

Mutton Hollow Improvement District

Cross Connection Program Policies

1 September 2016

Mutton Hollow Improvement District Cross Connection Policy

1.0 General; Control of backflow and cross connections

(1) This document shall be known as the “Mutton Hollow Improvement District (MHID) cross connection policy,” and may be so cited. The purpose of this document is to protect the Public potable water supply from contamination or pollution by isolating within its customers’ internal distribution system(s) or its customers’ private water system(s) such contaminants or pollutants which could backflow or back-siphon into the public potable water supply system. This document is adopted pursuant to Section R309-105 of the Utah Safe Drinking Water Rules and Regulations.

(2) Requirements. No water service connection to any premises within Mutton Hollow Improvement District (MHID) water distribution system shall be installed or maintained unless the water supply is protected. Unprotected cross connections shall not be an integral part of any consumer’s water system within the distribution system. Any such cross connection now existing or hereafter installed is hereby declared unlawful and shall be immediately protected or eliminated. Any such protection shall be accomplished by the installation of an air gap or approved backflow prevention assembly/device in accordance with the Utah Safe Drinking Water Rules and Regulations and International Plumbing Code as adopted by the state of Utah and provisions set forth herein and indicated in the Mutton Hollow Improvement District policies and regulations.

(3) The MHID shall be responsible for the safe operation of the culinary water system.

(4) The MHID shall maintain an inventory record of all backflow devices installed on a water service line receiving culinary water from the MHID’s culinary system.

(5) The MHID shall schedule and notify in writing, all consumers of the need for the periodic system survey to insure compliance with existing applicable minimum health and safety standards. The appropriate backflow prevention assemblies shall be identified as a result of the system survey.

(6) The MHID shall have responsibility to enforce the applicable requirements of this Section beginning at the first point of service or service valve located inside the building or in an approved control vault before the first branch line leading off the service line.

(7) It shall be the responsibility of the consumer to purchase, install, arrange, and pay for testing and maintenance of any backflow prevention device/assembly required to comply with this policy.

(8) The Backflow official as appointed by the MHID, shall review all plans and installations to ensure the proper backflow device/assembly is installed. The official shall make the determination as to the type of device to be installed depending on the degree of hazard.

(9) MHID Backflow official shall report all installations of backflow devices/assemblies installed by or communicated to them to the MHID Board.

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(10) Certified backflow assembly technicians, surveyors, or repairperson's responsibilities. Whether employed by the consumer or utility to survey, test, repair, or maintain backflow prevention assemblies, they will have the following responsibilities:

- (a) Ensure that acceptable testing equipment and procedures are used for testing, repairing, or overhauling backflow prevention assemblies.
- (b) Make reports of such testing and/or repair to the consumer or water purveyor on forms approved by the MHID.
- (c) The report shall include the list of materials or replacement parts used.
- (d) Ensure that replacement parts are equal in quality to parts originally supplied by the manufacturer of the assembly being repaired.
- (e) To not change the design, material, or operational characteristics of the assembly during testing, repair, or maintenance.
- (f) A certified technician approved by MHID shall perform all tests of the mechanical devices/assemblies and be responsible for the competence and accuracy of all tests and reports.
- (g) Ensuring that his/her license is current and that the testing equipment being used is acceptable to MHID and state, and is in proper operating condition.
- (h) Be equipped with, and be competent to use all necessary tools, gauges, and other equipment necessary to properly test and maintain backflow prevention assemblies.
- (i) The certified technician conducting the test must tag each double check valve, pressure vacuum breaker, reduced pressure backflow assembly, and high hazard air gap, showing the serial number, date tested, and by whom. The technician's license number must also be on this tag.
- (j) In the case of a consumer requiring a commercially available technician, any certified technician is authorized to make the test and report the results of that test to the consumer and water purveyor. If such a commercially tested assembly is in need of repair, Title 58, Chapter 54 of the Utah Code requires that a licensed plumber make the actual repair.

2 – Definitions

(1) "**Water purveyor**": The Board Members for the MHID, are invested with the authority and responsibility for the implementation of an effective cross connection control program and for the enforcement of the provisions of this Policy.

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(2) "**Approved backflow assembly**": An assembly accepted by the Utah State Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water, as meeting applicable specifications or as suitable for the proposed use.

(3) "**Auxiliary water supply**": Any water supply on or available to the premises, other than the purveyor's public water supply, will be considered as an auxiliary water supply. These may include water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source such as a well, spring, river, stream, ditch, secondary water system, etc., or "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 water purveyor does not have authority for sanitary control.

(4) "**Backflow**": The reversal of the normal flow of water caused by either back-pressure or back-siphonage.

(5) "**Back-pressure**": The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances under high pressure to a region of lower pressure into the water distribution pipes of a potable water supply system from any source(s) other than the intended source.

(6) "**Back-Siphonage**": The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances under vacuum condition into the distribution pipes of a potable water supply system from any source other than the intended source, caused by the reduction of pressure in the potable water supply system.

(7) "**Backflow prevention assembly**": An assembly or means designed to prevent backflow. Specifications for backflow prevention assemblies are contained within the Uniform Plumbing Code, and in the Cross Connection Control Program of Utah maintained by the Division of Drinking Water.

(8) "**Contamination**": A degradation of the quality of the potable water supply by sewage, industrial fluids, or waste liquids, auxiliary water supply, compounds, or other materials.

(9) "**Cross connection**": Any physical connection or arrangement of piping or fixtures which may allow non-potable water or industrial fluids or other material of questionable quality to come in contact with potable water inside a distribution system. This would include any temporary connections such as swing connections, removable sections, four-way plug valves, spools, swivel or change-over valves or devices, or sliding multiport tubes, or other plumbing arrangements.

(10) "**Cross connection Controlled**": 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.

(11) "**Cross connection Containment**": The installation of an approved backflow assembly at the water service connection to a customer's premises, where it is physically and economically infeasible to find, permanently eliminate, or control all

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actual or potential cross connections within the customer's water system; or it shall mean the installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly on the service line leading to and supplying a portion of a customer's water system where there are actual or potential cross connections that cannot be effectively eliminated or controlled at the point of the cross connection (isolation) and before the first branch line leading off the service line.

(12) "**Service connection**": The service connection shall be defined as the water meter yoke assembly with MHID being responsible up to the discharge piping from the meter yoke.

3 – Requirements

(1) No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the water purveyor unless an approved backflow assembly protects the water supply.

(2) The customer's system shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times to authorized representatives of the water purveyor to determine whether cross connections or other structural or sanitary hazards exist (including violation of this policy), and to audit the results of the required survey.

(3) Whenever the public water purveyor deems that a service connection's water usage contributes a sufficient hazard to the water supply, an approved backflow prevention assembly shall be installed on the service line of the identified consumer'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.

(4) The type of protective assembly required under Section (3), shall depend upon the degree of hazard which exists at the point of cross connection (whether direct or indirect), applicable to local and state requirements or resulting from the required survey.

(5) All presently installed backflow prevention assemblies which do not meet the requirements of this Section but were approved assemblies for the purposes described herein at the time of installation and which have been properly maintained, shall, except for the inspection and maintenance requirements under

Section (6) below, be excluded from the requirements of this rule so long as the water purveyor is assured that they will satisfactorily protect the public water system. Whenever the existing assembly is moved from the present location or requires more than minimum maintenance, or when the water purveyor finds that the operation or maintenance of this assembly constitutes a hazard to health, the unit shall be replaced by an approved backflow prevention assembly.

(6) It shall be the responsibility of the consumer at any premises where backflow prevention assemblies are installed, to have certified inspections and operational tests

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made at least once per year at the consumer's expense. In those instances where the water purveyor deems the hazard to be great, he/she may require certified surveys/inspections and tests at more frequent intervals. It shall be the duty of the water purveyor to see that these tests are made according to the standards set forth by the State Department of Environmental Quality Division of Drinking Water.

(7) All backflow prevention assemblies shall be tested within ten (10) working days of initial installation. The owner shall notify MHID within twenty-four (24) hours of installation of the backflow prevention assembly.

(8) No backflow prevention assembly shall be installed so as to create a safety hazard. Example:

Installed over an electrical panel, steam pipes, boilers, pits, or above ceiling level.

4 - Violations

If violations of this policy exist or if there has not been any corrective action taken by the consumer within ten (10) days of the written notification of deficiencies noted within the survey or test results, then the water purveyor shall deny or immediately discontinue service to the premises by providing a physical break in the service line until the customer has corrected the condition(s) in conformance with the State statutes and County ordinances relating to plumbing, safe drinking water supplies, and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.