

City of Coquille 41-00213

Chapter 13.16 – Cross Connections

13.16.010 - Definitions.

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

"Approved backflow prevention assembly" or "backflow assembly" or "assembly" means an assembly to counteract backpressure or prevent backsiphonage. This assembly must appear on the list of approved assemblies issued by the Oregon Health Division.

1. "Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly" or "reduced pressure principle assembly" or "RP assembly" or "RP" means 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 the end of the assembly.
2. "Double check valve backflow prevention assembly" or "double check assembly" or "double check" or "DC" means an assembly which consists of two independently operating check valves which are spring-loaded or weighted. The assembly comes complete with a gate valve on each side of the checks, as well as test cocks to test the checks for tightness.
3. "Pressure vacuum breaker backflow prevention assembly" or "pressure vacuum breaker" or "PVB" means an assembly which provides protection against backsiphonage, but does not provide adequate protection against backpressure backflow. The assembly is a combination of a single check valve with an AVB and can be used with downstream shutoff valves. In addition, the assembly has suction and discharge gate valves and test cocks which allows the full testing of the assembly.

"Air gap" means a physical separation between the free flowing discharge end of a potable water supply piping and/or appurtenance and an open or nonpressure 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; in no case less than one inch.

"Atmospheric vacuum breaker backflow prevention device" or "atmospheric vacuum breaker" or "AVB" means a device that cannot be tested and cannot prevent backpressure backflow, but is used to prevent backsiphonage in non-health hazard conditions.

"Auxiliary supply" means any water source or system other than the public water system, that may be available in the building or on the property.

"Backflow" means the flow in the direction opposite to the normal flow or the introduction of any foreign liquids, gases or substances into the water system of city.

"Backpressure" means 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" means 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" means providing adequate drainage for backflow prevention assemblies installed in vaults through the use of an unobstructed drain pipe.

"Contamination" means 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.

"Coquille" means city of Coquille.

"Cross connection" means any physical arrangement where a potable water supply is connected, directly or indirectly (actual or potential), with any other nondrinkable water system, used water system or auxiliary water supply, sewer, drain conduit, swimming pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, swamp 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 change over assemblies, or other temporary or permanent assemblies through which, or because of which, backflow may occur are considered to be cross connections.

"Degree of hazard" means the low or high hazard classification that shall be attached to all actual or potential cross connections.

1. "High hazard" means 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 potable water supply.
2. "Low hazard" means the classification assigned to an actual or potential cross connections that potentially could allow a substance that may be objectionable but not hazardous to one's health to backflow into the potable water supply.
3. "Health hazard" means 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.
4. "Plumbing hazard" means an internal or plumbing-type cross connection in a consumer's potable water system than may be either a polluttional or a contamination-type hazard.
5. "Polluttional hazard" means 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. The maximum degree of intensity of pollution to which the potable water system could be degraded under this definition would cause a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause minor damage to the system or its appurtenances.
6. "System hazard" means an actual or potential threat of severe danger 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.

"Division" means Oregon Health Division.

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

"Potable water supply" means any water supply intended or used for human consumption or other domestic use.

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

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

"Public water system" or "system" means 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 Oregon Health Division. 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.

"Representative of the water system" means a person designated by the city to perform cross connection control duties that shall include, but are not limited to, cross connection inspections and water use surveys.

"Service connection" is the point of delivery at which the water purveyor loses control of the water.

"Tester" means a person that is a certified backflow prevention assembly technician approved by and registered with the Oregon Health Division.

"Thermal expansion" means heated water that does not have the space to expand.

(Ord. 1399 § 1.01, 2000)