Langlois Water District #4100466
Cross Connection Control Program

1989
Revised 1996
Revised 2020

PURPOSE: The Langlois Water District has a responsibility to provide its customers with water that is safe under all foreseeable circumstances. Thus, in the exercise of this responsibility, the District must take reasonable precaution to protect the community water system from the hazards originating on the premises of its customers that may degrade the quality of the water in that system.

DEFINITION: A cross connection is any connection between a potable water supply and a non-potable one through which a possibly contaminating flow can occur.

By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over devices, and other temporary or permanent devices through which, or because of which, backflow can occur are considered cross connections.

Direct cross connection: An inline connection between potable and non-potable supplies of water (IE: a home well connected to the same plumbing as the District water system, a plumbed in soft drink machine, etc). Even though check valves are incorporated, a cross connection is still considered to exist as these devices are not adequate to stop contamination.

Indirect cross connection: Any set-up where the air gap between potable and non-potable supplies is not sufficient to keep a siphon from occurring (IE: a sink faucet outlet that is below the sink basin rim, a hose left in the bottom of a container being filled, a pesticide applicator connected to a garden hose.

INSPECTION: The District has the right and responsibility to regularly inspect customers' premises for the existence of cross connections. These inspections will be scheduled with at least 24 hours notice to the land owner. The premises of all new service connections will be inspected for possible cross connections with emphasis placed on new connections to existing facilities.

ACTION: Where the District has reasonable cause to believe that an existing or potential cross connection exists on a customer's premises, the District shall deny or discontinue service to that premises until an appropriate backflow prevention device is installed or until the hazard is eliminated. Where regular inspection of a potential cross connection is difficult or impossible, a backflow prevention device will be required.

When a water user or owner of the premises in question treats their water in any way, or adds any substance to their water, they shall notify the District in writing.

If an alternative water source is in use on the premises, a complete break must be made and maintained between the existing untreated system and the District's system. This break must be at least one foot and installed so that it can be easily inspected at any time. An approved backflow prevention device may be required at any premises that has an alternative water source even if it is not in use.

A backflow prevention device shall be installed on the service connection to the premises by the premises owner or water user where an approved air gap does not exist and:

(a.) there is an auxiliary water supply which is, or can be connected to the potable water supply

OR

(b.) there is piping for conveying liquids other than potable water, and where that piping is under pressure and is installed and operated in a manner which could cause cross connections

OR

(c.) there is intricate plumbing which makes it impractical to ascertain whether or not cross connections existence

OR

(d.) there is back siphon potential

OR

(e.) cross connections or potential cross connections exist.

Backflow Prevention: The type of backflow prevention required under the circumstances described above shall be determined by the degree of hazard which exists:

Substance to backflow	Type of device required
Hazardous, Toxic (sewage, chemicals, pesticides, car wash, medical waste)	An air gap of at least twice the inside diameter of incoming water supply line, but not less than 1" measured vertically from top rim of receiving pipe or vessel OR An approved Reduced Pressure device

Substance to backflow	Type of device required
No health risk, but aesthetically objectionable (beverage syrups)	An approved Reduced Pressure device
Low health risk, no back pressure (lawn sprinkler, low sink outlet, valved outlet with hose attachments for non-toxic substances)	An approved atmospheric or pressure vacuum breaker OR An air gap as described above

All backflow prevention devices required under this program shall be of a type and model approved by the Oregon Health Authority. OHA shall maintain a list of devices approved for use in Oregon.

(1) Any approved backflow prevention assembly required by OAR 333-061-0070 shall be installed in a manner that: (a) Facilitates its proper operation, maintenance, inspection, and in-line testing using standard installation procedures approved by the Authority, such as, but not limited to, University of Southern California, Manual of Cross-Connection Control, 10th Edition, the Pacific Northwest Section American Water Works Association, Cross Connection Control

Manual, 7th Edition, or the local administrative authority having jurisdiction; (b) Precludes the possibility of continuous submersion of an approved backflow prevention assembly, and precludes the possibility of any submersion of the relief valve on a RP; and (c) Maintains compliance with all applicable safety regulations and the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code. (

TESTING: Water users or property owners where a cross connection is found to occur, or is expected to occur shall install, operate, test, and maintain an approved backflow prevention device at their own expense.

The water user or premises owner where one or more reduced pressure device assembly, double check valve assembly, or pressure vacuum breaker has been installed shall have the devices tested at least once a year. Devices installed at facilities which pose an extreme health risk and devices which repeatedly fail a test shall be tested more frequently as determined by the District.

Devices found not to be working properly shall be promptly repaired by the water user or owner of the device or the District may deny or discontinue service.

Devices shall be tested immediately after installation or repair and after they are moved. Reports on all tests shall be prepared by the tester and copies provided to the District and to the Oregon Health Authority. Failure to perform all required testing may result in the discontinuance of service.

Tests performed by Authority-certified Backflow Assembly Testers shall be in conformance with procedures established by the University of Southern California, Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, Manual of CrossConnection Control, 10th Edition, or other equivalent testing procedures approved by the Authority and with OAR 333-61-0070.

The Oregon Health Authority shall maintain a list of approved backflow prevention devices and certified testers.