
Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the city's approved public water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another city's public potable water supply or any natural source(s), such as a well, spring, river, stream, harbor, and so forth; used waters; or industrial fluids. These waters may be contaminated or polluted, or they may be objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the city does not have sanitary control.

Back Pressure
Any elevation of pressure in the downstream piping system (by pump, elevation of piping, or stream and/or air pressure) above the supply pressure at the point of consideration which would cause – or tend to cause – a reversal of the normal direction of flow through the backflow prevention assembly

Back-siphonage
A form of backflow due to the reduction in system pressure which causes a negative or sub-atmospheric pressure to exist at a site in the water system.

Backflow
The undesirable reversal of flow in a potable water distribution system as a result of a cross-connection.

Backflow-Preventer
An assembly or means designed to prevent backflow.

1. Air gap the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet conveying water or waste to a tank, plumbing fixture, receptor, or other assembly and the flood level rim of the receptacle. These vertical, physical separations must be at least twice the diameter of the water supply outlet, never less than 1 inch (25 mm).

2. Reduced-pressure backflow-prevention assembly (RPZ) The approved reduced-pressure principle backflow-prevention assembly consists of two independently acting approved check valves together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and below the first check valve. These units are located between two tightly closing resilient-seated shutoff valves as an assembly and equipped with properly located resilient-seated test cocks.

3. Double check valve assembly. The approved double check valve assembly consists of two internally loaded check valves, either spring-loaded or internally weighted, installed as a unit between two tightly closing resilient-seated shutoff valves and fittings with properly located resilient-seated test cocks. This assembly shall only be used to protect against a non-health hazard (that is, a pollutant).

4. Dual Check Valve. A backflow-prevention device designed for use under continuous or intermittent pressure situations consisting of two check valves in series.

Contamination
Impairment of a potable water supply by the introduction or admission of any foreign substance that degrades the quality and/or creates a health hazard.

Cross-Connection
A connection or potential connection between any parts of a potable water system and any other environment containing other substances in a manner that, under any circumstances would allow such substances to enter the potable water system. Other substances may be gases, liquids, or solids, such as chemicals, waste products, steam, water from other sources (potable or non-potable), or any matter that may change the color or add odor to the water.

Cross-Connection-Control
A connection between a potable water system and a non-potable water system with an approved backflow-prevention assembly properly installed and maintained so that it will continuously afford the protection commensurate with the degree of hazard.

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Degree of Hazard
The term derived from an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse effect of the hazard upon the potable water system.

1. Health hazard. A cross-connection or potential cross-connection involving any substance that could, if introduced into the potable water supply, cause death or illness, spread disease, or has a high probability of causing such effects.
2. Plumbing hazard. A plumbing-type cross-connection in a consumer's potable water system that has not been properly protected by an approved air gap or an approved backflow-prevention assembly.
3. Non-health hazard. A cross-connection or potential cross-connection involving any substance that generally would not be a health hazard but would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable, if introduced into the potable water supply.
4. System hazard. An actual or potential threat of severe damage to the physical properties of the public potable water system or the consumer's potable water system or of a pollution or contamination that would have a protracted effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.

Industrial Fluids
Any fluids or solutions that may be chemically, biologically, or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration, such as would constitute a health, system, pollution, or plumbing hazard, if introduced into an approved water supply. This may include, but not be limited to, polluted or contaminated waters; all types of process waters and used waters originating from the public potable water system that may have deteriorated in sanitary quality; chemicals in fluid form; plating acids and alkalies; circulating cooling waters connected to an open cooling tower; and/ or cooling towers that are chemically or biologically treated or stabilized with toxic substances; contaminated natural waters, such as wells, springs, streams, rivers, bays, harbors, seas, irrigation canals or systems, and so forth; oils, gases, glycerin, paraffins, caustic and acid solutions, and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other purposes for fire-fighting purposes.

Pollution
The presence of any foreign substance in water that tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a non-health hazard or impair the usefulness of the water.

Reuse
Non-potable (not safe for human consumption) water, which is highly, treated effluent from the City's wastewater treatment plants. Reuse water is generally used for irrigation purposes as a substitute for potable water.

Utilities Director
The person in charge of the Potable Water System and invested with the authority and responsibility for implementation of an effective cross-connection control program and for enforcement of the provisions of this article, or his or her authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

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Potable Water
Water that is safe for human consumption as described by the public health authority having jurisdiction.

Non-potable Water
Water that is not safe for human consumption or that is of questionable quality.

Service Connection
The terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system, that is, where the city loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the customer's water system. If a meter is installed at the end of the service connection, then the service connection shall mean the downstream end of the meter. There should be no unprotected takeoffs from the service line ahead of any meter or backflow-prevention assembly located at the point of delivery to the customer's water system. Service connection shall also include water service connection from a fire hydrant and all other temporary or emergency water service connections from the public potable water system.