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line, plumbing and equipment and shall not be responsible therefor.

D. The water may at any time be shut off from the mains for repairs or other necessary purposes with notice to be given as provided in Section 13.04.110 and the water department will not be responsible for any consequent damages. Water for steam boilers for power purposes will not be furnished by direct pressure from the city mains; tanks for holding an ample reserve of water shall always be provided by the owners of the boilers. While water is temporarily shut off from the mains, the hot water faucets should be kept open by the occupants of the premises to allow the steam to escape from the water heater, and should damage result to the meter by reason of steam or hot water, the owner shall be charged for repairs. Except in the event of emergency repairs, such as necessitated by a broken waterline, the city will give at least four hours notice of shut off to the affected customers. (Ord. 829 §10, 1974).

13.04.170 City council power to amend or make special rules or contracts. The city council shall have the power, at any time, to amend, change or modify any rule, rate or charge and to make special rules and contracts and all water service is subject to such power. (Ord. 829 §12, 1974).

## Chapter 13.05

### WATER SUPPLY CROSS-CONNECTIONS

#### Sections:

City of Gladstone

- 13.05.010 Purpose and scope.
- 13.05.020 Definitions.
- 13.05.030 Cross-connections.
- 13.05.040 Use of backflow prevention devices.
- 13.05.050 Cross-connection inspection
- 13.05.060 Liability.
- 13.05.070 Penalties.

13.05.010 Purpose and scope. The purpose of this chapter is to protect the public health of water consumers by the control of actual and/or potential cross-connections to customers. (Ord. 1017 §1(part), 1983).

13.05.020 Definitions. A. Backflow. "Backflow" means the undesirable reversal of water or mixtures of water and other liquids, gases or other substances into the distribution pipes of the potable supply of water from any source or sources.

- B. Backflow Prevention Device. "Backflow prevention device" (approved) means a device that has been investigated and approved by the regulatory agency having jurisdiction. The approval of backflow prevention devices by the regulatory agency should be on the basis of a favorable laboratory and field evaluation report by an approved testing laboratory, recommending such approval.
- C. Backflow Prevention Devices. "Backflow prevention devices" (type) means any approved device used to prevent backflow into a potable water system. The type of device used should be based on the degree of hazard either existing or potential.
- D. Contamination. "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.
- E. Cross-connection. "Cross-connection" means any unprotected actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a public or a consumer's potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into any part of the potable system any used water, industrial fluid, gas, or substance other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which "backflow" can or may occur are considered to be cross-connections.
- F. Director. "Director" means the director of public works of the city of Gladstone, or authorized agent.
- G. Hazard, Degree of. "Degree of hazard" shall be derived from the evaluation of a health, system, plumbing, or pollutional hazard.
- H. Hazard, Health. "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.
- I. Hazard, Plumbing. "Plumbing hazard" means an internal or plumbing-type cross-connection in a consumer's potable water system that may be either a pollutional or a contamination-type hazard. This includes, but is not limited to, cross-connections to toilets, sinks, lavatories, washtrays, domestic washing machines and lawn sprinkling systems. Plumbing-type cross-connections can be located in many types of structures including homes, apartment houses, hotels and commercial or industrial establishments.
- J. Hazard, Pollutional. "Pollutional 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.

- K. Hazard, System. "System hazard" means an actual or potential threat of severe danger to the physical properties of the public or consumer's potable water system or of a pollution or contamination which would have a protected effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.
- L. Health Division Officer. "Health division officer" means the Oregon State Health Division Officer, or authorized agent.
- M. Potable Water Supply. "Potable water supply" means any system of water supply intended or used for human consumption or other domestic use. (Ord. 1017 §1(part), 1983).
- 13.05.030 Cross-connections. The installation or maintenance of a cross-connection which will endanger the water quality of the potable water supply system of the city is unlawful and is prohibited. Any such cross-connection now existing or hereafter installed is declared to be a public hazard and the same shall be abated. The control or elimination of cross-connections shall be in accordance with this chapter and in compliance with the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 333, Public Water Systems Section 42-230. The director shall have the authority to establish requirements more stringent than state regulations if he deems that the conditions so dictate. The city shall adopt rules and regulations as necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The building official is authorized to enforce the provisions of this chapter in the inspection of existing, new, and remodeled buildings. (Ord. 1017 \$1 (part), 1983).
- 13.05.040 Use of backflow prevention devices. A. No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the city unless the water supply is protected as required by state law and regulation and this chapter. Service of water to any premises shall be discontinued by the city if a backflow prevention device required by this chapter is not installed, tested and maintained, or if it is found that a backflow prevention device has been removed, bypassed, or if an unprotected cross-connection exists on the premises. Service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.
- B. The customer's system should be open for inspection and tests at all reasonable times to authorized representatives of the city to determine whether cross-connections or other structural or sanitary hazards, including violations of these regulations, exist. When such a condition becomes known, the director shall deny or immediately discontinue service to the premises by providing for a physical break

in the service line until the customer has corrected the condition(s) in conformance with the state and city statutes relating to plumbing and water supplies and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

- C. An approved backflow prevention device shall also be installed on each service line to a customer's water system at or near the property line or immediately inside the building being served; but, in all cases, before the first branch line leading off the service line.
- D. Backflow prevention devices shall be installed under circumstances including but not limited to the following:
  - Premises having an auxiliary water supply;
- 2. Premises having cross-connections that are not correctable, or intricate plumbing arrangements which make it impractical to ascertain whether or not cross-connections exist;
- 3. Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist;
- 4. Premises having a history of cross-connections being established or reestablished;
- 5. Premises on which any substance is handled under pressure so as to permit entry into the public water supply, or where a cross-connection could reasonably be expected to occur. This shall include the handling of process waters and cooling waters;
- 6. Premises where materials of a toxic or hazardous nature are handled in such a way that if back siphonage should occur, a serious health hazard might result;
- 7. The following types of facilities will fall into one of the above categories where a backflow prevention device is required to protect the public water supply. A backflow prevention device shall be installed at these facilities unless the city determines that no hazard exists:
  - a. Hospitals, mortuaries, clinics,
  - b. Laboratories,
  - c. Metal plating industries,
  - d. Piers and docks,
  - e. Sewage treatment plants,
  - f. Food or beverage processing plants,
  - g. Chemical plants using a water process,
  - h. Petroleum processing or storage plants,
- i. Radioactive material processing plants or nuclear reactors,

j. Facilities with fire service lines as specified by Oregon State Health Division,

k. Others specified by the purveyor.

- E. The type of protective device required shall depend on the degree of hazard which exists:
- 1. An air-gap separation or a reduced-pressure-principle backflow prevention device shall be installed where the public water supply may be contaminated with sewage, industrial waste of a toxic nature, or other contaminant which could cause a health or system hazard.
- 2. In the case of a substance which may be objectionable but not hazardous to health, a double check valve assembly, air-gap separation, or a reduced-pressure-principle backflow prevention device shall be installed.
- F. Backflow prevention devices required by this chapter shall be installed under the supervision, and with the approval, of the city.
- G. Any protective device required by this chapter shall be approved by the city.
- H. These devices shall be furnished and installed by and at the expense of the customer.
- I. It shall be the duty of the customer-user at any premises where backflow prevention devices are installed to have certified inspections and operational tests made at least once per year. This inspection requirement shall not apply to backflow prevention devices installed for residential sprinkling devices, unless the director specifically determines that a probable hazard backflow condition exists. those instances where the director deems the hazard to be great enough, he may require certified inspections at more frequent intervals. These inspections and tests shall be at the expense of the water user and shall be performed by a certified tester approved by the director. It shall be the duty of the director to see that these timely tests are made. The customer-user shall notify the director in advance when the tests are to be undertaken so that the director or a representative may witness the tests if so desired. devices shall be repaired, overhauled or replaced at the expense of the customer-user whenever said devices are found to be defective. Records of such tests, repairs and overhaul shall be kept and copies sent to the director.
- J. No underground sprinkling device will be installed without adequate backflow prevention devices.
- K. Failure of the customer to cooperate in the installation, maintenance, testing or inspection of backflow prevention devices required by this chapter or by state law shall be grounds for the termination of water service to the premises. (Ord. 1017 §1(part), 1983).
- 13.05.050 Cross-connection inspection. A. No water shall be delivered to any structure hereafter built within the city or within areas served by city water until the same has been inspected by the city for possible cross-connections and been approved as being free of same.

- B. Any construction for industrial or other purposes which is classified as hazardous facilities, where it is reasonable to anticipate intermittent cross-connections, or as determined by the director, shall be protected by the installation of one or more backflow prevention devices at the point of service from the public water supply or any other location designated by the city.
- C. Inspections shall be made at the discretion of the director of all buildings, structures, or improvements for the purpose of ascertaining whether cross-connections exist. Such inspections shall be made by the city. (Ord. 1017 §1 (part), 1983).
- 13.05.060 Liability. This chapter shall not be construed to hold the city responsible for any damage to persons or property by reason of the inspection or testing herein, or the failure to inspect or test or by reason of approval of any cross-connections. (Ord. 1017 §1(part), 1983).
- 13.05.070 Penalties. Violation of any rule or regulation contained in this chapter shall constitute a Class A infraction. (Ord. 1017 §1(part), 1983).

#### Chapter 13.08

#### SEWER CONNECTIONS\*

#### Sections:

- 13.08.010 Connection required.
- 13.08.020 Approved existing cesspool or septic tank--Exempt from connection requirements.
- 13.08.010 Connection required. All owners of property within the city whose property is within a sewer district wherein a sewer has been constructed or shall hereafter be constructed so that connection can be made from the property with the sewer, are required to connect all water closets, privies, sinks, bathtubs and drains containing or carrying sewage with the sewer within ninety days from the time the sewer is completed and accepted by the city, and all persons neglecting or refusing to make such sewer connections within

For statutory provisions on city sewers and sanitation, see O.R.S. 224.010 et seq.