#### **Basic Cross Connection Control Seminar**

February 2022

**Commonly Asked Cross Connection Questions** 



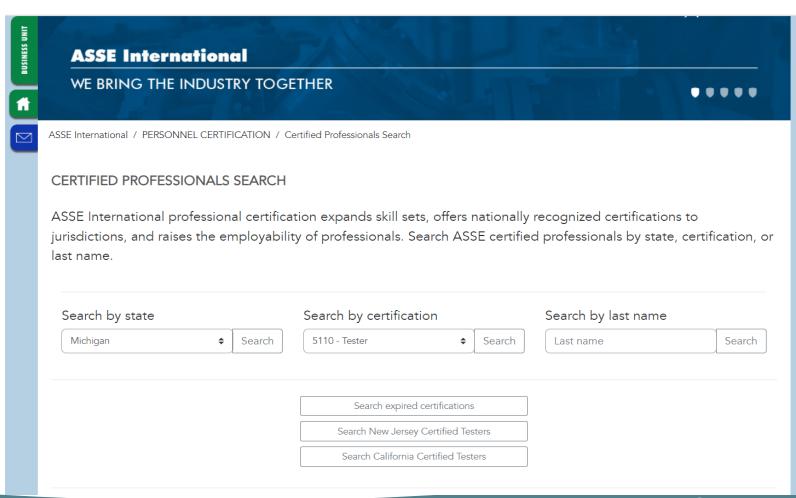
### When should backflow preventers be tested?

- <u>Testable</u> Devices must be tested:
  - At installation
  - After a repair
  - At a frequency required by the Local Water Utility Cross Connection Control Program
  - Devices used to prevent backflow on high hazard accounts <u>should</u> be tested annually



## Who can test backflow preventers?

- Tester must be ASSE 5110 Certified!
- Searchable database on website
  - ASSE International (iapmo.org)
- Find:
  - Testers
  - Repairers
  - Many more!





### Who can install or repair backflow preventers?

- To install or repair a device, a plumbing permit must be obtained from the local or state permitting authority
  - This includes residential!
- For commercial/industrial buildings, licensed plumbers are required to install or repair any preventer (checked through permitting process)
- For 1-2 family dwellings, a homeowner can install or repair preventers themselves if a valid plumbing permit is obtained



### What test forms are allowed?

- Each water utility should decide what forms they want testers to use
  - Some utilities will accept any generic form
  - Some utilities will only accept a specific form or certain styles
  - Whatever you choose, it should suit your particular needs for your water system



#### Am I required to conduct inspections in residential accounts?

- Yes! A cross connection is a cross connection; it doesn't matter if it's in a commercial building or a home.
- Water utilities should place highest priority on high hazard accounts. Usually this includes industrial and commercial, but the following residential connections can also be considered high hazard.
  - -Homes with lawn sprinkler systems
  - -Homes with private wells
  - -Homes with pools or whirlpools
  - -Homes with solar power panels



### Am I required to inspect the entire home?

- No
  - Reasonable expectation of privacy is acceptable
  - Common cross connections are external and in the basement
  - Educational materials should be provided for other possibilities such as sinks, toilets, etc.



# Is containment or isolation the preferred method of eliminating cross connections?

 Isolation is always preferred since it not only protects the public water system, but the building occupants.

- Containment is allowed but should only be done when interior plumbing is difficult to trace or is frequently changed.
  - If containment is done, the building owner should be notified that interior plumbing is not protected



### What is classified as High Hazard?

- High Hazard is best classified as a backflow condition that could immediately jeopardize public health
  - Chemically treated boilers
  - Car washes
  - Sewage treatment plants
  - Any facility where chemicals are used



### What is classified as Low Hazard?

- Low Hazard is best classified as a backflow condition that will not immediately jeopardize public health
  - Strips malls
  - Small office buildings
  - Most homes
  - Other buildings with minor internal piping



# Is the water utility required to inspect and test backflow preventers in their own buildings?

- Absolutely! Make sure your "own house" is in order
- Inspect all municipally owned buildings and eliminate all cross connections by providing isolation, not containment
- Have all devices tested at the frequency stated in your approved program. (Annually would set a great example!)
- Includes water and wastewater plants, booster stations, lift stations, cemeteries, parks, etc.



# How often do I need to update my cross-connection control ordinance and/or program?

Whenever you think it needs to be!

- Most ordinances/programs were approved by EGLE in the late 1970's, so utilities are encouraged to update these items if they haven't done so recently.
- If you cannot find your local ordinance or program, it needs to be updated!



# When do I need to install an RPZ instead of a PVB on an irrigation system?

- Whenever a risk of backpressure is present:
  - This includes
    - If downstream piping is not at least 12" below the PVB at any point
    - If there are any chemical injection pumps



## Is it 6" or 12" of separation?

- PVB: Must be at least 12" above the highest downstream point
  - Continuous pressure allowed, but not appropriate with backpressure
- AVB: Must be at least 6" above the highest downstream point
  - Cannot be under continuous pressure for longer than 12 hours
- 6" versus 12" will not be an exam question



## My sink has an overflow – Isn't that an air gap?

#### No!

 When determining the flood rim, an overflow like this is not considered

### Why?

- Too complex of a hydraulic calculation (rate of onflow vs outflow)
- Must be able to show it empties faster than it fills



# Can I install meters with check valves and "be done" with Cross Connection requirements?

#### No!

- Depending on the check valve, it may not be a sufficient level of protection for the system (contaminant/high risk)
- May not be ASSE approved
- Protection of customer's health is a priority
- Could negatively impact plumbing (fire suppression needs and/or thermal expansion tank)



### Do I need to review Backflow Test reports?

- Yes!
  - Don't assume an ASSE 5110 tester is perfect.
    - People make mistakes; equipment fails.
  - Gain confidence in tester's abilities by reviewing the forms closely



## Why is testing required?

- Mechanical devices WILL fail over time
- Ensures functionality
- A tested (and working) backflow preventer is an integral part of a safe water system



### Commonly Asked Cross Connection Questions

Questions?

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