

# DENTON COUNTY

## FRESH WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT 1-A

For the purposes of this article, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning. If a word or term used in this article is not contained in the following list, its definition, or other technical terms used, shall have the meanings or definitions listed in the most current edition of Manual of Cross Connection Control published by the Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, University of Southern California.

*Air gap.* A physical separation between the free flowing discharge end of a potable water supply piping and/or appurtenance and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel, plumbing fixture or other device. An “approved air-gap separation” shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the overflow rim of the vessel, plumbing fixture, or other device, which in no case shall be less than 1 inch.

*Approved backflow prevention assembly or backflow assembly or assembly.* An assembly to counteract backpressures or prevent backsiphonage. This assembly must appear on the list of approved assemblies issued by USC Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research.

*Auxiliary supply.* Any water source or system other than the public water system that may be available in the building or on the property.

*Backflow.* The flow in the direction opposite to the normal flow or the introduction of any foreign liquids, gases, or substances into the city’s water system.

*Backpressure.* Any elevation of pressure in the downstream piping system (by any means) above the supply pressure at the point of consideration which would cause, or tend to cause, a reversal of the normal direction of flow and the introduction of fluids, mixtures or substances from any source other than the intended source.

*Backsiphonage.* The flow of water or other liquids, mixture or substances into the distribution pipes of a potable water supply system from any source other than its intended source caused by a sudden reduction of pressure in the potable water supply system.

*Boresight or boresight to daylight.* Providing adequate drainage for backflow prevention assemblies installed in vaults through the use of an unobstructed drainpipe.

*Contamination.* The entry into or presence in a public water supply system of any substance which may be deleterious to health and/or quality of the water.

Cross-connection. Any physical arrangement where a potable water supply is connected, directly or indirectly (actual or potential), with any other non-potable water system, used water system or auxiliary water supply, sewer, drain conduit, swimming pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, swap coolers, air-conditioner units, fire protection system or any other assembly which contains, or may contain contaminated water, sewage, or other liquid of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water system as a result of backflow. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover assemblies, or other temporary or permanent assemblies through which, or because of which, backflow may occur are considered to be cross-connections.

Cross-connection control inspector. A person that is a certified inspector recognized by the city.

Customer service inspector. An individual who has fulfilled the requirements set out in TCEQ Rules and Regulations for Public Water Systems.

Degree of hazard. Low or high hazard classification that shall be attached to all actual or potential cross-connections.

Double check valve backflow prevention assembly or double check assembly. An assembly which consists of two independently operating check valves which are spring-loaded or weighted. The assembly comes complete with a shut-off valve on each side of the checks, as well as test cocks to test the checks for tightness.

Health hazard. An actual or potential threat of contamination of a physical or toxic nature to the public potable water system or the consumer's potable water system that would be a danger to health.

High hazard. The classification assigned to an actual or potential cross-connection that potentially could allow a substance that may cause illness or death to backflow into the table water supply.

Low hazard. The classification assigned to an actual or potential cross-connection that potentially could allow a substance that may be objectionable but not hazardous to one's health to backflow into the potable water supply.

District Manager. The Districts appointed Water Purveyor or his designee.

Mobile unit. Any vehicle, tank or trailer which uses water from the city's public water supply and which may have the potential to introduce contaminants or pollutants into a potable water system. They include, but are not limited to, carpet-cleaning vehicles, water hauling vehicles, landscape/lawn-care vehicles, pest-control vehicles, and portable power washers.

Nonresidential use. All uses not specifically included in "residential uses" defined below.

Plumbing code. The current adopted plumbing code and amendments adopted by the city council.

Plumbing hazard. An internal or plumbing-type cross-connection in a consumer's potable water system that may be either a pollution or a contamination-type hazard.

Plumbing inspector. A person that is a licensed plumbing inspector recognized by the city.

Point-of-use isolation. The appropriate backflow prevention within the consumer's water system at the point at which the actual or potential cross-connection exists.

Pollution hazard. An actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would not constitute a health or system hazard, as defined.

Potable water supply. Any water supply intended or used for human consumption or other domestic use.

Premises. Any piece of property to which water is provided, including all improvements, mobile structures, and structures located on it.

Premises isolation. The appropriate backflow prevention at the service connection between the public water system and the water user.

Pressure vacuum breaker assembly. An assembly consisting of a spring-loaded check valve loaded to the closed position and an independently operating air inlet valve loaded to the open position, and installed as a unit with and between two shut-off valves and with suitable connections for testing.

Public water system or "system. Any public or privately owned water system which supplies water for public domestic use. The system must meet all the health requirements set forth by the TCEQ. The system will include all services, reservoirs, facilities, and any equipment used in the process of producing, treating, storing or conveying water for public consumption.

Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly. An assembly containing two independently acting approved check valves together with a hydraulically operated, mechanically independent pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and at the same time below the first check valve. The assembly shall include properly located test cocks and tightly closing shut-off valves at each end of the assembly.

Residential use. Include single-family dwellings, duplexes, multiplex housing and apartments where the individual units are each on a separate meter or in cases where two or more units are served by one meter.

Service connection. The point of delivery at which the public water system connects to the private supply line or lateral.

System hazard. An actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the public or consumer's potable water supply or of a pollution or contamination that would have a detrimental effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.

Tester. A person that has met all TCEQ requirements to be a certified backflow prevention assembly technician. A "General Tester" is qualified to test backflow prevention assemblies, with the exception of firelines. A "Fireline Tester" is qualified to test all backflow prevention assemblies. The state fire marshal's office requires that a person performing maintenance or assembly testing on firelines must be employed by an approved fireline contractor.

Thermal expansion. The increase in pressure caused by the heating or rise in the temperature of water. This can occur when a system becomes closed due to the installation of a backflow assembly.

TCEQ. State commission on environmental quality.

Used water. Water supplied by a public water system to a water user's system after it has passed through the service connection.

## **Sec. 1 Purpose**

Pursuant to title 30, Texas Administrative Code, section 290.44 and 290.46, it is the responsibility of the District to protect its drinking water supply by instituting and enforcing a cross-connection program. The purpose of this article, therefore, is to comply with the above-cited regulatory requirements and to protect the water supply of the city from contamination or pollution due to any cross-connections.

## **Sec. 2 Backflow prevention assembly requirements**

A certified cross-connection inspector employed by or under contract with the city shall determine the type and location of backflow assembly and enclosure to be installed within the Districts water service area. The assembly shall be required in each of the following circumstances, but the inspector is in no way limited to the following circumstances:

- (1) When the nature and extent of any activity at a premises, or the materials used in connection with any activity at a premises, or materials stored at a premises, could contaminate or pollute the potable water supply.
- (2) When a premises has one or more cross-connections, as defined in section 13.06.001.
- (3) When internal cross-connections are present that are not correctable.
- (4) When intricate plumbing arrangements are present that make it impractical to ascertain whether cross-connections exist.

- (5) When a premises has a repeated history of cross-connections being established or reestablished.
- (6) When entry to a premises is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency to assure that cross-connections do not exist.
- (7) When materials are being used such that, if backflow should occur, a health hazard could result.
- (8) When installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly is deemed by an inspector to be necessary to accomplish the purpose of these regulations.
- (9) When an appropriate cross-connection survey report form has not been filed with the district.
- (10) All new commercial and industrial construction will be required to install a backflow assembly at the meter. This assembly will be a minimum of a double check or commensurate with the degree of hazard as determined by the district designated cross-connection inspector.
- (11) An approved backflow assembly will be required to be installed at the service connection of new residential services if it has been determined by a cross-connection inspector that an actual or potential cross-connection exists. This assembly will be commensurate with the degree of actual or potential hazard.
- (12) When a building is constructed on commercial premises, and the end use of such building is not determined or could change, a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly shall be installed at the service connection to provide protection of the public water supply in the event of the most hazardous use of the building.
- (13) Any used water return system that has received approval from the District Manager or his designee.
- (14) If a point-of-use assembly has not been tested or repaired as required by this article, the installation of a reduced pressure principle assembly will be required at the service connection.
- (15) If a cross-connection inspector or the Districts designated inspector determines that additions or rearrangements have been made to the plumbing system without the proper permits as required by the district's current plumbing code, premises isolation shall be required.
- (16) All multistory buildings or any building with a booster pump or elevated storage tank.

(17) Retrofitting shall be required on all existing connections where the potential for cross-connections exist and wherever else the District Manager or his designee deems retrofitting necessary.

(18) An approved double detector check valve assembly shall be the minimum protection on fire sprinkler systems. A reduced pressure principle assembly shall be installed if any solution other than the potable water can be introduced into the sprinkler system. Retrofitting shall be required on all existing fire sprinkler systems and wherever an inspector deems necessary.

(19) All lawn irrigation systems, commercial and residential, will have a minimum of a double check assembly; a reduced pressure principle assembly will be required if any solution or any other source of supply is used or it is deemed necessary by an inspector.

(20) All auxiliary water supplies.

### **Sec. 3 Mobile units**

(a) A person who owns or operates any vehicle that uses water from the districts public water system shall obtain a use permit from the district before accessing the public water system. The District Manager or his designee may require a fixed air gap or a backflow assembly commensurate with the degree of hazard mounted either on the vehicle or piping.

(b) The failure of the owner or operator of the vehicle to comply with this article shall be grounds for the district to revoke any permit or license required under the districts code to operate the vehicle or the business for which such vehicle is used.

(c) The District Manager or his designee may deny a permit to any person who is not in compliance with this article or who has a history of violating the requirements of this section.

(d) All assemblies used to protect the water supply when using a mobile unit must abide by the maintenance and testing sections of this article.

### **Sec. 4 Multiple service connections**

Any premises requiring multiple service connections for adequacy of supply shall have a backflow assembly at each service connection to that premises. Each assembly shall be commensurate with the degree of the highest potential hazard on those premises.

### **Sec. 5 Thermal expansion**

It is the responsibility of the property owner to eliminate the possibility of thermal expansion, if a closed system has been created by the installation of a backflow assembly.

## **Sec. 6 Pressure loss**

Any water pressure drop caused by the installation of a backflow assembly shall not be the responsibility of the District. The district may give reasonable assistance to a property owner regarding information on adequate sizing of assemblies and proper plumbing practices to provide for required pressure and flows.

## **Sec. 7 Residential service connections**

Any residential property which has been determined to have an actual or potential cross-connection, shall be equipped with an approved backflow prevention assembly installed in accordance with this article.

## **Sec. 8 Customer service inspection**

(a) Pursuant to the state commission on environmental quality water system regulations, a customer service inspection for cross-connection control shall be completed by the District prior to providing continuous water service in each of the following circumstances:

- (1) Water service to a newly constructed facility or previously existing premises.
- (2) After any material improvement to building(s) or premises.
- (3) Any correction or addition to the plumbing of any facility or premises served by the public water system of the district.
- (4) The regulatory authority deems it necessary.

(b) Permanent water service shall not be supplied to a new construction facility(s) until after the customer service inspection is completed.

## **Sec. 9 Certification of inspectors**

(a) Certification of cross-connection inspectors. Inspectors performing cross-connection control duties within the district must be approved by the District Manager or his designee and shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Be employed by or under contract with the district.
- (2) Attend a cross-connection control inspector certification training course approved by the district.

(b) Certification of backflow prevention assembly testers.

(1) All backflow assembly testers operation within the district shall be certified in accordance with all applicable regulations of the TCEQ. No person shall operate as a backflow prevention assembly tester within the district without first being annually registered with the District Manager or his designee.

(2) At the time of registration, renewal, or upon the District Manager or his designee's request, each person certified as a backflow prevention assembly tester shall furnish evidence to show that he/she is insured and bonded to perform services on private property, and has current required licenses.

(3) Persons certified as backflow prevention assembly testers shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Hold TCEQ-approved certification as an assembly tester.

(B) Provide certificate of confined space entry training.

(C) Provide proof of general commercial liability insurance.

(D) Provide current gauge calibration certificate.

#### **Sec. 10 Certified assembly tester responsibilities**

(a) No certified backflow assembly tester shall operate within the District without first registering with the District Manager or his designee.

(b) Registration shall remain in effect provided:

(1) The tester maintains eligibility for registration and certification as defined in this article.

(2) The tester tests a minimum of 15 assemblies a year in the state.

(3) The tester attends and successfully completes a recertification-training course as required by the state.

(4) Registration is not revoked by the District Manager or his designee.

(c) A tester shall renew his/her registration with the District Manager or his designee annually each January and no later than January 30. A registration fee as provided in the fee schedule found in [appendix A](#) of this code will be charged for registration and annually with each reregistration.

(d) A registered backflow prevention assembly tester shall:

- (1) Annually have each recorded test kit tested for accuracy and calibrated according to TCEQ regulations, and submit a copy of the test result at the time of registration or renewal.
- (2) Perform competent and accurate certifications of each backflow prevention assembly tested and shall submit complete reports thereof to the District Manager or his designee.
- (3) List registered serial numbers of test gauges on tests and maintenance reports prior to submitting them to the District.
- (4) Shall not change the design or operation characteristics of a backflow prevention assembly.
- (5) All testers shall provide the district with twenty-four hours' notice prior to any testing of assemblies.
- (6) The original copy of test results shall be submitted to the district within 15 days of testing.
- (7) Provide a copy of the completed test report to the property owners and/or persons in charge of the premises within 30 days.
- (8) Maintain testing and/or repair records for a minimum of three years.

(e) After notice, the District Manager or his designee may revoke a registration if it is determined that the tester:

- (1) Has made false, incomplete, or inaccurate assembly testing reports.
- (2) Has used inaccurate gauges.
- (3) Has used improper testing procedures.
- (4) Has expired insurance.
- (5) Is not in compliance with safety regulations.
- (6) Has failed to submit the required information on his/her test kits or failed to calibrate gauges annually as required.
- (7) Has violated any other provision of this article.

## **Sec. 11 Cost of compliance**

The cost of complying with these regulations shall be the responsibility of the property owners and lessees. These costs include but are not limited to purchasing, installation, testing, and repair of the required assemblies. These costs shall include point-of-use and premises isolation assemblies. Any cost incurred by the district to enforce this article is the responsibility of the property owners and their lessees.

## **Sec. 13.06.013 Assembly requirements**

### (a) Testing of assemblies.

(1) The District Manager or his designee will inspect and test, or cause to be inspected and tested, all assemblies in each of the following circumstances:

- (A) Immediately after installation;
- (B) A minimum of once a year for all assemblies;
- (C) Immediately after repair;
- (D) Whenever the assembly is moved; or
- (E) As the District Manager or his designee deem necessary.

(2) Assembly testing shall be performed by a certified and registered backflow prevention assembly tester, in accordance with TCEQ-approved test procedures.

(3) It is the responsibility of the property owner to have all assemblies tested in accordance with this article.

(4) The district shall not be liable for damage to an assembly that occurs during testing.

### (b) Maintenance of assemblies.

(1) A person who owns, operates, or manages premises in which required backflow prevention assemblies are installed, shall maintain such assemblies in proper working order at all times, including repair as required. Maintenance and repair of assemblies shall be done in accordance with all applicable regulations of the TCEQ.

(2) Backflow prevention assemblies shall be maintained in a manner that allows them to be tested by a method that has been approved by the TCEQ.

## **Sec. 12 Installation requirements**

Backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed in accordance with the following requirements to ensure their proper operation and accessibility:

(1) Backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed in accordance with all plumbing codes recognized by the district and this article. The assembly installer shall obtain the required plumbing permits prior to installation and shall have the assembly inspected by a certified cross-connection inspector and as required by the plumbing code.

(2) No part of a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly shall be submerged in water or installed in a location subject to flooding. If a double check valve assembly is installed in a vault, brass plugs shall be maintained in the test ports at all times and adequate drainage shall be provided.

(3) Assemblies shall be installed at the point of delivery of the water supply, before any branch in the line, and on private property located just inside the boundary of the districts right-of-way. An inspector may specify other areas for installation of the assembly.

(4) The assembly shall be protected from freezing and other severe weather conditions with an approved enclosure.

(5) All backflow prevention assemblies shall be of a type and model approved by the district.

(6) All vertical installations shall be approved in writing by the District Manager or his designee prior to installation.

(7) The assembly shall be readily accessible with adequate room for maintenance and testing.

(8) If the District Manager or his designee grants written permission to install the backflow assembly inside of a building, the assembly shall be readily accessible between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

(9) If an assembly is installed 5 feet or higher above the floor, it shall be equipped with a rigidly and permanently installed scaffolding. This installation shall meet all applicable requirements set out by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the state occupational safety and health laws. The property owner shall register all backflow assemblies with the district. Registration shall consist of date of installation, manufacturer, model, serial number of the backflow prevention assembly, and initial test report.

(10) Lines shall be thoroughly flushed prior to installation. A strainer with blowout tapping may be required ahead of the assembly.

(11) The property owner assumes all responsibility for leaks and damage. The owner shall also see that any vault is kept reasonably free of silt and debris.

### **Sec. 13 Installation standards and specifications**

(a) Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly (RP). All RP assemblies will be tested in each of the following circumstances immediately upon installation, after repair, and annually.

(1) RP's shall be utilized at premises where a substance is handled that would be hazardous to the public health if introduced into the potable water system. An RP is normally used in locations where an air gap is impractical.

(2) Premises where no interruption of water supply is critical shall be provided with two assemblies of the same type installed in parallel. They shall be sized in such a manner that either assembly will provide the minimum water requirements while the two together will provide the maximum flow required.

(3) Bypass lines are prohibited. Pipe fittings which could be used for connecting a bypass line shall not be installed.

(4) The assembly shall be readily accessible for testing and maintenance and shall be located in an area where water damage to buildings or furnishings will not occur from relief valve discharge. An approved air gap funnel assembly must be used to direct discharges away from the assembly; drain lines will need to accommodate full relief valve discharge flow.

(5) Enclosures shall be designed for ready access and sized to allow for the minimum clearances established below. Daylight drain ports shall be provided to accommodate full pressure discharge from the assembly.

(6) All assemblies larger than 2 inches shall have a minimum of 12 inches on the back side, 24 inches on the test cock side, and the relief valve opening shall be at least 12 inches plus the nominal size of the assembly above the floor or highest possible water level. Headroom of 6 feet is required in vaults without a fully removable top. A minimum access opening of 24 inches square is required on all vault lids. All assemblies 2 inches and smaller shall have at least a 6 inch clearance on all sides.

(7) Variances from these specifications will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Any deviations shall be prohibited without prior written approval.

(8) RP assemblies may be installed in a vault only if relief valve discharge can be drained to daylight through a bore sight type drain. The drain shall be of adequate capacity to carry the full rated flow of the assembly and shall be screened on both ends.

(9) An approved air gap shall be located at the relief valve orifice. This air gap shall be at least twice the inside diameter of the incoming supply line as measured vertically above the top rim of the drain and in no case less than 1 inch.

(b) Double check valve backflow prevention assembly (DC).

(1) Double check valve assemblies may be utilized at premises where a substance is handled that would be objectionable but not hazardous to health if introduced into the potable water system.

(2) Premises where non-interruption of water supply is critical shall be provided with two assemblies of the same type installed in parallel. They shall be sized in such a manner that either assembly will provide the minimum water requirements while the two together will provide the maximum flow required.

(3) Bypass lines are prohibited. Pipe fittings which could be used for connecting a bypass line shall not be installed.

(4) The assembly shall be readily accessible with adequate room for testing and maintenance. DC's may be installed below grade, providing all test cocks are fitted with brass pipe plugs. All vaults shall be well drained, constructed of suitable materials, and sized to allow for the minimum clearances established below.

(5) Assemblies 2 inches and smaller shall have at least a 3 inch clearance below and on both sides of the assembly, and if located in a vault, the bottom of the assembly shall be not more than 24 inches below grade. Assemblies larger than 2 inches shall have a minimum clearance of 12 inches on the back side, 24 inches on the test cock side, and 12 inches below the assembly. Headroom of 6 feet is required in vaults without a fully removable top. A minimum access opening of 24 inches square is required on all vault lids.

(6) Vertical installations are allowed on DC's that meet the following requirements:

(A) Flow is upward through assembly.

(B) Approved by District Manager or designee.

(C) Approved for vertical installation by USC Foundation for Cross Connection Control.

(7) Variances from these specifications will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Any deviations must be approved in writing by the District Manager or his designee.

## **Sec. 14 Access to premises**

- (a) Every person provided water service by the district directly or indirectly shall, during the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., permit the District Manager or his designee, or their designee, to enter their premises and building for the purpose of inspection pipes and fixtures and the manner in which the water is used to determine compliance with this article.
- (b) If any water user refuses access to their premises for inspection by an inspector, the water user shall install a reduced pressure principle assembly at the service connection to the premises or disconnect water service until such time as access is granted.
- (c) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the premises to be inspected shall be promptly removed by the water user at the written or verbal request of the district and shall not be replaced. The cost of clearing such access shall be borne by the user.

## **Sec. 15 Right-of-way encroachment**

- (a) No person shall install or maintain a backflow prevention assembly upon or within any district right-of-way except as provided by this section.
- (b) A backflow prevention assembly required by this article may be installed upon or within any district right-of-way only if the owner proves to the district that there is no other feasible location for installing the assembly, and installing it in the right-of-way will not interfere with traffic or utilities. The district retains the right to approve the location, height, depth, enclosure, and other requisites of the assembly prior to its installation.
- (c) Any assembly or portion of an assembly which extends above ground shall be located no closer than 18 inches to the face of the curb.
- (d) A property owner shall, at the request of the district and at the owner's sole expense, relocate a backflow prevention assembly which encroaches upon any district right-of-way when such relocation is necessary for street or utility construction or repairs or for purposes of public safety.
- (e) All district codes relevant to easement issues will be recognized by this article.
- (f) The district shall not be liable for any damage done to or caused by an assembly installed in a right-of-way.
- (g) All permits and inspections required by the district to perform work in the right-of-way shall be obtained.

## **Sec. 16 Permits**

All district and local permits and plumbing code permits which are required by the district must be met and maintained to meet the requirements of this article.

## **Sec. 17 Enforcement and penalties**

(a) The District Manager or his designee is hereby authorized to enforce the provision of this article by any one or more of the enforcement mechanisms set forth in this article.

(b) The inspectors, agents or representatives of the district charged with enforcement of this article shall be deemed to be performing a governmental function for the benefit of the general public and neither the district, the District Manager or his designee, nor the individual inspector, agent, or representative of the district engaged in inspection or endorsement activities under this article when acting in good faith and without malice shall ever be held liable for any loss or damage, whether real or asserted, caused or alleged to have been caused, as a result of the performance of such governmental function.

(c) Failure on the part of any customer to immediately discontinue the use of all cross-connections or to physically separate cross-connections is sufficient cause for the immediate discontinuance of public water service to the premises, and in addition, shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by fine of not less than one dollar (\$1.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and each and every day said violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

(d) Failure on the part of any customer (property owner or lessee) to bring his property into compliance with this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in an amount not to exceed the maximum allowable by law. Each day that such violation is committed or permitted to continue shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as such.

(e) Any person who has knowingly made any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained pursuant to this article or any order issued under it, or who has falsified, tampered with, or knowingly rendered inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this article shall upon conviction, be fined in an amount not to exceed the maximum allowable by law.

(f) A violation of any of the provisions of this article shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than one dollar (\$1.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and each and every day said violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

(g) A person is criminally responsible for a violation of this article if the person:

(1) Commits or assists in the commission of a violation; or

(2) Is a property owner, tenant, lessee, permittee or other person in control of the premises determined to be the source of a violation.

## **Sec. 18 Emergency suspension of utility service**

(a) The District Manager or his designee may, without prior notice, suspend water service to any premises when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened backflow which:

(1) Presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment or to the health or welfare of persons; or

(2) Presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the districts public water supply.

(b) As soon as is practical after the suspension of service, the District Manager or his designee shall notify the owner or person in charge of the premises of the suspension in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall order such person to correct the cross-connection which allowed the backflow to occur. When time permits, the District Manager or his designee should also notify the owner or person in charge prior to suspending water service.

(c) If the person fails to comply with an order issued under subsection (b), the District Manager or his designee may take such steps as the District Manager or his designee deems necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the public water supply or to minimize danger to persons.

(d) The District Manager or his designee shall not reinstate suspended services until:

(1) The person presents proof, satisfactory to the District Manager or his designee, that the backflow has been eliminated and its cause determined and corrected;

(2) The person pays the district for all costs the district incurred in responding to the backflow or threatened backflow; and

(3) The person pays the district for all costs the district will incur in reinstating service.

(e) A person whose service has been suspended may appeal such enforcement action to the District Manager or his designee, in writing, within ten days of notice of the suspension.

(f) A person commits an offense if the person reinstates water service to premises suspended pursuant to this section, without the prior approval of the District Manager or his designee.

(g) The remedies provided by this section are in addition to any other remedies set out in this article. Exercise of this remedy shall not be a bar against, nor a prerequisite for, taking other action against a violator.

## **Sec. 19 Nonemergency termination of water supply**

(a) The District Manager or his designee may terminate the district-provided water supply of any water user who violates the following conditions:

(1) Refusing the District Manager or his designee reasonable access to the water user's premises for the purpose of inspection;

(2) Hindering or denying the District Manager or his designee access to backflow prevention assemblies;

(3) Failing to install and maintain backflow prevention assemblies in compliance with this article; or

(4) Failing to install, maintain, and operate their piping and plumbing systems in accordance with the plumbing code.

(b) The District Manager or his designee will notify a water user of the proposed termination of his water supply. The water user may petition the District Manager or his designee for reconsideration within 10 days of service termination.

(c) Exercise of this enforcement option by the district shall not be a bar to, nor a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the water user.

(d) The district shall not reinstate suspended services until:

(1) Access has been granted for inspection;

(2) The person presents proof, satisfactory to the district that the backflow has been eliminated and its cause determined and corrected; and

(3) The person pays for all costs the district will incur in reinstating service.

#### **Sec. 20 Remedies nonexclusive**

The remedies provided for in this article are not exclusive of any other remedies that the district may have under state or federal law or other district articles. The district may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a violator. The district may take more than one enforcement action against any violator. These actions may be taken concurrently.

## Backflow Prevention Assembly Installation Guide

AG = Air Gap

RP = Reduced Pressure Assembly

DC = Double Check Assembly

- Autoclaves RP
- Baptismal AG or RP
- Boilers over 199,999 BTU's DCVA
- Carbonation (\*\*Stainless Steel Assembly only) RP
- Car Wash DCVA
- Chilled Water Make-up, Expansion, Quick fill DCVA
- Commercial Laundry DCVA
- Dental Office (on line servicing equipment) RP
- Domestic Supply Line DCVA
- Film processing (on line servicing equipment) RP
- Fountain (with connection to city water) DCVA
- Funeral Home and Mortuary (on prep room line) RP
- Fire Lines (Stainless Steel Assembly only) DCVA
- Green House or Nursery (with toxic chemicals) RP
- Hospital (parallel system required) RP
- Laboratories Jr. High, High School & Research Labs RP
- Ice Machine DCVA
- Irrigation System (with chemical injection) \*RP
- Commercial Irrigation \*DCVA
- Residential Irrigation System \*DCVA
- Manufacturing Plant (toxic) RP
- Medical Facility (on line servicing equipment) RP
- Meat Processing Plant RP
- Multi-story building more than 3 floors DCVA
- Plating Shop (on equipment line) RP
- Water Softener or Water Filtration Systems RP
- X-ray Film Processor RP

### \*NOTE:

- ▶ All Irrigation Systems require a Rain & Freeze Sensor installed on the Controller.
- ▶ Assemblies CAN NOT be installed under counters or behind Equipment.
- ▶ All Assemblies MUST remain visible and accessible for annual testing.
- ▶ Assemblies MUST be installed at a maximum height of 4 feet and minimum of 1 foot from the floor.
- ▶ \*\*Assemblies for Carbonation - Copper into Assembly and ONLY Flex hoses out.

A registered and **Licensed Backflow Assembly Tester** must test all backflow prevention assemblies upon installation and annually thereafter. A list of Backflow Assembly Testers, registered with Denton County Fresh Water Supply District 1-A, and test forms can be found at [www.dentoncountyfwsd.com](http://www.dentoncountyfwsd.com). If you have a piece of equipment that is not on the list or have a question about any requirement, please contact the Backflow Inspector at 972-899-9753 for the appropriate assembly.