

Appendix G

Cross-Connection Control Program

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CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

A cross-connection control (CCC) program is a proactive and ongoing effort of a water purveyor to protect the health of its customers by preventing contamination of the municipal water supply by preventing backflow of contaminants through cross-connection. A cross-connection is any physical connection, actual or potential, between a water system and any source of a non-potable substance. All public water systems in Washington State are required to implement a cross-connection control program. All required elements of a local CCC program must be documented and included in either the Comprehensive Water System Plan (applicable to the City of Woodland (City)) or Small Water System Management Program document (not applicable). The state mandate for a CCC program and the required elements of a CCC program are contained in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 246-290-490, Cross-Connection Control, which became effective in April 1999. The minimum required elements in a CCC program are as follows:

- Adopt a local ordinance, resolution, or code that establishes the purveyor's legal authority and describes operating policies and corrective actions of a CCC program.
- Develop and implement procedures and schedules for evaluating new and existing service connections to assess hazards.
- Develop and implement procedures and schedules that eliminate or control cross-connections and ensure approved backflow preventers are properly installed.
- Ensure that personnel, including one certified Cross-Connection Control Specialists (CCS), are provided to implement the CCC program.
- Develop and implement procedures to ensure approved backflow preventers are properly inspected and tested.
- Develop and implement a backflow prevention assembly testing quality control assurance program.
- Develop and implement procedures for backflow incident response.
- Include CCC program information in customer education materials.
- Develop and maintain CCC program records.
- Meet any additional CCC requirements if reclaimed water is distributed or received in the water service area.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This document establishes minimum standards for the City to protect the public water supply from possible contamination from backflow. This document also describes minimum CCC program operating policies and provides guidelines for installation, testing, and maintenance of approved backflow devices. In addition, permitting and inspection requirements for existing and new backflow prevention devices are described. The document concludes with recommendations the City is advised to address to comply with the updated CCC program requirements.

AUTHORITY

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 and the statutes of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 43 require purveyors to protect public water systems from contamination. In addition, WAC 246-290-490 establishes cross-connection control program requirements for the State. In Washington State, the Department of Health (DOH) and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development are the lead agencies for the development and administration of the state's CCC program. The City has an adopted cross-connection control ordinance in Chapter 13.28, Backflow and Cross-Connection Prevention, of the City's Municipal Code. This code establishes the City's authority in implementing a cross-connection control program and prohibits cross-connections.

RESPONSIBILITY

The City is responsible for protecting its public water supply from contamination due to backflow of pollutants through water service connections. If the City determines that a backflow prevention device is necessary at a customer's premise, the City will notify the customer to install an approved backflow device. Installation of said backflow device(s) shall be a condition of continued water service from the City. Upon installation, the customer shall notify the City requesting inspection and testing of said device(s) by a state-certified tester. The customer will be responsible for all applicable testing and inspection fees.

FAILURE TO COMPLY

Any person, firm, or corporation who violates any of the provisions of this document, or Chapter 13.28 Woodland Municipal Code (WMC), may be punished in accordance with the Woodland Municipal Code. Any person, firm, or corporation who violates any provisions and requirements of this document shall be subject to discontinuance of supply of City water to the premise. Discontinuance of the City's potable supply to the premise shall remain in effect until corrective action, as required by the City, is completed, tested, and approved.

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

The City has implemented the required elements of the CCC program as listed previously. This document describes the City's current CCC program and discusses program elements that the City needs to continue. The City is committed to protecting the public water supply from contamination by eliminating potential cross-connections. The City's CCC program that follows includes a statement of its goals and objectives, the evaluation of CCC elements, the program implementation schedule, and recommendations.

CCC Program Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives of the City's CCC Program consist of:

- Prevent contamination of the public water supply from existing or potential cross-connections;

- Inventory all potential cross-connection hazard areas; and
- Establish an inspection and maintenance program for all backflow prevention devices.

The City will achieve these goals and objectives through the implementation of the CCC program that follows.

Evaluation of CCC Program Elements

The City is required to develop and implement a cross-connection control program. All required elements of a local CCC program must be documented and included in the City's Water System Plan. The evaluation of these CCC program elements and current level of implementation are presented as follows.

Cross-Connection Control Ordinance

This CCC program element requires that the purveyor "adopt a local ordinance, resolution, code, bylaw, or other written legal instrument" outlining the purveyor's program. In addition, this document must establish the purveyor's legal authority to implement a CCC program. Operating policies, technical provisions, and corrective actions of the CCC program also must be addressed in the legal document. Ordinance Number 802 was passed by the City to authorize the CCC program described in Chapter 13.28 WMC. This section establishes the City's authority to implement a cross-connection program and prohibits cross-connections.

In addition, the Pacific Northwest Section of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) published a manual entitled *Cross-Connection Control Manual Accepted Procedure and Practice* that outlines cross-connection control procedures and is used as a tool for developing a CCC program. This manual specifically lists types of backflow devices that should be used for different premises.

Evaluation of Service Connections

This CCC program element requires the purveyor to develop and implement procedures for evaluating existing and new service connections to assess the risk of connecting a consumer's premises to the purveyor's public water system. This element also requires the purveyor to notify the consumer of evaluation results within a reasonable timeframe. New connections must be evaluated prior to service. Existing connections shall be inspected on a schedule acceptable to DOH.

The City has an established procedure for evaluating new service connections for potential cross-connection. This risk assessment evaluation is performed during the building permit process for new water service applicants. If a backflow device is required as a result of this evaluation, the type of device and installation plans must be submitted and approved prior to installation. All backflow assemblies must be registered with the City. The date of installation, type of device (including make, model, and serial number), initial test report, owner's name, property address, and other pertinent information is recorded with the registration and filed at City Hall.

All backflow devices installed within the City’s retail water service area are required to be tested annually by a state certified tester, which is tracked by an electronic file tracking system. Property owners are financially responsible for the testing and are required to return test results to the City.

Table 1 lists standard abbreviations for backflow prevention devices. These abbreviations will be used in the tables that follow.

**Table 1
Abbreviations**

Abbreviation	Description	Level of Protection
AG	Air Gap	1
RPBA	Reduced Pressure Backflow Assembly	2
RPDA	Reduced Pressure Detector Assembly	2
DCVA	Double Check Valve Assembly	3
DCDA	Double Check Detector Assembly	3
PVBA	Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly	4
AVB	Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker	5
SRVB	Spill Resistant Vacuum Breaker	5

Table 2 shows typical premises located within a water service area and the appropriate backflow device necessary to prevent contamination to the public water system.

**Table 2
Premises Requiring Mandatory Service Protection**

Premises	Premises
Agricultural (farms and dairies)	Mortuaries
Beverage Bottling Plants	Nursing Homes
Car Washes	Petroleum Processing or Storage Plants
Chemical Plants	Piers and Docks
Commercial Laundries	Radioactive Material Processing Plants
Premises with Potable and Reclaimed Water	Nuclear Reactors
Film Processing Facilities	Survey Access Denied or Restricted
Food Processing Plants	Wastewater Lift Stations
Hospitals and Medical Centers	Wastewater Treatment Plants
Laboratories	Unapproved Auxiliary Supply
Metal Plating Industries	

Table 3 shows various facilities and the minimum level of required protection for each facility.

Table 3
Facilities Requiring Backflow Protection

Facilities	Protection	Facilities	Protection
Battery Manufacturing or Repair Facilities	RPBA	Film Processing Facilities	RPBA
Boat Marinas	RPBA	Ice Manufacturing Facilities	RPBA
Canneries	DCVA	Mobile Home Parks	DCVA
Cold Storage Plants	RPBA	Packing Houses (Slaughter Houses)	RPBA
Commercial Laundries	RPBA	Paper Product Plants	RPBA
Concrete Mixing Plants	DCVA	Parks and Playgrounds	DCVA
Dairies	DCVA	Plasma Centers	RPBA
Dry Cleaners	RPBA	Sand and Gravel Plants	DCVA
Dry Docks	RPBA	Ship Repair Facilities	RPBA
Farms	DCVA	Shopping Centers	DCVA

Table 4 lists fixtures, equipment, and areas that have the potential to contaminate the public drinking water system. **Table 4** also shows the minimum protection required by the City to prevent such contamination. These tables are referenced by the City during the risk assessment for each premises.

Table 4
Fixtures, Equipment, and Areas with Backflow Potential

Fixtures, Equipment, and Areas	Protection	Fixtures, Equipment, and Areas	Protection
Air Compressors	DCVA	Janitor Sinks	AVB
Air Conditioning Systems	RPBA	Kitchen Equipment	AVB
Air Washers	RPBA	Laboratory Equipment	RPBA
Aquarium Make-Up Water	AG/RPBA	Laundry Machines, Commercial	RPBA
Aspirators, Medical	AVB	Lavatories	AVB
Aspirators, Vault Drain	RPBA	Livestock Drinking Tanks	DCVA
Aspirators, Weedicide/Herbicide/Pesticide	RPBA	Make-Up Tanks	AG/RPBA
Autoclaves	RPBA	Mobile Carpet Cleaners	RPBA
Autopsy Tables	RPBA	Mop Sinks	AVB
Baptismal Fountain	RPBA, AG/AVB	Outboard Motor Test Tanks	AG/RPBA
Bathtub, Below Rim Filler	Not Allowed	Perchloroethylene Reclaim	AG/RPBA
Bedpan Washers	RPBA	Pesticide Applicator Trucks	AG/RPBA
Beverage Dispensers using CO2	RPBA	Photo Developing Tanks and Sinks	RPBA
Bidets	AVB/AG-Internal	Photostat Equipment	RPBA
Boat Lifts	RPBA	Pipette Washers	AVB
Boiler Feed Lines	AG/RPBA	Potato Peelers	AVB
Bottle Washing Equipment	RPBA	Poultry Feeders	RPBA
Box Hydrants	DCVA	Private Hydrants	DCVA
Brine Tanks	AG/DCVA	Processing Tanks	AG/RPBA
Can Washing Equipment	RPBA	Pump Seal Water	AG/RPBA
Chemical Feeder Tanks	AG/RPBA	Pumps, Pneumatic Ejector	RPBA
Chilled Water Systems	RPBA	Pump Prime Lines	RPBA/DCVA
Chlorinators	RPBA	Pumps, Water Operated Ejector	RPBA
Coffee Urns	AG/AVB	Radiator Flushing Equipment	RPBA
Computer Cooling Lines	AG/RPBA	Recreational Vehicle Dump Stations	RPBA
Condensate Tanks	AG/RPBA	Serrated Faucets	AVB
Cooking Kettles	AG/AVB	Service Sinks	AVB
Cooling Towers	AG/RPBA	Sewer Connected Equipment	AG
Decorative Ponds	AG/RPBA	Sewer Flushing	AG
Degreasing Equipment	RPBA	Shampoo Basins/Hose Rinse	AVB
Demineralized Water System	RPBA	Showers, Telephone	AVB

Table 4
Fixtures, Equipment, and Areas with Backflow Potential (Continued)

Fixtures, Equipment, and Areas	Protection	Fixtures, Equipment, and Areas	Protection
Dental Cuspidors	RPBA	Sitz Baths	AVB
Detergent Dispensers (Dishwasher)	AVB	Soap Mixing Tanks	AG/RPBA
Dialysis Equipment	RPBA	Solar Heating Systems	RPBA
Dishwashers	AVB	Solution Tanks	AG/RPBA
Drinking Fountains	AG	Spas	AG/RPBA
Dye Vats and Tanks	AG/RPBA	Specimen Tanks	AG/RPBA
Dynamometers	DCVA	Starch Tanks	AG/RPBA
Emergency Generators	RPBA	Steam Cleaners	RPBA
Etching Tanks	AG/RPBA	Steam Ejectors	RPBA
Fermenting Tanks	AG/RPBA	Steam Generating Facilities	RPBA
Fertilizer Injection Equipment	RPBA	Sterilizers	RPBA
Film Processors	RPBA	Still	RPBA
Fire Department Connections w/o Chemicals	DCVA/DCDA	Stream Air-Sprays	RPBA
Fire Department Connections with Chemicals	RPBA/RPDA	Sumps	AG
Fire Sprinkler Systems w/o Chemicals	DCVA/DCDA	Swimming Pools	AG/RPBA
Fire Sprinkler Systems with Chemicals	RPBA/RPDA	Toilets (Internal)	AG
Floor Drains	AG	Trap Primers	AG
Flushing Floor Drains	AVB	Ultrasonic Baths	AG
Foamite Systems	RPBA/RPDA	Urinals (Internal)	AG
Fountains, Ornamental	AG/RPBA	Used Water Systems	RPBA
Fume Hoods	RPBA	Vats	AG/RPBA
Garbage Can Washers	RPBA	Washington Pools	AG/RPBA
Garbage Disposals	RPBA	Wall Hydrants	AVB
Heat Exchangers	RPBA	Wash Basins	AG/AVB
Heat Pumps	RPBA	Wash-Up Sinks	AG/AVB
High Pressure Washers w/o Chemicals	DCVA	Wash Tanks	AG/RPBA
High Pressure Washers with Chemicals	RPBA	Wastewater Lines	AG
Hose Bibs	AVB	Water-Air Sprays	DCVA
Hoses, Kitchen Rinse	AVB	Water Closets (Internal)	AG
Hot Tubs	AG/RPBA	Water Cooled Equipment	RPBA
Hot Water Heating Systems	RPBA	Water Ejectors	RPBA
Hot Water Boilers	RPBA	Water Recirculating Systems	DCVA
Humidifier Tanks and Boxes	AG	Water Settling	RPBA
Hydraulically Operated Equipment	RPBA	Water Treatment Tanks	AG/RPBA
Hydrotherapy Baths	RPBA	Water Trucks	AG/DCVA
Ice Makers	RPBA	Wet Vacuum Systems	RPBA
Industrial Fluid Systems	RPBA	Whirlpool Baths	AVB/DCVA
Interties (Looped) Water Systems	DCVA	Windshield Washer Fluid Aspirators	RPBA
Irrigation Systems w/o Chemicals	DCVA	X-Ray Processors	RPBA
Irrigation Systems with Chemicals	RPBA	Yard Hydrants	RPBA

Table 5 summarizes the number of each type of backflow prevention assembly protecting the City's distribution system as of September 2020. All cross-connection control devices under City control are in compliance with the minimum level of required protection for each facility.

Table 5**Summary of Backflow Prevention Assemblies**

Type of Device	Quantity
AG	1
RPBA	45
DCVA	28
PVBA	0
SRVB	0
AVB	0
Other	7

Cross-Connection Control and Elimination

This CCC program element requires that the purveyor eliminate existing cross-connections wherever possible. If elimination is not possible, then approved backflow devices should be properly installed to eliminate the risk of contamination.

The City endeavors to eliminate potential cross-connections where possible. The City does not allow any potential cross-connection unless it is protected by an approved backflow device for which a permit has been issued. This could be through a new construction building permit or a new water connection. Backflow devices are inspected to ensure they are installed in the manner for which they were approved. Owners shall be responsible for following the provisions of the City's CCC program. In addition, owners shall be responsible for the elimination or protection of all cross-connections on their premises. The City maintains an inventory of existing backflow devices that it currently operates, maintains, and inspects. This inventory includes all devices on customers' premises that are the responsibility of the customer to maintain. This inventory is on file at the City of Woodlands Public Works Office and is updated as necessary.

Personnel Certification

WAC 246-290-490 requires that personnel, including one certified CCS, are provided by the purveyor to develop and implement a CCC program. The City's Public Works Department continues to certify or update CCSs, and has at least two employed at any given time. The City will continue to provide properly certified personnel to implement the CCC program. The City has the properly certified staff to implement and maintain a CCC program as outlined by the state.

Backflow Device Inspection and Testing

DOH requires that all backflow devices are routinely inspected and tested by certified personnel. Inspections are required at the time of installation, annually thereafter, after a backflow incident, and/or after the assembly is repaired, reinstalled, or relocated.

The City is responsible for maintaining the tracking and certification of devices that are installed on the public water distribution system, not including those devices installed after a meter on private premises. For devices installed on customers' premises, the customer shall contact the City requesting inspection and testing of said devices. The customer is subject to all applicable

inspection and testing fees as may be established. On new installations, the City: 1) provides an on-site evaluation and/or inspection of plans to determine the type of backflow device, if any, that will be required; 2) issues permits; and 3) performs inspection. For existing premises, the City performs evaluations and inspections of plans and/or premises and informs owners by letter of any corrective action deemed necessary, the method of achieving the correction, and the time allowed for the correction to be made. All backflow devices found not functioning properly shall be promptly repaired or replaced by the owner. If found to not be in compliance with the City's request, the owner receives written notice that water service to the premises will be discontinued. If the owner informs the City of extenuating circumstances as to why the correction has not been completed promptly after receipt of the notice of termination, the City may grant a time extension up to, but not exceeding, 30 days, unless circumstances prevent, then up to 90 days if the device will not be in operation from the past expiration date.

Inspection and testing of devices shall be done: 1) during the initial installation; 2) during on-site reviews of existing installations; 3) after any repairs or maintenance; 4) after any relocation; and 5) on an annual basis. When an initial installation or annual test indicates that a backflow device is not functioning properly, the owner shall correct the malfunction promptly as directed by the City. The owner shall contact the City after correcting the problem for re-inspecting and testing of the device(s).

The owner shall be responsible for the payment of all fees for permits, annual or semi-annual device inspection and testing, re-testing if the device fails to operate correctly, and any re-inspections for non-compliance with City requirements.

Testing Quality Control Assurance Program

This program element requires development and implementation of a quality control assurance program for the testing of backflow prevention devices. Successful implementation of this program element ensures that all backflow prevention devices are tested in a similar manner and kept in optimal condition.

The City shall ensure that all testing procedures are completed in a consistent manner. Only certified personnel shall be utilized to test backflow devices. Testing shall be recorded on the proper forms and maintained at the City's Public Works office. Examples of testing forms can be found in the *AWWA Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control* manual. Personnel shall be trained as outlined by the state, fulfilling all necessary requirements in order to comply with WAC 246-290-490.

Testing personnel shall adhere to the following steps: 1) use only properly operating and calibrated gauge equipment; 2) follow proper field test procedures; 3) consult the manufacturer's repair and maintenance manual when disassembly is required; 4) use only original manufacturer spare parts; and 5) retest the backflow device immediately after repair or maintenance.

In addition to the above steps, the following testing procedures shall be performed by certified test personnel: 1) advise the customer of an impending test/inspection so that the customer's staff may participate; 2) notify the fire department when shut down of a fire service is necessary; 3) flush residential dirt through test cocks before attaching test gauges; 4) ensure that the high and low pressure bypass hoses of the test kit are connected to the proper test cocks (open test cocks slowly

when bleeding air through the bypass hoses); 5) properly calibrate test gauges by a certified testing agency; and 6) test assemblies before the warranty expiration date. For further testing details, refer to the AWWA manual.

Incident Response

This CCC program element requires that the purveyor develop a backflow incident response plan. The following paragraph outlines the City's response to a backflow incident. Other emergency response procedures are included in the *City of Woodland Emergency Response Plan*.

Emergency Condition: Water System Contamination Due to a Backflow Incident

Impact on System: Potentially major impact. Water not suitable for potable use – loss of supply.

Emergency Response:

1. Notify City CCS personnel of the incident.
2. Shut down the affected mains, if possible, to contain the affected contaminants.
3. Notify DOH of the backflow incident.
4. Notify all customers of the problem and instruct them to boil all water to be used for consumption and cooking or issue a no-drinking warning.
5. Flush affected water mains to remove contaminants.
6. Disinfect reservoirs and water mains, as necessary, to remove contaminated residuals.
7. Analyze water quality in other parts of the distribution system to ensure that all contaminants were contained.
8. Determine the cause of the contamination.
9. Take corrective action as directed by DOH.

This document and the *City of Woodland Emergency Response Plan* outline procedures to be followed if an emergency arises. When a cross-connection control emergency is called into the emergency responder during non-business hours, the responder will notify the Public Works Department on-call person. This person assesses the emergency and notifies any water division personnel as deemed necessary, depending on the severity of the emergency. All emergencies are reported to Ms. Tracy Coleman, Public Works Director, who is responsible for coordinating with water system personnel, as well as other emergency responders, as necessary.

Public Education

Another CCC program requirement is that educational information of the CCC program be included in existing water system materials that are distributed to customers. Educational materials can be included in pamphlets, brochures, bill inserts, public service announcements, and consumer confidence reports. The City's Consumer Confidence Report includes information on cross-connection control and tips for preventing cross-connections.

Recordkeeping

Purveyors also must develop and maintain records of their CCC program, as mandated by DOH. At a minimum, purveyors must maintain the following records:

- Master list of service connections and/or premises where backflow devices are protecting the public water system.
- Assessed hazard level of each backflow device.
- Inventory information on approved air gaps, including location, degree of hazard, installation date, inspection history, inspection results, and personnel conducting inspections.
- Backflow inventory information, including location, assembly description, installation date, inspection history, test and repair history, test results, and inspecting personnel.
- Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker (AVB) inventory, including location, description, installation date, inspection history, and inspecting personnel.
- Program summary and backflow incident reports.

The City currently maintains these records at the City's Public Works office to allow access by water system personnel.

Reclaimed Water Requirements

The final CCC program requirement is for systems that distribute or receive reclaimed water within their water service area. For these systems, additional cross-connection control requirements may be imposed by DOH in any permits issued in accordance with Chapter 90.46 RCW. The City currently does not distribute or receive reclaimed water within its service area; therefore, these requirements are not applicable. However, if reclaimed water is used in the future, the City will follow all requirements of the permits issued under Chapter 90.46 RCW.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The City's CCC program is an ongoing effort that requires staffing and resources to ensure its effectiveness in protecting the quality of drinking water in the distribution system. The City should continue its inspection practices of the installed approved backflow devices and documenting inspections to comply with the regulatory requirements.

The City currently meets the regulatory requirement of having at least one CCS within the water department to administer its CCC program. The City is encouraged to continue its active training program to comply with these requirements.

Chapter 13.28 - BACKFLOW AND CROSS-CONNECTION PREVENTION

Sections:

13.28.010 - Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, certain words and terms shall be used, interpreted and defined as set forth in this section.

"Backflow" means the flow other than the intended direction of flow of any foreign liquids, gases or substances into the distribution system of the public drinking water system of Woodland.

"Backflow prevention device" means a device manufactured and intended to counteract back pressure or prevent backsiphonage into the public drinking water supply system as approved by the Washington State Department of Health for that purpose.

1. "RPBA" means reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly.
2. "RPDA" means reduced pressure principle detector backflow prevention assembly.
3. "DCVA" means double check valve backflow prevention assembly.
4. "DCDA" means double check detector backflow prevention assembly.
5. "PVBA" means pressure vacuum breaker assembly.

"Contamination" means the entry into, or the presence in, the public drinking water system of any substance or matter when present in drinking water above an acceptable level which may adversely affect the health of the consumer and/or the aesthetic qualities of the water consumed.

"Cross-connection" means any physical arrangement whereby public drinking water supply is connected, directly or indirectly, with any other water supply system, sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, or other device or vessel which contains or may contain contaminated water, sewage or other waste or liquids of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply system of Woodland as a result of backflow.

"Director" means the city of Woodland director of public works or his designated agent.

All definitions contained in the state of Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 246-290, as amended as of or after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this section, shall by this reference be considered definitions within this chapter.

(Ord. 802 § 1, 1995)

13.28.020 - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter, in conjunction with the Uniform Plumbing Code Chapter 10, state of Washington cross-connection regulations and the current edition of the Cross Connection Control Manual— Accepted Procedure and Practice, published by the Pacific Northwest Section, American Water Works Association, is to protect the health of the water consumer and the potability of the water in the distribution system. Inspection and regulation of all actual or potential cross-connections between potable and nonpotable systems is required in order to minimize the danger of contamination or pollution of the public potable water supply. No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or continued in use and no water service shall be provided by Woodland unless Woodland's water supply is protected by backflow prevention devices as may be required by this chapter or the Washington Administrative Code Chapter 246-290 or any superseding code section. The installation or maintenance of a cross-connection which will endanger the water quality of the potable water supply of the city shall be unlawful and is prohibited. Any such cross-connection now existing or hereafter installed is declared to be a public nuisance and the same shall be abated. Controlling and preventing cross-connections is accomplished by

either removing the cross-connection or installing an approved backflow prevention assembly to protect the public potable water supply.

The city is required to eliminate or control all cross-connections throughout its service area. Therefore, anyone wanting or using water from the city is required to comply with these regulations. The owner of the property in which a cross-connection occurs is fully responsible for all damages incurred.

(Ord. 802 § 2, 1995)

13.28.030 - Enforcement.

The director of public works will enforce the provisions of this chapter. The public works director may delegate responsibilities to a certified cross-connection control specialist/inspector. The provisions of this chapter may supersede state regulations but in no case shall they be less stringent. All approved standards, policies and methods of operation shall be approved by the director of public works, and may be revised or modified as the need arises. All backflow prevention assemblies required by this chapter shall be a model approved by the state of Washington.

Approved backflow prevention assemblies required by this chapter shall be installed under the direction of the director of public works and/or under the supervision of the cross-connection specialist/inspector per the city standards. The device shall be located so as to be readily accessible for maintenance and testing.

(Ord. 802 § 3, 1995)

13.28.040 - Testing.

All RPBA's, RPDA's, DCVA's, DCDA's and PVBA's are required to be tested at least annually and all air gaps installed in lieu of an approved backflow prevention assembly shall be inspected at least annually. Completed test reports shall be returned to the city within thirty days after receipt of the yearly test notification. Tests and inspections may be required on a more frequent basis at the discretion of the director of public works. All costs for testing and inspection of backflow prevention devices shall be borne by the customer.

(Ord. 802 § 4, 1995)

13.28.050 - Inspection—Right of entry.

Authorized employees of the city with proper identification shall have free access at reasonable hours of the day to all parts of a premises or within buildings to which water is supplied. Water service shall be refused or terminated to any premises for failure to allow necessary inspections.

(Ord. 802 § 5, 1995)

13.28.060 - Compliance.

Failure of the customer to cooperate in the installation, maintenance, repair, inspection or testing of backflow prevention assemblies required by this chapter shall be grounds for termination of water service to the premises or the requirement for an air gap separation.

(Ord. 802 § 6, 1995)

13.28.070 - No duty of care.

The provisions of this chapter are adopted in the furtherance of the general health, safety and welfare of the city and are not meant to create a duty of care with respect to any individual, utility service user or customer.

(Ord. 802 § 7, 1995)

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