

ORDINANCE NO. 702

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING CITY OF MEXICO BEACH CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PLAN, CITY CODE CHAPTER 53, AND REPLACING WITH A NEW STATE-MANDATED CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL ORDINANCE; REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES OR PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT, PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, a community water system is responsible for supplying its customers with water that meets Federal and State drinking water standards;

WHEREAS, a community water system is responsible for the protection of its water distribution system from contamination or pollution due to backflow of contaminants or pollutants through water service connections; and

WHEREAS, Rule 62-555.360, Florida Administrative Code, requires that each community water system shall establish and implement a cross-connection control program utilizing backflow protection at or for service connections in order to protect the community water system from contamination caused by cross-connections on customer's premises.


NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF MEXICO BEACH, FLORIDA:

1. The Cross-Connection Plan dated September 2018 and provided in its entirety as Appendix A and is hereby adopted by reference.
2. Installation criteria for various types of devices and air gap description is listed in Appendix B and is hereby adopted by reference.
3. Water Use Questionnaires for residential and non-residential service connections are listed in Appendix C and is hereby adopted by reference.
4. Upon the effective date of this ordinance, Chapter 53 of the Mexico Beach City Code and all prior and conflicting ordinances, or parts of ordinances, establishing a cross-connection control program, or parts of a cross-connection control program, shall be repealed, rescinded, superseded, and replaced by this ordinance.
5. This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon passage.

2019 PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City of Mexico Beach on the 12th day of July.


Adrian Welle, City Clerk

Jenny Myrick, City Clerk


William A. Cathey, Mayor

Appendix A

Cross-Connection Control Program Plan for the City of Mexico Beach Water System

July 30, 2018

PURPOSE.

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.

RESPONSIBILITY.

The Public Works Director, Water Department Superintendent or designee 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 Public Works Director, Water Department Superintendent or designee, 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 Public Works Director, Water Department Superintendent or designee shall give notice in writing to said customer to install such an approved backflow prevention assembly(s) at specific location(s) on his or her premises. The customer shall immediately install such approved assembly(s) at his or 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.

Requirement for Program Plan

The City of Mexico Beach (PWSID 1030467), hereinafter referred to as the "community water system (CWS)," has the responsibility to protect itself from contamination caused by cross-connections on customers' premises. A cross-connection is defined in Rule 62-550.200, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), as follows:

"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 waste, or liquid of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply as the 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.

Pursuant to Rule 62-555.360, F.A.C., the CWS is required to establish and implement a cross-connection control (CCC) program utilizing backflow protection at or for service connections from the CWS. The CCC program must include a written plan that contains, as a minimum, the following components:

- I. Legal authority for the CWS's CCC program.
- II. The CWS's policy establishing where backflow protection at or for service connections from the CWS is mandatory.
- III. The CWS's policy regarding ownership, installation, inspection/testing, and maintenance of backflow protection that the CWS is requiring at or for service connections from the CWS.
- IV. The CWS's procedures for evaluating customers' premises to establish the category of customer and the backflow protection being required at or for the service connection(s) from the CWS to the customer.
- V. The CWS's procedures for maintaining CCC program records.

Note: Throughout this CCC program plan, the term "customer" is used. Customer, as used herein, means the property owner and/or occupant of the premises served by the CWS (i.e., whoever interfaces with the CWS regarding water service). Also, unless otherwise defined, all CCC-related terms used in this CCC program plan have the same definitions as those contained in Rules 62-550.200 and 62-555.360, F.A.C.

Program Plan Components

Rule 62-555.360, F.A.C., requires that written CCC program plans include certain minimum components. The minimum components are listed in Table 62-555.360-1 in Rule 62-555.360. This section includes the required minimum components. Components are numbered the same as they appear in Table 62-555.360-1.

Component I: *Legal authority for the CWS's CCC program (i.e., an ordinance, a bylaw or resolution, or water service rules and regulations).*

The CWS has adopted Ordinance No. 702, which authorizes the CWS to establish and implement a CCC program and references the following CWS policies:

- The CWS's policy establishing where backflow protection at or for service connections from the CWS is mandatory.
- The CWS's policy regarding ownership, installation, inspection/testing, and maintenance of backflow protection that the CWS is requiring at or for service connections from the CWS.

Component II: *The CWS's policy establishing where backflow protection at or for service*

connections from the CWS is mandatory.

This policy applies to all new or existing customers.

The following minimum backflow protection shall be provided at or for service connections from the CWS to the following categories of customers:

Category of Customer	Minimum Backflow Protection¹ to Be Provided at or for the Service Connection from the CWS to the Customer
Beverage processing plant, including any brewery	DC if the plant presents a low hazard ² ; or RP if the plant presents a high hazard ²
Cannery, packing house, rendering plant, or any facility where fruit, vegetable, or animal matter is processed, excluding any premises where there is only a restaurant or food service facility	RP
Car wash	RP
Chemical plant or facility using water in the manufacturing, processing, compounding, or treatment of chemicals, including any facility where a chemical that does not meet the requirements in paragraph 62-555.320(3)(a), F.A.C., is used as an additive to the water	RP
Dairy, creamery, ice cream plant, cold-storage plant, or ice manufacturing plant	RP ³
Dye plant	RP
Film laboratory or processing facility or film manufacturing plant, excluding any small, noncommercial darkroom facility	RP
Hospital; medical research center; sanitarium; autopsy facility; medical, dental, or veterinary clinic where surgery is performed; or plasma center	RP
Laboratory, excluding any laboratory at an elementary, middle, or high school	RP
Laundry (commercial), excluding any self-service laundry or Laundromat	RP
Marine repair facility, marine cargo handling facility, or boat moorage	RP
Metal manufacturing, cleaning, processing, or fabricating facility using water in any of its operations or processes, including any aircraft or automotive manufacturing plant	DC if the facility presents a low hazard ² ; or RP if the facility presents a high hazard ²
Mortuary	RP
Premises where oil or gas is produced, developed, processed, blended, stored, refined, or transmitted in a pipeline or where oil or gas tanks are repaired or tested, excluding any premises where there is only a fuel dispensing facility	RP

Category of Customer	Minimum Backflow Protection ¹ to Be Provided at or for the Service Connection from the CWS to the Customer
Premises where there is an auxiliary or reclaimed water system ^{4,5}	<p>A. At or for a residential service connection⁶: DuC⁷</p> <p>B. At or for a non-residential service connection⁶: DC if the auxiliary or reclaimed water system presents a low hazard^{8,9}; or RP if the auxiliary or reclaimed water system presents a high hazard^{8,9}</p>
Premises where there is a cooling tower	RP
<p>Premises where there is an irrigation system that is using potable water and that...</p> <p>I. Is connected directly to the CWS's distribution system via a dedicated irrigation service connection</p> <p>II. Is connected internally to the customer's plumbing system</p>	<p>I. At or for a residential or non-residential dedicated irrigation service connection⁶: PVB if backpressure cannot develop in the downstream piping¹⁰; or RP if backpressure could develop in the downstream piping¹⁰</p> <p>II. None¹¹</p>
<p>Premises where there is a wet-pipe sprinkler, or wet standpipe, fire protection system that is using potable water and that...</p> <p>I. Is connected directly to the CWS's distribution system via a dedicated fire service connection¹²</p> <p>II. Is connected internally to the customer's plumbing system</p>	<p>I.A. At or for a residential dedicated fire service connection⁶: DuC if the fire protection system contains no chemical additives and is not connected to an auxiliary water system⁴; or RP/RPDA if the fire protection system contains chemical additives or is connected to an auxiliary water system^{4,13}</p> <p>I.B. At or for a non-residential dedicated fire service connection⁶: DC/DCDA if the fire protection system contains no chemical additives and is not connected to an auxiliary water system⁴; or RP/RPDA if the fire protection system contains chemical additives or is connected to an auxiliary water system^{4,13}</p> <p>II. None¹¹</p>
Radioactive material processing or handling facility or nuclear reactor	RP
Paper products plant using a wet process	RP
Plating facility, including any aircraft or automotive manufacturing plant	RP
Restricted-access facility	RP
Steam boiler plant	RP

Category of Customer	Minimum Backflow Protection ¹ to Be Provided at or for the Service Connection from the CWS to the Customer
Tall building – i.e., a building with five or more floors at or above ground level	DC if the customer has no potable water distribution lines connected to the suction side of a booster pump; or RP if the customer has one or more potable water distribution lines connected to the suction side of a booster pump
Wastewater treatment plant or wastewater pumping station	RP
Customer supplied with potable water via a temporary or permanent service connection from a CWS fire hydrant	Varies ¹⁴

¹ Means of backflow protection, listed in an increasing level of protection, include the following: a dual check device (DuC); a double check valve assembly (DC) or double check detector assembly (DCDA); a pressure vacuum breaker assembly (PVB); a reduced-pressure principle assembly (RP) or reduced-pressure principle detector assembly (RPDA); and an air gap. A PVB may not be used if backpressure could develop in the downstream piping.

² The CWS shall determine the degree of hazard. “Low hazard” or “non-health hazard” and “high hazard” or “health hazard” are defined in American Water Works Association Manual of Water Supply Practices—M14, Third Edition, *Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control* as follows:

- “Non-health hazard (low hazard)” means 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.
- “Health hazard (high 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 have a high probability of causing such effects.

³ A DC may be provided if it was installed before 5-5-14; and if such a DC is replaced on or after 5-5-14, it may be replaced with another DC.

⁴ For the purpose of this table, “auxiliary water system” means a pressurized system of piping and appurtenances using auxiliary water, which is water other than the potable water being supplied by the CWS and which includes water from any natural source such as a well, pond, lake, spring, stream, river, etc., includes reclaimed water, and includes other used water or industrial fluids described in American Water Works Association Manual of Water Supply Practices—M14, Third Edition, *Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control*; however, “auxiliary water system” specifically excludes any water recirculation or treatment system for a swimming pool, hot tub, or spa. (Note that reclaimed water is a specific type of auxiliary water and a reclaimed water system is a specific type of auxiliary water system.)

⁵ The Department of Environmental Protection shall allow an exception to the requirement for backflow protection at or for a residential or non-residential service connection from a CWS to premises where there is an auxiliary or reclaimed water system if all of the following conditions are met:

- The CWS is distributing water only to land owned by the owner of the CWS.
- The owner of the CWS is also the owner of the entire auxiliary or reclaimed water system up to the points of auxiliary or reclaimed water use.
- The CWS conducts at least biennial inspections of the CWS and the entire auxiliary or reclaimed water system to detect and eliminate any cross-connections between the two systems.

⁶ For the purpose of this table, “residential service connection” means any service connection, including any dedicated irrigation or fire service connection, that is two inches or less in diameter and that supplies water to a building, or premises, containing only dwelling units; and “non-residential service connection” means any other service connection.

⁷ A DuC may be provided only if there is no known cross-connection between the plumbing system and the

auxiliary or reclaimed water system on the customer's premises. Upon discovery of any cross-connection between the plumbing system and any reclaimed water system on the customer's premises, the CWS shall ensure that the cross-connection is eliminated. Upon discovery of any cross-connection between the plumbing system and any auxiliary water system other than a reclaimed water system on the customer's premises, the CWS shall ensure that the cross-connection is eliminated or shall ensure that the backflow protection provided at or for the service connection is equal to that required at or for a non-residential service connection.

⁸ A reclaimed water system using reclaimed water regulated under Part III of Chapter 62-610, F.A.C., is a low hazard unless the reclaimed water is stored with surface water in a pond that is part of a stormwater management system, in which case the system is a high hazard; an auxiliary water system using well water is a low hazard unless determined otherwise by the CWS; an auxiliary water system using industrial fluids or used water other than reclaimed water is a high hazard unless determined otherwise by the CWS; an auxiliary or reclaimed water system using reclaimed water not regulated under Part III of Chapter 62-610, F.A.C., or surface water is a high hazard.

⁹ Upon discovery of any cross-connection between the plumbing system and any reclaimed water system on the customer's premises, the CWS shall ensure that the cross-connection is eliminated.

¹⁰ A DC may be provided if both of the following conditions are met:

- The dedicated irrigation service connection initially was constructed before 5-5-14.
- No chemicals are fed into the irrigation system.

¹¹ The CWS may rely on the internal backflow protection required under the *Florida Building Code* or the predecessor State plumbing code. The CWS may, but is not required to, ensure that such internal backflow protection is inspected/tested and maintained the same as backflow protection provided at or for service connections from the CWS.

¹² The Department of Environmental Protection shall allow an exception to the requirement for backflow protection at or for a residential or non-residential dedicated fire service connection from a CWS to a wet-pipe sprinkler, or wet standpipe, fire protection system if both of the following conditions are met:

- The fire protection system was installed and last altered before 5-5-14.
- The fire protection system contains no chemical additives and is not connected to an auxiliary water system as defined in Footnote 4.

¹³ Upon discovery of any cross-connection between the fire protection system and any reclaimed water system on the customer's premises, the CWS shall ensure that the cross-connection is eliminated.

¹⁴ The CWS shall ensure that backflow protection commensurate with the degree of hazard is provided at or for the service connection from its fire hydrant.

Component III: *The CWS's policy regarding ownership, installation, inspection/testing, and maintenance of backflow protection that the CWS is requiring at or for service connections from the CWS.*

- A. The customer shall own, and shall be responsible for installation, inspection/testing, and maintenance of, any backflow protection required at or for a service connection from the CWS, including any DuC required at a service connection from the CWS and any the thermal expansion control that is necessary, and required under the *Florida Building Code*, where a DuC is installed at a service connection to a customer using storage water heating equipment. At least 60 days before a customer installs a DuC at the service connection to the CWS, the CWS will notify the customer in writing and advise the customer to install thermal expansion control if the customer's plumbing system includes storage water heating equipment but does not include thermal expansion control.

The following table shows the schedule that the CWS will follow for installation of backflow protection required at or for service connections.

Type of Service Connection	Schedule
New service connection to a customer in a category listed in Component II.	Before water service is initiated.
Existing—i.e., previously constructed—service connection to a premises where there is a reclaimed water system.	Before reclaimed water service is initiated.
Existing—i.e., previously constructed—service connection where the CWS will install a dual check device (DuC).	At least 60 days after the customer receives written notification from the CWS advising the customer to install thermal expansion control if the customer's plumbing system includes storage water heating equipment but does not include thermal expansion control. (A notice/letter is included in Appendix C.) If the service connection is to a premises where there is an auxiliary water system, the CWS shall deliver the aforementioned written notification within 30 days after the CWS discovers the auxiliary water system and shall install the DuC 60 to 90 days after the customer receives the aforementioned written notification.
Existing—i.e., previously constructed—service connection to a customer in any category listed in Component II except premises where there is a reclaimed water system or service connections where the CWS will install a DuC.	Within 30 days after the CWS determines that backflow protection is required at or for the service connection.

B. All new backflow protection required at or for service connections from the CWS shall conform to, or comply with, the following standards:

- New dual check devices (DuCs) shall conform to the latest edition of American Society of Sanitary Engineering (ASSE) Standard 1024 or Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Standard B64.6 or B64.6.1.
- New double check valve assemblies shall conform to the latest edition of ASSE Standard 1015, American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard C510, or CSA Standard B64.5.
- New double check detector assemblies shall conform to the latest edition of ASSE Standard 1048.
- New pressure vacuum breaker assemblies shall conform to the latest edition of ASSE Standard 1020 or CSA Standard B64.1.2.
- New reduced-pressure principle assemblies shall conform to the latest edition of ASSE Standard 1013, AWWA Standard C511, or CSA Standard B64.4.
- New reduced-pressure principle detector assemblies shall conform to the latest edition of ASSE Standard 1047.
- New air gaps shall comply with the latest edition of American Society of Mechanical Engineers Standard A112.1.2.

New DuCs required at or for service connections from the CWS will be installed immediately downstream of the water meter and in the meter box. All other backflow protection required at or for service connections from the CWS shall be installed downstream from, and within five feet after, the CWS's water meter box or the customer's property line unless a deviation is approved by the CWS. The CWS will consider, and may approve, on a case-by-case basis deviations requested and justified in writing; but in no case shall there be any outlet, tee, tap, or connection of any type to or from the water piping between the water meter, or property line, and the required backflow protection.

All new backflow protection required at or for service connections from the CWS shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the installation criteria in American Water Works Association Manual of Water Supply Practices—M14, Third Edition, *Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control*. Installation criteria in the third edition of M14 are reproduced in Appendix B.

C. All air gaps (AGs) required at or for service connections from the CWS shall be inspected at least annually. Persons inspecting AGs required at or for service connections from the CWS shall be a certified or registered plumbing contractor or shall be a backflow preventer tester holding a current certification from one of the following organizations or schools:

- The American Backflow Prevention Association;
- The American Society of Sanitary Engineering;
- The American Water Works Association;
- The Florida Water and Pollution Control Operators Association;
- The University of Florida Center for Training, Research, and Education for Environmental Occupations; or
- Any other organization or school approved in writing by the CWS.

D. All backflow preventer assemblies (i.e., double check valve assemblies and double check detector assemblies; pressure vacuum breaker assemblies; and reduced-pressure principle assemblies and reduced-pressure principle detector assemblies) required at or for non-residential service connections from the CWS shall be tested after installation or repair and at least annually thereafter and shall be repaired if they fail to meet performance standards. All backflow preventer assemblies required at or for residential service connections from the CWS shall be tested after installation or repair and at least biennially (once every two years) thereafter and shall be repaired if they fail to meet performance standards. Residential service connections are service connections, including dedicated irrigation or fire service connections, that are two inches or less in diameter and that supply water to a building, or premises, containing only dwelling units; all other service connections are non-residential service connections.

Persons testing backflow preventer assemblies required at or for all service connections from the CWS shall be a certified or registered plumbing contractor or shall be a backflow preventer tester holding a current certification from one of the following organizations or schools:

- The American Backflow Prevention Association;
- The American Society of Sanitary Engineering;

- The American Water Works Association;
- The Florida Water and Pollution Control Operators Association;
- The University of Florida Center for Training, Research, and Education for Environmental Occupations; or
- Any other organization or school approved in writing by the CWS.

Backflow preventer assemblies required at or for service connections from the CWS shall be tested using the procedures in one of the following standards or manuals:

- The latest edition of American Society of Sanitary Engineering Standards 5013, 5015, 5020, 5047, and 5048;
- The latest edition of Canadian Standards Association Standard B64.10.1;
- The latest edition of *Backflow Prevention: Theory & Practice* by the University of Florida Center for Training, Research, and Education for Environmental Occupations;
- The latest edition of the *Manual of Cross-Connection Control* by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research Center; or
- Any other standard or manual approved in writing by the CWS.

Testing equipment used to test backflow preventer assemblies required at or for service connections from the CWS shall be verified/calibrated at least annually in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's recommendations.

Component IV: *The CWS's procedures for evaluating customers' premises to establish the category of customer and the backflow protection being required at or for the service connection(s) from the CWS to the customer.*

- A. The CWS will evaluate the customer's premises at a newly constructed service connection before the CWS begins supplying water to the service connection.
- B. The CWS will evaluate the customer's premises at an existing—i.e., previously constructed—service connection whenever any of the following events occur:
 - Whenever the customer connects to a reclaimed water distribution system. The CWS will coordinate with the reclaimed water supplier to ensure that reclaimed water service is not turned on until appropriate backflow protection is provided at the potable water service connection.
 - Whenever an auxiliary water system is discovered on the customer's premises.
 - Whenever a prohibited or inappropriately protected cross-connection is discovered on the customer's premises.
 - Whenever the customer's premises is altered under a building permit in a manner that could change the backflow protection required at or for a service connection to the customer. The CWS will coordinate with the local building department so the CWS will know when building permits are being applied for or issued.
- C. To evaluate the customer's premises at a service connection from the CWS, the CWS

will use "a water use questionnaire" and, if necessary, will also review construction plans or conduct an on-site inspection. ("Water use questionnaire" forms are included in Appendix C.) Where entry to all portions of the customer's premises is not available, the CWS will consider the customer to be a restricted-access facility, for which an RP is required at the service connection.

Component V: *The CWS's procedures for maintaining CCC program records.*

A. The CWS will maintain, in either electronic or paper format, a current inventory of all backflow protection required at or for service connections from the CWS. The inventory will include the following for each service connection where backflow protection is required:

- The service connection number or other identification number used by the CWS;
- The service connection address;
- The service connection category (i.e., non-residential or residential) and subcategory (standard, dedicated irrigation, or dedicated fire);
- The location of the backflow protection at/for the service connection;
- The date when backflow protection was initially installed at or for the service connection;
- The type of current backflow protection (i.e., air gap, reduced-pressure principle assembly, reduced-pressure principle detector assembly, pressure vacuum breaker assembly, double check valve assembly, double check detector assembly, or dual check device [DuC]);
- If the type of current backflow protection is a backflow preventer assembly, the size, manufacturer, model, serial number, and date installed; and
- If the type of backflow protection is a DuC, the size, manufacturer, model, date installed, and if any DuC is refurbished (instead of replaced), the date refurbished.

B. The CWS will maintain, in either electronic or paper format, records of the installation, inspection/testing, and repair of all backflow protection required at or for service connections from the CWS.

The inventory described in Component V.A. will include the date when backflow protection was initially installed at or for any service connection where backflow protection is required. Also, the inventory described in Component V.A. will include the date when any current backflow preventer assembly or any current dual check device (DuC) was installed. Furthermore, if any DuC is refurbished (instead of replaced), the inventory described in Component V.A. will include the date the DuC was refurbished.

Records of the inspection of air gaps (AGs) required at or for service connections from the CWS will be maintained by keeping either an electronic or paper copy of AG inspection reports. Records of the testing and repair of backflow preventer assemblies required at or for service connections from the CWS will be maintained by keeping either an electronic or paper copy of backflow preventer assembly testing and repair reports. All AG inspection reports and all backflow preventer assembly testing and repair reports will be kept for not

less than 10 years.

Program Administration Documents

As the BFP owner, the CWS will be responsible for monitoring this program and customers will be responsible for testing and repair/replacement of required backflow preventer assemblies.

Definitions

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates requires a different meaning.

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 one inch (25 mm).

APPROVED. Accepted by the authority responsible as meeting an applicable specification stated or cited in this chapter, or as suitable for the proposed use,

AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY. Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor's approved public water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor'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 water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

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.

BACKPRESSURE. A pressure, higher than the supply pressure, caused by a pump, elevated tank, boiler or any oilier means that may cause backflow.

BACKSIPHONAGE. Backflow caused by negative or reduced pressure in the supply piping.

CONTAMINATION. An impairment of a potable water supply by the introduction or admission of any foreign substance that degrades the quality and creates a health hazard.

CROSS-CONNECTIONS-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.

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL BY CONTAINMENT. The installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly at the water service connection to any customer's premises, where it is physically and economically unfeasible to find and permanently eliminate or control all 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 shall cannot be effectively eliminated or controlled at the point of the cross-connection.

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-sealed shut-off 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).

HAZARD, DEGREE OF. The term is derived from an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse effect of the hazard upon the potable water system.

HAZARD, HEALTH. A cross-connection or potential cross-connection involving any substance that could, if introduced in the potable water supply, cause death, illness, spread disease or have a high probability of causing such effects.

HAZARD, NON-HEALTH. 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.

HAZARD, PLUMBING. 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 back-flow prevention assembly.

HAZARD, SYSTEM. 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 SYSTEM. Any system containing a fluid or solution 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 firefighting 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.

REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY. 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 shut-off valves as an assembly and equipped with properly located resilient-seated test cocks.

SERVICE CONNECTION. The terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system, that is, where the water purveyor 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 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.

WATER COMMISSIONER or **HEALTH OFFICIAL**. The Public Works Director, Water Department Superintendent or designee of the city is 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 chapter.

WATER, NON-POTABLE. Water that is not safe for human consumption or that is of questionable quality.

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

WATER, USED. Any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public potable water system to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the point of delivery and is no longer under the sanitary control of the water purveyor.

REQUIREMENTS

WATER SYSTEM.

(A) The water system shall be considered as made up of two parts: the utility system and the customer system.

(B) The utility system shall consist of the source facilities and the distribution system, and shall include all those facilities of the water system under the complete control of the utility, up to the point where the consumer's system begins.

(C) The source shall include all components of the facilities utilized in the production, treatment, storage and delivery of water to the distribution system.

(D) The distribution system shall include the network of conduits used for the delivery of water from the source to the customer's system.

(E) The customer's system shall include those parts of the facilities beyond the termination of the utility distribution system that are utilized in conveying utility-delivered domestic water to points of use.

POLICY.

(A) Any backflow assembly required herein shall be a model and size approved by the city. The term **APPROVED BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY** shall mean an assembly that has been manufactured in full conformance with the standards established by the American Water Works Association titled: AWWA C520-89 - Standard for Double Check Valve Backflow Prevention Assembly, and AWWA C511-89 - Standard for Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly, and have met completely the laboratory and field performance specifications of the Foundation for Cross -Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California established by: Specification of Backflow Prevention Assemblies § 10 of the most current issue of the Manual of Cross -Connection Control.

(1) Said AWWA and FCCHR standards and specifications have been and are hereby adopted by the city. Final approval shall be evidenced by a certificate of approval issued by an approved testing certifying full compliance with said AWWA standards and FCCHR specifications.

(2) The following testing laboratory has been qualified by the city to test and certify backflow preventors:

Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research
University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles, CA 90089

(3) Testing laboratories, other than the laboratory listed above, will be added to an approved list as they are qualified by city.

(C) Backflow preventors that may be subjected to backpressure or backsiphonage that have been fully tested and have been granted a certificate of approval by said qualified laboratory and are listed on the laboratory's current list of approved backflow prevention assemblies are installed to have certified inspections and operational tests at least once a year. In those instances where the city deems the hazard to be great enough, certified inspections may be required at more frequent intervals. These inspections and tests shall be at the expense of the water user and shall be performed by the assembly manufacturer's representative, or by a certified tester approved by the state and/or the city. It shall be the duty of the city to see that these tests are made in a timely manner. The customer/user shall notify the city in advance when tests are to be undertaken so that the city may witness the tests if so desired. These assemblies shall be installed, repaired, overhauled or replaced at the expense of the customer/user whenever said assemblies are found to be defective. Forms shall be made available to each customer/user for their representative to complete for repairs, inspections, overhauls and installation by the city.

(D) All presently installed backflow prevention assemblies that do not meet the requirements of this section but were approved assemblies for the purpose described herein at the time of installation and that have been properly maintained, shall, except for the inspection and maintenance requirements under division (F) above, be excluded from the requirements of these rules so long as the city is assured that they will satisfactorily protect the utility system. Whenever the existing assembly is moved from the present location, requires more than minimum maintenance, or when the city finds that the maintenance constitutes a hazard to health, the unit shall be replaced by an approved backflow prevention assembly meeting the requirements of this section.

VIOLATION.

Any person or persons violating this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided by state statutes.

Appendix B

Installation Criteria for a Dual Check Device (DuC)

- A DuC must be installed in the orientation as it was approved by the testing agency.
- A DuC must not be subjected to conditions that would exceed its maximum working water pressure and temperature rating. The increased pressure that can happen from creation of a closed system also must be evaluated because excessive pressure can damage the device or other plumbing components.
- A DuC should be sized hydraulically, taking into account both volume requirements and pressure loss through the device.
- A pipeline should be thoroughly flushed before a DuC is installed to ensure that no dirt or debris is delivered into the device because dirt or debris might adversely affect the DuC's working abilities.
- A DuC shall be installed where it can be inspected or replaced as necessary.

Installation Criteria for a Double Check Valve Assembly (DC) or Double Check Detector Assembly (DCDA)

- A DC or DCDA must be installed in the orientation as it was approved by the testing agency with no field modifications allowed.
- A DC or DCDA must not be subjected to conditions that would exceed its maximum working water pressure and temperature rating. The increased pressure that can happen from the creation of a closed system also must be evaluated to prevent damage to the assembly or other plumbing-system components.
- A DC or DCDA shall be sized hydraulically, taking into account both volume requirements and pressure loss through the assembly.
- A DC or DCDA should not be installed in a pit or below grade when possible. If the DC or DCDA must be installed in a vault, adequate space for testing and maintenance must be provided. If the DC or DCDA must be installed below grade, the test cocks shall be sealed or plugged so water or debris cannot collect in the test cock.
- A pipeline should be thoroughly flushed before a DC or DCDA is installed to ensure that no dirt or debris is delivered to the assembly because dirt or debris might adversely affect the assembly's working abilities.
- A DC or DCDA shall be installed a minimum of 12 inches above the surrounding grade and floodplain. The installation shall not be installed where platforms, ladders, or lifts are required for access. If an assembly must be installed higher than 5 feet above grade, a permanent platform shall be installed around the assembly to provide access for workers.
- A DC or DCDA shall be installed where it can be easily field-tested and repaired as necessary. The assembly shall have adequate clearance around it to facilitate testing, disassembly, and assembly of the DC or DCDA.

- If a DC or DCDA must be subjected to environmental conditions that could freeze or heat the assembly beyond working temperatures, some means of protection should be installed to provide the correct temperature environment in and around the assembly.

Installation Criteria for a Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly (PVB)

- A PVB must be installed in the orientation as it was approved by the testing agency.
- A PVB must not be subjected to conditions that would exceed its maximum working water pressure and temperature rating. The increased pressure that can happen from the creation of a closed system also must be evaluated because a PVB cannot be exposed to backpressure.
- A PVB shall not be installed where it is subjected to backpressure.
- A PVB should be sized hydraulically, taking into account both volume requirements and pressure loss through the assembly.
- A pipeline should be thoroughly flushed before a PVB is installed to ensure that no dirt or debris is delivered into the assembly because dirt or debris might affect the PVB's working abilities.
- A PVB must not be installed in a pit or below grade where the air inlet could become submerged in water or where fumes could be present at the air inlet because this installation might allow water or fumes to enter the assembly.
- A PVB shall be installed a minimum of 12 inches above the highest point of use and any downstream piping supplied from the assembly. The installation should not be installed where platforms, ladders, or lifts are required for access. If an assembly must be installed higher than 5 feet above grade, a permanent platform should be installed around the assembly to provide access for workers.
- A PVB shall be installed where it can be easily field-tested and repaired as necessary. The assembly shall have adequate clearance around it to facilitate disassembly, repairs, testing, and other maintenance.
- A PVB may periodically discharge water from the air inlet. The effect of this discharge on the area around the assembly must be evaluated.
- If a PVB must be subjected to environmental conditions that could freeze or heat the assembly beyond its working temperatures, some means of protection should be installed to provide the correct temperature environment in and around the assembly.

Installation Criteria for a Reduced-Pressure Principle Assembly (RP) or Reduced-Pressure Principle Detector Assembly (RPDA)

- An RP or RPDA must be installed in the orientation as it was approved by the testing agency.
- An RP or RPDA must not be subjected to conditions that would exceed its maximum working water pressure and temperature rating. The increased pressure that can occur because of the creation of a closed system also must be evaluated because excessive backpressure can damage the assembly or other plumbing components.
- An RP or RPDA should be sized hydraulically, taking into account both volume requirements and pressure loss through the assembly.
- A pipeline should be thoroughly flushed before an RP or RPDA is installed to ensure that no dirt or debris is delivered into the assembly because dirt or debris might adversely affect the assembly's working abilities.

- An RP or RPDA must not be installed in a pit or below grade where the relief valve could become submerged in water or where fumes could be present at the relief-valve discharge because this installation might allow water or fumes to enter the assembly.
- An RP or RPDA shall be installed a minimum of 12 inches above the relief-valve discharge-port opening and the surrounding grade and floodplain. The installation should not be installed where platforms, ladders, or lifts are required for access. If an assembly is installed higher than 5 feet above grade, a permanent platform should be installed around the assembly to provide access for workers.
- An RP or RPDA shall be installed where it can be easily tested and repaired as necessary. The assembly shall have adequate clearance around it to facilitate disassembly, repairs, testing, and other maintenance.
- An RP or RPDA might periodically discharge water from the relief valve. The effect of this discharge from the relief valve around the assembly must be evaluated. If the RP or RPDA discharge is piped to a drain, an air-gap separation must be installed between the relief-valve discharge opening and the drain line leading to the drain.
- If an RP or RPDA must be subjected to environmental conditions that could freeze or heat the assembly beyond its working temperatures, some means of protection should be installed to provide the correct temperature environment in and around the assembly.

Air Gap Description

- An air gap is a piping arrangement that provides an unobstructed vertical distance through free atmosphere between the lowest point of a water supply outlet and the overflow rim of an open, nonpressurized receiving vessel into which the outlet discharges.
- These vertical separations must be at least twice the effective opening (inside diameter) of the water supply outlet but never less than 1 inch.
- In locations where the outlet discharges within three times the inside diameter of the pipe from a single wall or other obstruction, the air gap must be increased to three times the effective opening but never less than 1.5 inches.
- In locations where the outlet discharges within four times the inside diameter of the pipe from two intersecting walls, the air gap must be increased to four times the effective opening but never less than 2 inches.
- Air gaps should not be approved for locations where there is potential for the atmosphere around the air gap to be contaminated nor should the inlet pipe be in contact with a contaminated surface or material.

Appendix C

“Water Use Questionnaire” for Non-Residential Service Connections

Public Water System (PWS) No. 1030467 PWS Name City of Mexico Beach
 Customer's Name/Address: _____

Customer's Phone No: _____

Service Connection Number(s): _____

Service Connection Address: _____

Description of Customer's Business or Premises at Service Connection Address: _____

Is your business or premises in one or more of the following categories (check all that apply)?

Beverage processing plant, including any brewery	
Cannery, packing house, rendering plant, or any facility where fruit, vegetable, or animal matter is processed, excluding any premises where there is only a restaurant or food service facility	
Chemical plant or facility using water in the manufacturing, processing, compounding, or treatment of chemicals, including any facility where a chemical that does not meet the requirements in Rule 62-555.320(3)(a), F.A.C., is used as an additive to the water	
Dairy, creamery, ice cream plant, cold-storage plant, or ice manufacturing plant	
Dye plant	
Film laboratory or processing facility or film manufacturing plant, excluding any small, noncommercial darkroom facility	
Hospital; medical research facility; sanitarium; autopsy facility; medical, dental, or veterinary clinic where surgery is performed; or plasma center	
Laboratory, excluding any laboratory at an elementary, middle, or high school	
Laundry (commercial), excluding any self-service laundry or Laundromat	
Marine repair facility, marine cargo handling facility, or boat moorage	
Metal manufacturing, cleaning, processing, or fabricating facility using water in any of its operations or processes, including any aircraft or automotive manufacturing plant	
Mortuary	
Premises where oil or gas is produced, developed, processed, blended, stored, refined, or transmitted in a pipeline or where oil or gas tanks are repaired or tested, excluding any premises where there is only a fuel dispensing facility	
Premises where there is an auxiliary or reclaimed water system	
Premises where there is a cooling tower	
Premises where there is an irrigation system that is using potable water and that is connected directly to the PWS's distribution system via a dedicated irrigation service connection	
Premises where there is a wet-pipe sprinkler, or wet standpipe, fire protection system that is using potable water and that is connected directly to the PWS's distribution system via a dedicated fire service connection	
Radioactive material processing or handling facility or nuclear reactor	
Paper products plant using a wet process	
Plating facility, including any aircraft or automotive manufacturing plant	
Restricted-access facility	
Steam boiler plant	
Tall building—i.e., a building with five or more floors at or above ground level	
Wastewater treatment plant or wastewater pumping station	

Customer Representative's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Customer Representative's Printed Name: _____

“Water Use Questionnaire” for Residential Service Connections

Public Water System No. 1030467
 Public Water System Name City of Mexico Beach
 Customer’s Name/Address: _____

 Customer’s Phone No: _____
 Service Connection Number(s): _____
 Service Connection Address: _____

Does your premises have one or more of the following (check all that apply)?

An auxiliary or reclaimed water system*	<input type="checkbox"/>
An irrigation system that is using potable water and that is connected directly to the PWS’s distribution system via a separate, dedicated irrigation service connection	<input type="checkbox"/>
A wet-pipe sprinkler, or wet standpipe, fire protection system that is using potable water and that is connected directly to the PWS’s distribution system via a separate, dedicated fire service connection	<input type="checkbox"/>

* “Auxiliary water system” means a pressurized system of piping and appurtenances using auxiliary water, which is water other than the potable water being supplied by the public water system and which includes water from any natural source such as a well, pond, lake, spring, stream, river, etc., and includes reclaimed water; however, “auxiliary water system” specifically excludes any water recirculation or treatment system for a swimming pool, hot tub, or spa. (Note that reclaimed water is a specific type of auxiliary water and a reclaimed water system is a specific type of auxiliary water system.)

Customer’s Signature: _____ Date: _____
 Customer’s Printed Name: _____