

DALTON UTILITIES
CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL
AND
BACKFLOW PREVENTION
ORDINANCE

Enacted By
THE WATER, LIGHT & SINKING FUND COMMISSION
OF DALTON, GEORGIA

October 7, 1997

DALTON UTILITIES

Water, Light and Sinking Fund Commission
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Cross Connection and Backflow Prevention Ordinance

A cross connection and backflow prevention ordinance implementing the State of Georgia Rules for Safe Drinking Water, Section 391-3-5-.13, entitled Cross-Connections, prohibiting physical arrangements whereby a public water system is or may be connected directly or indirectly with a nonpotable water system, sewer, drain, conduit, pool storage reservoir, plumbing, fixture or other device which contains or may contain contaminated water, liquid, gasses, sewage or other waste of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply system as a result of backflow, bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices or other permanent or temporary connections through which or because of which backflow or backsiphonage could or would occur.

Be it ordained by the Water, Light and Sinking Fund Commission of Dalton, Georgia:

This ordinance sets forth policies for the administration and operation of the Dalton Utilities Cross Connection and Backflow Prevention Program to assure that the potable water system is protected from all sources of contamination. Uniform requirements are established herein for industrial, commercial and residential users of the potable water supply system owned by Dalton Utilities to enable Dalton Utilities to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws. These requirements include:

- Responsibilities
- Hazard classifications
- Inspection of facilities
- Application Procedures
- Selection of Devices
- Location and installation of devices
- Approval of devices and installation
- Testing, maintenance and repairs
- Notification
- Public Awareness
- Enforcement

This ordinance shall apply to all users of Dalton Utilities potable water system, including users located outside of the jurisdiction of the City of Dalton.

Except as otherwise provided herein, Dalton Utilities shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this ordinance. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon Dalton Utilities may be delegated by the Chief Executive Officer to other personnel employed by Dalton Utilities.

Effective Date: October 7, 1997

Board of Water Light and Sinking Fund Commission

BY:


James E. Bethel, Chairman

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TERMINOLOGY FOR BACKFLOW PREVENTION PROGRAM

BACKFLOW - A reverse flow in a water system from the normal or intended direction.

BACKFLOW PREVENTER (BFP) - a device designed to prevent the reverse flow in a water system. The term should normally be used where backpressure type backflow is implied.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION - A program, an ordinance, a code, a policy; designed to discover, to eliminate, to prevent; all unauthorized and uncontrolled backflow and cross-connections.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION BY CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL - The installation of a backflow device at each cross connection on a premises and the Public Water Supply Main. (The First Line of Defense)

BACKFLOW PREVENTION BY CONTAINMENT - The installation of a backflow prevention device at the service connection to the premises to protect the Public Water Supply Main only. (The Second Line of Defense)

BACKPRESSURE - An increase in pressure in a Customer's water system, or branch of the system, above that at the service connection. It is generally caused by pumps, thermal expansion or reasons other than a reduction or loss of the incoming pressure. Backpressure is generally more evident in a closed water system.

BACKSIPHONAGE - A reverse flow in a water system caused by a negative pressure in the incoming pipe, when the point of use is at atmospheric pressure. Backsiphonage is generally more evident in an open water system.

BACKSIPHONAGE PREVENTER - A device designed to prevent reverse flow in a water system. The term should be used only where a negative supply pressure is implied.

CERTIFIED TESTER - One who has successfully completed a state approved training course on the proper techniques of testing backflow devices.

CLOSED WATER SYSTEM - Water System with a checking device installed at the service connection. A check valve, backflow preventer or pressure reducing valve would create a closed system.

CONTAMINANT - Any substance that, if introduced into the potable water system, could create a health hazard.

CROSS CONNECTION - A physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems; one of which contains potable water, the other a nonpotable fluid or water of unknown quality, where there could be backflow into the potable system unless it is protected by an appropriate backflow prevention device.

CROSS CONNECTION, NONPRESSURE TYPE - A low inlet installation where a potable water pipe is connected or extended below the overflow rim or a receptacle, or an environment, that contains a nonpotable fluid, and is at atmospheric pressure.

CROSS CONNECTION, PRESSURE TYPE - An installation where a potable water pipe is connected to a close vessel, or a piping system, that contains nonpotable fluid and is above atmospheric pressure.

CUSTOMER'S WATER SYSTEM - All potable water piping, valves, fittings and appurtenances on the downstream side the service connection meter.

HAZARD, DEGREE OF - A danger or potential danger to health, due to contaminants entering the potable water system via an uncontrolled cross connection, which can range in severity from mildly toxic to lethal.

IMPURITIES - Objectionable or dangerous substances introduced into the potable water system, either intentionally or accidentally.

INSPECTOR - An individual qualified and authorized to make inspections, interpret codes, regulations and procedures.

OPEN WATER SYSTEM - One with no checking devices installed in the service pipe. Water from the Customer's system is free to backflow into the main for whatever reason.

POLLUTANT - Any substance that, if introduced into the potable water system, could be objectionable but, could not create a health hazard.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM - A water system (including but not limited to supply, treatment, transmission and distribution facilities and appurtenances) operated as a Public Utility that supplies potable water to the service connection of the Customer's water system. (Herein defined as Dalton Utilities.)

REPRESENTATIVE - A person authorized to represent Dalton Utilities.

SERVICE CONNECTION - The point of delivery of water to a premises; the normal location of the meter. It is the end of the water purveyor's jurisdiction and the beginning of the plumbing official's and the Customer's. This is defined as the outlet side of the meter.

**POLICY AND PROCEDURES
FOR
BACKFLOW PREVENTION BY CONTAINMENT**

SECTION I. INTENT, PURPOSE AND CONTROL

1. INTENT:

To recognize that all customer's water systems have connections to apparatus, vessels, etc., that could have impurities in varying degrees and, if not properly controlled and contained, could contaminate or pollute both the customer's water system and the Public Potable Water System. It is also the intent to apply the principle that the type of protection required shall be determined by whether the impurities are hazardous contaminants or non-hazardous pollutants.

2. PURPOSE:

- a) To assist the customer in protecting the customer's own potable water system against actual or potential backflow and/or backsiphonage of any contamination or pollution by controlling each cross-connection or potential cross-connection on said premises.
- b) To protect the Public Potable Water System against actual or potential backflow by containing within a customer's premises, any contamination or pollution that has entered or may enter the customer's potable water system through an undiscovered or uncontrolled cross-connection on said premises. This will be known as containment or the ability to contain and isolate impurities within a given system.
- c) To eliminate uncontrolled cross-connections to non-potable systems as well as uncontrolled interconnections to any potable water systems by installing an appropriate backflow prevention device(s) to isolate or contain such systems from that of the Public Potable Water System.
- d) To establish, coordinate, execute and maintain a total Backflow Prevention Program.
- e) To provide for public awareness and customer education of the potential dangers posed by cross connections and the need to implement a program to protect the public water supply.

3. CONTROL:

Dalton Utilities will have primary responsibility for the implementation and on-going maintenance of the cross connection control program. The Back Flow Program Manager will be the focal point for program administration and implementation.

SECTION II. RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. DALTON UTILITIES:

Dalton Utilities, as authorized by the Water, Light and Sinking Fund Commission Board, is primarily responsible for preventing the contamination and pollution of the public potable water system by instituting a program of "Backflow Prevention." Such responsibility begins at the point of origin of the potable water supply, including all of the distribution system and ends at the service connection to the customer's water system. The required customer supplied backflow prevention device at the service connection shall provide maximum or minimum protection as determined by Dalton Utilities. In addition, Dalton Utilities shall exercise reasonable vigilance to ensure that the customer adheres to this policy and the procedures as stated and outlined herein.

2. THE CUSTOMER:

The customer has two primary responsibilities:

- a) Protecting the potable water within the customer's internal water distribution system from degradation due to conditions originating on the customer's premises by complying with the plumbing code.
- b) Protecting the quality of water in Dalton Utilities system against any potential or actual health hazard(s) generated on or from his premises through uncontrolled cross-connection, by backflow prevention at the service connection.

Dalton Utilities will determine the type of backflow protection that is required at the customer's service connection. The customer, unless otherwise notified, will be responsible for the cost of procurement, installation, testing and maintenance of said device.

SECTION III. IMPLEMENTATION:

1. The **Backflow Prevention** policy and procedures contained herein shall become effective immediately for all potable water, irrigation and fire protection.
2. Implementation schedules are established based on priority. Dalton Utilities will make evaluations for new installations or retrofit requirements at the customer's service connection. Dalton Utilities, however, shall not be responsible for abatement of cross connections that may exist within a customer's premises. As a minimum, the evaluation or inspection shall consider:

- a. The existence of cross connections.
 - b. The nature of the materials handled on the property;
 - c. The probability of backflow occurring;
 - d. The degree of piping system complexity;
 - e. The potential for system modification.
3. The program shall be implemented to ensure that customers with a high hazard potential are addressed first. Dalton Utilities on an on-going basis will initiate implementation of backflow prevention for residential customers. The notification schedule for high hazard, low hazard and residential is contained in Appendix A. These classifications are not all inclusive. If a customer is covered by more than one category, then the more stringent applies. The hazard classifications are as follows:

a) High Hazard Classification (Contamination or Health Hazard):

- i) Agriculture where fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides are used.
- ii) Cooling systems where chemicals are used to protect the system from degradation.
- iii) Industry utilizing hazardous chemicals. Typical operations include plating facilities, chemical manufacturing, dyeing operations coating operations, oil and gas production, storage or transmission properties, paper and paper products plants, battery plants, automobile part manufacturing, metal manufacturing, cleaning, processing and fabricating, cloth and fabric manufacturing.
- iv) Carwashes
- v) Hospitals, medical buildings, sanitariums, morgues, mortuaries, autopsy facilities and clinics, including veterinarians
- vi) Water and wastewater plants
- vii) Laundries and dry cleaners

b) Low Hazards (Pollution or Nuisance Hazards)

- i) Apartments when service connection serves 15 or more units, hotels, mobile home parks, single and multistoried commercial offices.
- ii) Food services: food processing, dairies, cold storage, bottling plants and restaurants (if health hazard exists, becomes a high hazard).
- iii) Irrigation and sprinkler systems (if chemicals injected becomes a high hazard).

iv) Schools and colleges

v) Manufacturing; other than listed under industry in the High Hazard and poses no health threat.

vi) Printing shops

vii) Service stations and garages.

c) Residential

i) Residential, including apartments with fewer than 15 service connections

4. Hazard classification will be determined at the time of service request for new facilities. Hazard classifications for existing facilities will be determined by Dalton Utilities and confirmed, as appropriate, during the on-site inspection.
5. Dalton Utilities shall establish and publish a schedule of any proposed charges and fines to cover the cost of implementing, maintaining and enforcing the Backflow Prevention-Program.
6. For all services except residential and others served by standard service, the customer shall have the responsibility to purchase, install, maintain and inspect the appropriate backflow prevention device as specified by Dalton Utilities.
7. Dalton Utilities will maintain a central file on the backflow prevention program. The central file will include the following:
 - a. Customer name, address, telephone and responsible personnel.
 - b. Type and location of backflow device in service
 - c. Inspection schedules and reports

SECTION IV. INSPECTION OF FACILITIES:

1. On such premises where backflow and/or backsiphonage are deemed possible through uncontrolled plumbing connections and/or cross connections, the customer shall furnish to Dalton Utilities, upon request, any pertinent information regarding the customer's water system.
2. If the customer fails to provide requested pertinent information or the premises are classified as restricted or there is high security with no admittance, maximum protection at the service connection is required.

3. Facilities considered to pose an actual or potential contamination and/or pollution threat to the Public Potable Water system will be inspected by Dalton Utilities per the schedule in Appendix A. Customers will be notified in writing of the planned inspection and the inspections will be scheduled at a time mutually agreeable with the customer and Dalton Utilities.
4. Inspections will focus on plumbing outlets and potential contaminating or polluting substances within a facility. Using information gathered, Dalton Utilities will determine the degree of potential backflow hazard and specify, via a notification letter, the type of backflow protection required at the customer's service connection and the date by which installation is required.
5. Upon conformance to the requirements of the notification letter, the customer shall notify Dalton Utilities and, if appropriate, a date for re-inspection will be scheduled.
6. While in the course of a routine inspection or special investigation, Dalton Utilities discovers a condition of imminent or actual high hazard system contamination, service will be immediately discontinued. Service will not be restored until the hazardous condition has been corrected and re-inspected.
7. Nothing herein shall relieve the customer of the responsibility for conducting or causing to be conducted periodic surveys of water use practiced 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 his own or Dalton Utilities Potable Water System.

SECTION V. NEW AND CHANGE OF SERVICE PROCEDURES:

1. When a customer makes a request for new service or a change in service, customer service will gather the necessary information and forward to the Back Flow Program Manager so a determination of the need and type of backflow prevention can be made.
2. When making a request for a new service or change in service, the customer must provide the following information:
 - a. Name or contact person
 - b. Whether it is a residence or business
 - c. If business, name, type (commercial or industrial) and nature of business
 - d. Size of service connection applied for
 - e. Mailing and service address
 - f. Telephone Number
 - g. Any applicable engineering drawings and/or plans, if requested

3. The customer will be notified of any backflow prevention requirements at the time of request for a new or change in service. At the time of such request, a commercial or industrial customer will also be notified that the customer shall be responsible for all costs associated with purchase, installation, maintenance and testing of the device(s).
4. Fire Service applications shall be handled in the same manner as a normal service application.

SECTION VI. WATER FROM OTHER SOURCES AND FIRE HYDRANTS:

1. In no case shall the plumbing be installed or interconnected so that water in the Dalton Utilities system and a private water supply can, in any way, become intermingled.
2. Upon discovery of an uncontrolled interconnection on any premises being furnished water through Dalton Utilities, the owner of said premises shall be notified that the interconnection must be removed or controlled by a backflow prevention device within thirty (30) days and that failure to remove or correct the interconnection will result in discontinued water service. The water service will not be reconnected until the backflow protection is installed at the service connection and the owner has paid for all the associated costs.
3. All vehicles that use hydrants to fill or flush their equipment (i.e. Firetrucks, street sweepers, spray trucks, contractor equipment, etc.) must be equipped with an appropriate backflow prevention device or an approved air gap. If not, a backflow prevention device must be obtained from Dalton Utilities. Dalton Utilities must also grant a permit to allow use of use the hydrant.

SECTION VII. SELECTION OF DEVICES

1. All devices shall be selected on the basis of the hazard class and service. Selection of the devices will be made by Dalton Utilities and shall be in accordance with the most recent applicable standards of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering, the American National Standard Institute, the American Water Works Association, the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research and the Standard Plumbing Codes.
2. Vacuum breakers shall be corrosion resistant. Other backflow prevention devices, including accessories, components and fittings in size 2" and smaller, shall be bronze with threaded connections. Sizes 2.5" and larger shall be bronze, or fused epoxy coated iron inside and out.

3. Reduced Pressure Zone Assemblies shall be used on all High Hazard Class service connections, except where a sufficient air gap has been provided and certification is provided that air gap will not be removed. These assemblies shall include either ball valves with Teflon seats or gate valves with resilient seats. These assemblies also require test cocks for testing purposes.
4. Double Check Valve Assemblies shall be used on Low Hazard Class service connections, except where internal conditions of the facility require that this service be considered a High Hazard service connection. These assemblies shall include either ball valves with Teflon seats or gate valves with resilient seats. These assemblies also require test cocks for testing purposes.
5. Dual Check Valve Assemblies shall be used on Residential Class service connections and Commercial Offices (Single Level). These assemblies shall include ball valves with Teflon seats or gate valves with resilient seats. These assemblies should be installed in an adjacent meter box or small vault.
6. Each device shall have a brass identification tag securely attached with corrosion resistant mechanical fasteners. The tag should include the manufacturer's name, serial number and maximum working pressure and temperature.
7. Fire protection systems are broken down into six (6) classes. Below are the classes and the required protection for each class as referred in the AWWA Manual M-14:
 - a. **Class 1** - Direct connections from the public water mains; no pumps, tanks or reservoirs; no physical connection from other water supplies; no antifreeze or other additives of any kind; all sprinkler drains discharging to atmosphere, dry wells, or other safe outlets. **Approved device: Double Detector Check Valve Assembly.**
 - b. **Class 2** - Same as Class 1 except that booster pumps may be installed in the connections from the street mains. **Approved device: Double Detector Check Valve Assembly.**
 - c. **Class 3** - Direct connection from public water supply mains, plus one or more of the following: elevated storage tanks; fire pumps taking suction from above ground covered reservoirs, or tanks; and pressure tanks. **Approved device: Double Detector Check Valve Assembly.**
 - d. **Class 4** - Directly supplied from public water mains, similar to Class 1 and Class 2, with an auxiliary water supply dedicated to fire department use and available to the premises, such as auxiliary supply located within 1700 ft. of the pumper connection. **Approved device: Reduced Pressure Detector Check Valve Assembly.**

- e. **Class 5** - Directly supplied from public water mains and interconnected with auxiliary supplies, such as pumps taking suction from reservoirs exposed to contamination, or rivers and ponds; driven wells; mills or other industrial water systems; or where antifreeze or other additives are used. **Approved Device: Reduced Pressure Detector Check Valve Assembly**
- f. **Class 6** - Combined industrial and fire protection systems supplied from the public water mains only, with or without gravity storage or pump suction tanks. **Approved device: Reduced Pressure Detector Check Valve Assembly.**

SECTION VIII. DEVICE SPECIFICATIONS:

1. All backflow prevention devices must be approved by Dalton Utilities and must conform to the applicable standards of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering, the American National Standard Institute, the American Water Works Association, the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, the Standard Plumbing Codes.

SECTION IX. LOCATION AND INSTALLATION OF DEVICES:

1. Location of all backflow prevention devices shall be in an area that provides a safe working environment for testing and maintenance. This area shall be readily accessible and free from extreme cold, heat and/or electrical hazards.
2. Installation of all backflow prevention devices shall be in accordance with the most recent applicable standards of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering, the American National Standard Institute, the American Water Works Association, the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research and the Standard Plumbing Codes.
3. Facilities that must have continuous uninterrupted water supply shall install backflow prevention devices in parallel for testing and maintenance purposes. In no case shall a bypass arrangement be installed or maintained unless also equipped with an approved backflow prevention device.

SECTION X. TESTS, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS:

1. All backflow prevention devices shall be maintained in a safe condition and in good working order.
2. The customer shall be responsible for the cost of testing, maintenance and repair of all backflow prevention devices downstream of the service connection within the premises and on his/her own private system.

3. Tests, maintenance and repairs are to be made in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the most recent editions of University of Southern California Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research (FCCCHR) manual and the AWWA Manual M-14.
4. Personnel trained and certified under a state-approved program must perform testing.
5. All testing, the customer shall maintain maintenance and repair records for a record retention period of 1 year plus current. The customer shall submit an annual statement to Dalton Utilities certifying the customer has performed all appropriate testing, maintenance and repairs on all backflow prevention devices under the customer's control in accordance with the most recent applicable standards of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering, the American National Standard Institute, the American Water Works Association, the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research and the Standard Plumbing Codes.
7. All backflow prevention devices and testing, maintenance and repair records shall be subject to periodic inspection by Dalton Utilities. If deficiencies are discovered, the customer will be given a reasonable time to complete the necessary corrections and provide appropriate documentation of such. With the exception of cases involving actual or imminent system contamination, the time allotted for corrections will be determined by the degree of potential hazard posed to the Public Water Supply.
8. If the corrective measures have not been taken in the allotted time, water service will be terminated. The customer will receive notification of intent to terminate services. Termination procedures will be initiated ten (10) days after receipt. If the customer completes the corrections prior to the deadline and provides documentation to support such, termination of service will not take place.

SECTION XI. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

1. In the event of accidental contamination of the public potable water system, the customer, if so aware, shall immediately notify Dalton Utilities so that appropriate measures can be implemented.

SECTION XII. PUBLIC AWARENESS:

1. Dalton Utilities will provide information and education to customers and the general public on the potential danger to the potable water system posed by cross connections as well as the need to have a program to protect the public water supply. This information will be provided at as needed, but at a minimum, annually.

SECTION XIII. ENFORCEMENT:

1. The Dalton Utilities shall administer enforcement of this policy and procedures.
2. Failure to install, test, maintain and repair the appropriate backflow prevention device may result in the assessment of fines and/or the termination of water service.
3. After reasonable notice to the customer of a violation of this Policy and/or Procedure existing on the premises, water service may be discontinued and/or any other precautionary measures taken that are deemed necessary, including fines.
4. A customer may appeal any ruling by the Back Flow Program Manager to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Dalton Utilities within 30 days. The CEO will review the appeal and render a decision. Customers seeking judicial review of a final ruling on the part of the CEO must do so by filing a complaint with the Superior Court of Whitfield County within 60 days after issuance of that decision.

SECTION XIV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Any questions regarding this policy and/or these procedures may be directed to the Back Flow Program Manager of Dalton Utilities.

Appendix A
Implementation Schedule

Appendix A Implementation Schedule

1.0 Hazard Codes and Descriptions:

The hazard code for high hazard and low hazard service connections, the description of the type of service connection covered under each code and the number of service connections for each hazard code is outlined in the tables below:

High Hazard Codes, Descriptions and Existing Numbers:

Hazard Code	Description	Number
H1	Agricultural Uses: fertilizers, herbicides and Pesticides Used	22
H2	Cooling Systems using Chemicals	2
H3	Industry: chemicals used, processed or manufactured	516
H4	Carwashes	11
H5	Hospitals, medical bldgs, mortuaries, veterinarians, etc.	79
H6	Water and Waste Water Plants	5
H7	Laundries and Dry Cleaners	22

Low Hazard Codes, Descriptions and Existing Numbers:

Hazard Code	Description	Number
L1	Multi-Occupancy Bldgs: apartments, hotels, mobile home parks, multistoried commercial, etc.	215
L2	Food Services: food processing, restaurants, cold storage, etc.	137
L3	Irrigation and Sprinkler Systems w/o chemical injection	2
L4	Schools, Colleges, Single Offices, Nurseries, Day Cares	756
L5	Other Manufacturing	359
L6	Printing Operations	20
L7	Service Stations and Garages	378
L8	Other: beauty shops, convenience stores, clothing stores, etc.	452

2.0 Notification Schedule:

Hazard Codes will be notified of the requirements for backflow prevention per the following schedule:

High Hazard Codes: Notified by January 1, 1998

Low Hazard Codes: Notified by June 1, 1998

3.0 Inspection Schedule:

The inspection of Backflow Prevention Devices shall be completed as outlined in the table below for all service connections within Dalton Utilities service area:

Schedule For Inspecting Existing Services

	Jan 1, 1999	Jan 1, 2000	Jan 1, 2001	Jan 1, 2002	On-going
Existing Low Hazards			L1, 2, L5,L7	L4, L3, L6, L8	
Existing High Hazard	H3	H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7			
Existing Residential					As existing meters are changed out

All High Hazard Service Connections must be inspected to determine the proper device for installation. Dalton Utilities reserves the right to down grade the device required for any service connection when no high hazard cross connections exist within the premises. Existing residential services will have backflow devices installed as meters are changed out.

Schedule for New Sources:

New sources for high hazard, low hazard, and residential will be addressed as they apply for service beginning January 1, 1998.

Key Points of Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Program

- State of Georgia Rules for Safe Drinking Water, Section 391-3-5-.13, entitled Cross-Connections, require potable water system operators to have a program in-place to prevent the contamination of the potable water system by cross connection whereby contaminants could enter the system by backflow or backsiphonage.
- This ordinance shall apply to all users of Dalton Utilities potable water system.
- Dalton Utilities will have responsibility for implementing, maintaining and enforcing the program via the ordinance enacted by the WL&SF Commission. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon Dalton Utilities may be delegated by the Chief Executive Officer to other personnel employed by Dalton Utilities.
- Program will require all industrial and commercial users of the potable water system to install backflow devices on their side of the meter that meet the requirements of the program.
- Residential customers (approximately 26,000) will be addressed as new services are installed or existing services are replaced.
- Users are classified as high hazard, low hazard or residential. High hazard includes industry utilizing hazardous chemical, hospitals, medical buildings, etc. Low hazard includes apartments, motels, restaurants, schools, etc. There are approximately 660 high hazard users and 2300 low hazard users.
- Dalton Utilities will inspect each industrial and commercial customer determine the type of backflow prevention devices necessary, location and the time by which the devices must be installed. Inspections will move from highest hazard to lowest hazard. All inspections will be complete by July 1, 2002.
- The industrial and commercial customer shall have the responsibility to purchase, install, inspect, test and maintain the required device(s). Submittal of documentation that installation was completed by the required date is required. Dalton Utilities has the option to re-inspect and approve/disapprove.
- Inspection and testing frequencies are specified. Results must be provided to Dalton Utilities.
- Industrial and commercial users applying for new service or service change will be required to complete an application at time of service request.
- Dalton Utilities has the authority to issue notices of violation, assess fines and terminate service to enforce the ordinance.

Cross Connection Regulations

USC Cross Connection Manual

Under Public Law 99-339—the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendment of 1986—and regulations of most states the water purveyor has the primary responsibility for preventing water from unapproved sources, or any other substances, from entering the public potable water system. The health agency has the overall responsibility for preventing water from unapproved sources entering either the potable water system within the water consumer's premises or the public water supply directly.

Correct RPZ and DC Installations:

- Minimum 12 inches above grade line
- No more than 36 inches above grade
- Horizontal position unless approved for vertical installation
- Resilient seated shut-off valves and testcocks are required
- Protective enclosure provided if needed
- Proper drainage provided for all enclosures
- Adequate clearance above and to sides of unit for operation of valves or unit repair (12 inches on backside, 24 inches on testcock side)

Correct AVB installation:

- Backsiphonage protection only
- Intermittent use (12 hours maximum in any given 24 hour period)
- Minimum of 6 inches clearance above overflow rim (highest downstream point)
- No downstream shutoff valves
- Mounted in the vertical upright position

Correct PVB installation:

- Backsiphonage protection only
- Minimum of 12 inches clearance above overflow rim (highest downstream point)
- Mounted in the vertical upright position
- Test cocks provided for field testing

Air Gap installation:

- Minimum vertical air space 2 pipe diameters above flood rim
- Minimum distance is 1 inch

Minimum Standards for Public Water Systems (State of Georgia - January 1998)
All products that come into contact with drinking water during its treatment, transmission or distribution shall be certified for conformance with American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation Standard 61 (ANSI/NSF Standard 61) by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved third-party certification program or laboratory.