

CHAPTER 53: BACKFLOW PREVENTION AND CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 53.01 Introduction

- (a) The purpose of this cross connection control ordinance is to define the authority of the Town of Tryon as the water purveyor in the elimination of all cross connections within its public potable water supply.
- (b) This ordinance shall apply to all users connected to the Town of Tryon public potable water supply regardless of whether the user is located within the city limits or outside of the city limits.
- (c) This ordinance will comply with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (PL 93-523), the North Carolina State Administrative Code (15A NCAC 08C), and the North Carolina State Building Code (Volume II) as they pertain to cross connections with the public water supply. (Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)

§ 53.02 Objectives of Ordinance

The specific objectives of this cross connection control ordinance for the Town of Tryon are as follows:

- (1) To protect the public potable water supply of the city against actual or potential contamination by isolating within the consumer's water system contaminants or pollutants which could, under adverse conditions, backflow through uncontrolled cross connections into the public water system.
- (2) To eliminate or control existing cross connections, actual or potential, between the

consumer's potable water system and non-potable or industrial piping system.

- (3) To provide a continuing inspection program of cross connection control which will systematically and effectively control all actual cross connections or any potential cross connections which may be installed in the future.

(Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)

§ 53.03 Responsibilities

(a) Health agency

The state department of environment and natural resources has the responsibility for promulgating and enforcing laws, rules, regulations, and policies to be followed in carrying out an effective cross connection control program. The state department of environment and natural resources also has the primary responsibility of insuring that the water purveyor operates the public potable water system free of actual or potential sanitary hazards, including unprotected cross connections. The state department of environment and natural resources has the further responsibility of insuring that the water purveyor provides an approved water supply at the service connection to the consumer's water system and, further, that the water purveyor requires the installation, testing, and maintenance of an approved backflow prevention assembly on the service connection when required.

(b) Water purveyor

Except as otherwise provided in this ordinance, the water purveyor's (Town of Tryon) responsibility to ensure a safe water supply begins at the source and includes all of the public water distribution system, including the service connection, and ends at the point of delivery to the consumer's water system. In addition, the water purveyor shall exercise reasonable vigilance to insure that the consumer has taken the proper steps to protect the public potable water system. To insure that the proper precautions are taken, the Town of Tryon is required to determine the degree of hazard or potential hazard to the public potable water system; to determine the degree of protection required; and to ensure proper containment protection through an on-going inspection program. When it is determined that a backflow prevention assembly is required for the protection of the public system, the Town of Tryon shall require the consumer, at the consumer's expense, to install an approved backflow prevention assembly at each service connection, to test immediately upon installation and thereafter at a frequency as determined by the Town of Tryon, to properly repair and maintain such assembly or assemblies and to keep adequate records of each test and subsequent maintenance and repair, including materials and/or replacement parts.

(c) Plumbing inspection

The county plumbing inspection department has the responsibility to not only review building plans and inspect plumbing as it is installed, but they have the explicit responsibility of preventing cross connections from being designed and built into the plumbing system within its jurisdiction. Where the review of building plans suggests or detects the potential for cross connections being made an integral part of the plumbing system, the plumbing inspector has the responsibility, under the state building code, for requiring that such cross connections be either

eliminated or provided with backflow prevention equipment approved by the state building code. The plumbing inspector's responsibility begins at the point of delivery, downstream of the first installed backflow prevention assembly, and continues throughout the entire length of the consumer's water system. The plan inspector should inquire about the intended use of water at any point where it is suspected that a cross connection might be made or where one is actually called for by the plans. When such is discovered it shall be mandatory that a suitable, approved backflow prevention assembly approved by the state building code be required by the plans and be properly installed. The primary protection assembly for containment purposes only shall have approval from the Town of Tryon, the state building code, and the state department of environment and natural resources.

(d) Consumer

The consumer has the primary responsibility of preventing pollutants and contaminants from entering their potable water system or the public potable water system. The consumer's responsibility starts at the point of delivery from the public potable water system and includes all of his water system. The consumer, at his own expense, shall install, operate, test, and maintain approved backflow prevention assemblies as directed by the Town of Tryon. The consumer shall maintain accurate records of tests and repairs made to backflow prevention assemblies and shall maintain such records for a minimum period of three years. The records shall be on forms approved by the Town of Tryon and shall include the list of materials or replacement parts used. Following any repair, overhaul, re piping or relocation of an assembly, the consumer shall have it tested to insure that it is in good operating condition and will prevent backflow. A certified backflow prevention assembly tester shall make tests, maintenance and repairs of backflow prevention assemblies.

(e) Certified backflow prevention assembly testers

When employed by the consumer to test, repair, overhaul, or maintain backflow prevention assemblies, a backflow prevention assembly tester will have the following responsibilities: The tester will be responsible for making competent inspections and for repairing or overhauling backflow prevention assemblies and making reports of such repair to the consumer and responsible authorities on forms approved by the Town of Tryon. The tester shall include the list of materials or replacement parts used. The tester shall be equipped with and be competent to use all the necessary tools, gauges, manometers and other equipment necessary to properly test, repair, and maintain backflow prevention assemblies. It will be the tester's responsibility to insure that original manufactured parts are used in the repair of or replacement of parts in a backflow prevention assembly. It will be the tester's further responsibility not to change the design, material or operational characteristics of an assembly during repair or maintenance without prior approval of the Town of Tryon. A certified tester shall perform the work and be responsible for the competency and accuracy of all tests and reports. A certified tester shall provide a copy of all test and repair reports to the consumer and to the Town of Tryon's cross connection control personnel within ten business days of any completed test or repair work. A certified tester shall maintain such records for a minimum period of three years. All certified backflow prevention assembly testers must obtain and employ backflow prevention assembly test equipment, which has been evaluated and/or approved by the Town of Tryon. All test equipment shall be checked for accuracy annually, at a minimum, and calibrated, if necessary. (Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)

§ 53.04 Definitions

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this ordinance, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Air-gap separation means a physical separation between the free flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and an open and non pressure-receiving vessel. An approved air-gap separation shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the overflow rim of the receiving vessel, in no case less than one inch (2.54 cm).

Approved means, as used in reference to a water supply, a water supply that has been approved by the state department of environment and natural resources; or, as used in reference to air-gap separation, a pressure vacuum breaker, a double check valve assembly, a double check detector assembly, a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly, a reduced pressure principle detector assembly, or other backflow prevention assemblies or methods approved by the Town of Tryon.

Backflow means the undesirable reversal of flow of water or mixtures of water and other liquids, gases, or other substances into the distribution pipes of the consumer or public potable water system from any source or sources.

Backflow prevention assembly--Approved The term "approved backflow prevention assembly" means an assembly used for containment and/or isolation purposes that has been investigated and approved by the Town of Tryon and has been shown to meet the design and performance standards of the American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE), the American Water Works Association (AWWA), or the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California. The approval of backflow prevention assemblies by the Town of Tryon is based on a favorable report by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California, recommending such an approval. To be approved, an assembly must be readily accessible for in-line testing and maintenance, and shall successfully complete a one-year field evaluation within the Town of Tryon water system.

Backflow prevention assembly--Unapproved The term "unapproved backflow prevention assembly" means an assembly that has been investigated by the Town of Tryon and has been determined to be unacceptable for installation within the Town of Tryon's water system. Consideration for disapproval and removal from the "approved list" shall be based upon, but not limited to, the following criteria: (i) poor performance standards (i.e., significant failure rate); (ii) lack of or unavailability of repair parts; and/or, (iii) poor service or response from assembly's factory representative.

Backflow prevention assembly-- Type means an assembly used to prevent backflow into a consumer or public potable water system. The type of assembly used should be based on the degree of hazard either existing or potential: The types are:

- (1) Double check valve assembly (DCVA).
- (2) Double check detector assembly (fire system) (DCDA).

(3) Reduced pressure principle assembly (RP).

(4) Reduced pressure principle detector assembly (fire system). (RPDA).

Backflow prevention assembly tester--Certified The term "certified backflow prevention assembly tester" means a person who has proven his competency to the satisfaction of the Town of Tryon. Each person who is certified to make competent tests, or to repair, overhaul, and make reports on backflow prevention assemblies shall be knowledgeable of applicable laws, rules, and regulations, shall be a licensed plumber or have at least two years experience under and be employed by a state licensed plumber or plumbing contractor, or have equivalent qualifications acceptable to the Town of Tryon and must hold a certificate of completion from an approved training program in the testing and repair of backflow prevention assemblies.

Backflow prevention device--Approved The term "approved backflow prevention device" means a device used for isolation purposes that has been shown to meet the design and performance standards of the American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE) and the American Water Works Association (AWWA)

Backpressure backflow means any elevation in the consumer water system, by pump, elevation of piping, or steam and/or air pressure, above the supply pressure at the point of delivery, which would cause, or tend to cause, a reversal of the normal direction of flow.

Back-siphonage backflow means a reversal of the normal direction of flow in the pipeline due to a negative pressure (vacuum) being created in the supply line with the backflow source subject to atmospheric pressure.

Check valve--Approved The term "approved check valve," means a check valve that is drip-tight in the normal direction of flow when the inlet pressure is at least one psi and the outlet pressure is zero. The check valve shall permit no leakage in a direction reverse to the normal flow. The closure element (e.g. clapper, poppet, or other design) shall be internally loaded to promote rapid and positive closure. An approved check valve is only one component of an approved backflow prevention assembly, i.e., pressure vacuum breaker, double check valve assembly, double check detector assembly, reduced pressure principle assembly, or reduced pressure detector assembly.

Consumer means any person, firm, or corporation using or receiving water from the Town of Tryon's water system.

Consumer's potable water system means that portion of the privately owned potable water system lying between the point of delivery and point of use and/or isolation protection. This system will include all pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment, and appurtenances used to produce, convey, store, or use potable water.

Consumer's water system means any water system commencing at the point of delivery and continuing throughout the consumer's plumbing system, located on the consumer's premises, whether supplied by public potable water or an auxiliary water supply. The system or systems may be either a potable water system or an industrial piping system.

Containment means preventing the impairment of the public potable water supply by installing

an approved backflow prevention assembly at the service connection.

Contamination means an impairment of the quality of the water, which creates a potential or actual hazard to the public health through the introduction of hazardous or toxic substances or through the spread of disease by sewage, industrial fluids, or waste.

Cross connection means any unprotected actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a public or a consumer's water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce any contamination or pollution, 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 considered being cross connections.

Double check detector assembly means a specially designed assembly composed of a line-size approved double check valve assembly with a specific bypass water meter and a meter-sized approved double check valve assembly. The meter shall register (in U.S. gallons) accurately for only very low rates of flow and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly shall only be used to protect against a nonhealth hazard (i.e., pollutant).

Double check valve assembly means an assembly composed of two independently acting, approved check valves, including tightly closing shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly and fitted with properly located test cocks. This assembly shall only be used to protect against a nonhealth hazard (i.e., pollutant).

Hazard--Degree of The term "degree of hazard" is derived from the evaluation of conditions within a system which can be classified as either a "pollutional" (nonhealth) or a "contamination" (health) hazard.

Hazard--Health The term "health hazard" means an actual or potential threat of contamination of a physical, hazardous or toxic nature to the public or consumer's potable water system to such a degree or intensity that there would be a danger to health.

Hazard--Nonhealth The term "nonhealth hazard" means an actual or potential threat to the quality of the public or the consumer's potable water system. A nonhealth hazard is one that, if introduced into the public water supply system could be a nuisance to water customers, but would not adversely affect human health.

Hazard--Pollutional The term "pollutional hazard" means an actual or potential threat to the quality or the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would not constitute a health or a system hazard, as defined. The maximum degree or 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.

Health agency means the state department of environment and natural resources.

Industrial fluids means any fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically, or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health or nonhealth hazard if introduced into a public or consumer potable water system. Such fluids may

include, but are not limited to process waters; chemicals in fluid form; acids and alkalis; oils, gases; etc.

Industrial piping system--Consumer's The term "consumer's industrial piping system" means any system used by the consumer for transmission of or to confine or store any fluid, solid or gaseous substance other than an approved water supply. Such a system would include all pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment, and appurtenances used to produce, convey, or store substances, which are or may be polluted or contaminated.

Isolation means the act of confining a localized hazard within a consumer's water system by installing approved backflow prevention assemblies. Disclaimer: The Town of Tryon may make recommendations, upon facility inspection, as to the usages of isolation devices/assemblies, but does not assume or have responsibility whatsoever for such installations.

Point of delivery means generally at the property line of the customer, adjacent to the public street where the Town of Tryon mains are located, or at a point on the customer's property where the meter is located. The customer shall be responsible for all water piping and control devices located on the customer's side of the point of delivery.

Pollution means an impairment of the quality of the water to a degree which does not create an actual hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect the aesthetic qualities of such waters for domestic use.

Potable water means water from any source which has been investigated by the state department of environment and natural resources and which has been approved for human consumption.

Public potable water system means any publicly or privately owned water system operated as a public utility, under a current state department of environment and natural resources permit, to supply water for public consumption or-use. This system will include all sources, facilities, and appurtenances between the source and the point of delivery such as valves, pumps, pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment, and appurtenances used to produce, convey, treat, or store potable water for public consumption or use.

Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly means an assembly containing within its structure a minimum of two independently acting, approved check valves, together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent, pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and at the same time below the first check valve. The first check valve reduces the supply pressure a predetermined amount so that during normal flow and at cessation of normal flow, the pressure between the checks is less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the pressure differential relief valve, by discharge to atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the checks less than the supply pressure. The unit shall include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and each assembly shall be fitted with properly located test cocks. The assembly is designed to protect against a health hazard (i.e., contaminant).

Reduced pressure principle detector assembly means a specially designed assembly composed of a line-size approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly with a specific bypass water meter and a meter-size approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention

assembly. The meter shall register, in U.S. gallons, accurately for only very low rates of flow and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly shall be used to protect against a health hazard (i.e., contaminant).

Service connections means the terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system, i.e., where the Town of Tryon loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the consumer's water system.

Vacuum breaker--Atmospheric type The term "atmospheric vacuum breaker," also known as the "nonpressure type vacuum breaker," means a device containing a float-check, a check seat, and an air inlet port. The flow of water into the body causes the float to close the air inlet port. When the flow of water stops, the float falls and forms a check valve against back-siphonage and at the same time opens the air inlet port to allow air to enter and satisfy the vacuum. A shutoff valve immediately upstream may be an integral part of the device. An atmospheric vacuum breaker is designed to protect against a nonhealth hazard, isolation protection only, under a back-siphonage condition only.

Vacuum breaker--Pressure type The term "pressure vacuum breaker" means an assembly containing an independently operating internally loaded check valve and an independently operating loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve. The assembly is to be equipped with properly located test cocks and tightly closing shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly. This assembly is designed to protect against a health hazard (i.e., contaminant) under a back-siphonage condition only.

Water purveyor means the owner or operator of a public potable water system, providing an approved water supply to the public.

Water supply--Approved the term "approved water supply," means any public potable water supply, which has been investigated and approved by the state department of environment and natural resources. The system must be operating under a valid health permit. In determining what constitutes an approved water supply, the state department of environment and natural resources has reserved the final judgment as to its safety and potability.

Water supply--Auxiliary the term "auxiliary water supply" means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor's approved public potable water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source such as a well, spring, river, stream, etc., "used water", or industrial fluids. These waters may be polluted, contaminated, or objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

Water supply--Unapproved The term "unapproved water supply" means a water supply which has not been approved for human consumption by the state department of environment and natural resources.

Water--Used The term "used water," means any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public water system to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the point of delivery and is no longer under the control of the water purveyor.

§ 53.05 Right of entry

- (a) Authorized representatives from the Town of Tryon shall have the right to enter, upon presentation of proper credentials and identification, any building, structure, or premises during normal business hours, or at any time during the event of an emergency, to perform any duty imposed by this ordinance. Those duties may include sampling and testing of water, or inspections and observations of all piping systems connected to the public water supply. Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with the security guards so that upon presentation of suitable identification, Town of Tryon personnel will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities. Refusal to allow entry for these purposes may result in discontinuance of water service.
- (b) On request, the consumer shall furnish to the Town of Tryon any pertinent information regarding the water supply system on such property where cross connections and backflow are deemed possible.

(Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)

§ 53.06 Elimination of cross connections; degree of hazard

- (a) When cross connections are found to exist, the owner, his agent, occupant, or tenant will be notified in writing to disconnect the cross connection within the time limit established by the Town of Tryon. Degree of protection required and maximum time allowed for compliance will be based upon the potential degree of hazard to the public water supply system. The maximum time limits are as follows:
 - (1) Cross connections with private wells or other auxiliary water supplies shall be disconnected immediately.
 - (2) All facilities, which pose a health hazard to the potable water system, must have a containment assembly in the form of a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly within 60 days.
 - (3) All industrial and commercial facilities not identified as a health hazard shall be considered non-health hazard facilities. All non-health hazards facilities must install, as a minimum containment assembly, a double check valve assembly within 90 days.
 - (4) If, in the judgment of the Town of Tryon, an imminent health hazard exists, water service to the building or premises where a cross connection exists may be terminated unless an air gap is immediately provided, or the cross connection is immediately eliminated.
 - (5) Based upon recommendation from the Town of Tryon, the consumer is responsible for installing sufficient internal isolation backflow prevention assemblies and/or methods (i.e., air gap, pressure vacuum breakers, reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly, double check valve assembly).
 - (6) Water mains served by the Town water supply but not maintained by the Town of Tryon

should be considered cross connections, with degree of hazard to be determined by the Town of Tryon. Degree of protection shall be based upon the degree of hazard, as determined by the Town of Tryon.

(7) In the event that a Town of Tryon cross connection control inspector does not have sufficient access to every portion of a private water system (e.g., classified research and development facilities; federal government property) to allow a complete evaluation of the degree of hazard associated with such private water systems, an approved reduced pressure principle assembly shall be required as a minimum of protection.

(b) No person shall fill special use tanks or tankers containing pesticides, fertilizers, other toxic chemicals or their residues from the public water system except at a location equipped with an air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly properly installed on the public water supply.

(Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)

§ 53.07 Installation of assemblies

(a) All backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed in accordance with the specifications furnished by the Town of Tryon and/or the manufacturer's installation instructions and/or in the latest edition of the state building code, whichever is most restrictive.

(b) All new construction plans and specifications, when required by the state building code and the state department of environment and natural resources, shall be made available to the Town of Tryon for review and approval, and to determine the degree of hazard.

(c) Ownership, testing, and maintenance of the assembly shall be the responsibility of the customer.

(d) All double check valve assemblies must be installed in drainable pits wherever below ground installation is necessary, in accordance with detailed specifications provided by the Town of Tryon.

(e) Reduced pressure principle assemblies must be installed in a horizontal position and in a location in which no portion of the assembly can become submerged in any substance under any circumstances. Pit and/or below grade installations are prohibited. Double check valve assemblies may be installed in a vertical position with prior approval from the Town of Tryon cross connection control department, provided the flow of water is in an upward direction.

(f) The installation of a backflow prevention assembly, which is not approved, must be replaced with an approved backflow prevention assembly.

(g) The installer is responsible to make sure a backflow prevention assembly is working properly upon installation and is required to furnish the following information to the Town of Tryon cross connection control program department within 15 days after a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer (RP), double check valve assembly (DCVA), pressure vacuum breaker (PVB), double check detector assembly (DCDA), or reduced pressure principle

detector assembly (RPDA) is installed:

- (1) Service address where assembly is located.
 - (2) Owner and address, if different from service address.
 - (3) Description of assembly's location.
 - (4) Date of installation.
 - (5) Installer, include name, plumbing company represented, plumber's license number, and project permit number.
 - (6) Type of assembly, size of assembly.
 - (7) Manufacturer, model number, serial number.
 - (8) Test results/report.
- (h) When it is not possible to interrupt water service, provisions shall be made for a parallel installation of backflow prevention assemblies. The Town of Tryon will not accept an unprotected bypass around a backflow preventer when the assembly is in need of testing, repair, or replacement.
- (i) The consumer shall, upon notification, install the appropriate containment assembly not to exceed the following time frame:
- Health hazard. . . 60 days
Nonhealth hazard. . . 90 days
- (g) Following installation, all reduced pressure principle backflow preventers (RP), double check valve assemblies (DCVA), pressure vacuum breakers (PVB), double check detector assemblies (DCDA), or reduced pressure principle detector assemblies (RPDA) are required to be tested by a certified backflow prevention assembly tester within ten days.
(Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)

§ 53.08 Testing and repair of assemblies

- (a) Testing of backflow prevention assemblies shall be made by a certified backflow prevention assembly tester at the customer's expense. Such tests are to be conducted upon installation and annually thereafter or at a frequency established by the Town of Tryon regulations. A record of all testing and repairs is to be retained by the customer. Copies of the records must be provided to the Town of Tryon's cross connection control department within ten business days after the completion of any testing and/or repair work.
- (b) Any time that repairs to backflow prevention assemblies are deemed necessary, whether through annual or required testing or routine inspection by the owner or by the Town of Tryon, these repairs must be completed within a specified time in accordance with the degree

of hazard. In no case shall this time period exceed:

(1) Health hazard facilities . . . 14 days

(2) Non-health hazard facilities . . .21 days

(c) All backflow prevention assemblies with test cocks are required to be tested annually or at frequency established by the Town of Tryon regulations. Testing requires a water shutdown usually lasting 5 to 20 minutes. For facilities that require an uninterrupted supply of water, and when it is not possible to provide water service from two separate meters, provisions shall be made for a parallel installation of backflow prevention assemblies.

(d) All certified backflow prevention assembly testers must obtain and employ backflow prevention assembly test equipment, which has been evaluated and/or approved by the Town of Tryon. All test equipment shall be checked for accuracy annually, at a minimum, and calibrated, if necessary.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any customer or certified tester to submit any record to the Town of Tryon which is false or incomplete in any material respect. It shall be unlawful for any customer or certified tester to fail to submit to any record which is required by this ordinance. Such violations may result in any of the enforcement actions outlined in section 53.12 of this ordinance.

(Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)

§ 53.09 Facilities Requiring Protection

(a) Approved backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed on the service line to any premises that the Town of Tryon has identified as having a potential for backflow.

(b) The following types of facilities or services have been identified by the Town of Tryon as having a potential for backflow of non-potable water into the public water supply system. Therefore, an approved backflow prevention assembly will be required on all such services according to the degree of hazard present. Other types of facilities or services not listed below may also be required to install approved backflow prevention assemblies if determined necessary by the Town of Tryon. As a minimum requirement, all commercial services will be required to install a double check valve assembly, unless otherwise listed in this subsection.

- DCVA = Double check valve assembly
- RP = Reduced pressure principle assembly
- DCDA = Double check detector assembly
- RPDA = Reduced pressure detector assembly
- AG = Air gap
- PVB = Pressure vacuum breaker

- (1) Automotive services stations, dealerships, etc.
 - a. No health hazard: DCVA
 - b. Health hazard: RP

- (2) Auxiliary water systems:
 - a. Approved public/private water supply: DCVA
 - b. Unapproved public/private water supply: AG
 - c. Used water and industrial fluids: RP

- (3) Bakeries:
 - a. No health hazard: DCVA
 - b. Health hazard: RP

- (4) Beauty shops/barber shops:
 - a. No health hazard: DCVA
 - b. Health hazard: RP

- (5) Buildings--Hotels, apartment houses, public and private buildings, or other structures having unprotected cross connections
 - a. (Under five stories) no health hazard: DCVA
 - b. (Under five stories) health hazard: RP
 - c. (Over five stories) all: RP

- (6) Chemical plants--Manufacturing, processing, compounding or treatment: RP

- (7) Chemically contaminated water systems: RP

- (8) Commercial car-wash facilities: RP

- (9) Commercial sales establishments (department stores, malls, etc.)
 - a. No health hazard: DCVA
 - b. Health hazard: RP

- (10) Dye works: RP

- (11) Film laboratories: RP

- (12) Fire systems, Fire trucks:
 - a. Systems three-fourths inch to two inches:
 - 1. No health hazard: DCDA (Fire trucks do not require detector assembly.)
 - 2. Health hazard: (booster pumps, foam, antifreeze solution, etc.): RP
(Fire trucks do not require detector assembly.)
 - b. Systems 2 1/2 inches to ten inches or larger:
 - 1. No health hazard: DCDA (Fire trucks do not require detector assembly)
 - 2. Health hazard (booster pumps, foam, antifreeze solution, etc.): RPDA
(Fire trucks do not require detector assembly.)

- (13) Hospitals, medical buildings, sanitariums, morgues, mortuaries, autopsy facilities, nursing and convalescent homes, medical clinics, and veterinary hospitals: RP

- (14) Industrial facilities:
 - a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: RP

(15) Laundries:

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: (i.e., dry cleaners): RP

(16) Lawn irrigation systems (split taps): RP

(17) Mobile home parks:

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: RP

(18) Restaurants:

a. No health hazard: DCVA

b. Health hazard: RP

(19) Schools and colleges: RP

(20) Sewage and storm drain facilities: RP

(21) Swimming pools: RP

(c) All assemblies and installations shall be subject to inspection and approval by the Town of Tryon.

(Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)

§ 53.10 Connections with unapproved sources of supply

(a) No person shall connect or cause to be connected any supply of water not approved by the state department of environment and natural resources to the water system supplied by the Town of Tryon. Any such connections allowed by the Town of Tryon must be in conformance with the backflow prevention requirements of this ordinance.

(b) In the event of contamination or pollution of a public or consumer potable water system, the consumer shall notify the Town of Tryon immediately in order that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome and eliminate the contamination or pollution.

(Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)

§ 53.11 Fire protection systems

(a) All connections for fire protection systems connected with the public water system, two inches and smaller, shall be protected with an approved double check valve assembly as a minimum requirement. All fire systems using toxic additives or an approved reduced pressure principle assembly at the main service connection shall protect booster pumps.

(b) All connections for fire protection systems connected with the public water system greater than two inches, shall be protected with an approved double check detector assembly as a minimum requirement. All fire protection systems using toxic or hazardous additives or an

approved reduced pressure principle detector assembly at the main service connection shall protect booster pumps.

- (c) All existing backflow prevention assemblies 2 1/2 inches and larger installed on fire protection systems that were initially approved by the Town of Tryon shall be allowed to remain on the premises, as long as they are being properly maintained, tested and repaired as required by this ordinance. If, however, the existing assembly must be replaced once it can no longer be repaired, or in the event of proven water theft through an unmetered source, the consumer shall be required to install an approved double check detector assembly or reduced pressure principle detector assembly as required by Section 53.09 (12) b.
(Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)

§ 53.12 Enforcement and Violations

Any consumer or other person who fails to comply with any provisions of this ordinance, or who fails to comply with any notice or order made hereunder, or who shall install or alter a private water system in violation of this ordinance or any detailed specifications or plans submitted and approved hereunder, or any certificate or permit issued hereunder, or who shall fail to comply with such a notice or order within the time fixed therein, or who shall submit a false or fraudulent report, or who fails to submit a report shall be in violation of this section for each occurrence or noncompliance and shall be subject to enforcement as provided in this section.

- (1) A written notice of violation shall be given to any person who is determined to be in violation of this ordinance. Such notice shall be personally delivered, or delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested.
- (2) Such notice shall set forth the violation and the time period within the violation must be corrected. The violation must be corrected within the time period specified in the notice. If the Town determines that the violation is occurring on a consumer's private water system and that such violation has created or contributed to the existence of an imminent health hazard, the consumer may be required to correct the violation immediately.
- (3) Water service may be suspended or terminated to a consumer if the consumer fails to correct a violation in a timely manner or fails to pay a civil penalty or expense assessed under this ordinance. Suspension or termination of water service without prejudice to the Town's ability to assert any other remedy available to the Town against the consumer or any other person responsible for the violation.
- (4) The violation of any provision of this ordinance shall subject the violator to a civil penalty. Each subsequent day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. The offender shall be issued a written citation by delivery in person or mailed by certified or registered mail. The offender must pay the civil penalty within 72 hours of receipt of written citation.
 - (a) Unprotected cross connection involving a private water system, which is a health hazard, per day, \$1,000.00.
 - (b) Unprotected cross connection involving a private water system, which is a non-health

hazard, per day, \$500.00.

- (c) Falsifying records that are required to be submitted by this ordinance, per violation, \$1,000.00.
 - (d) Failing to test backflow prevention assemblies as required, per violation, \$500.00.
 - (e) Failing to maintain backflow prevention assemblies as required, per violation, \$500.00.
 - (f) Any other violation of this section, per violation, \$500.00.
- (5) The Town may increase any civil penalty assessed by 50 percent of the maximum civil penalty associated with the violation for a second violation of the same provision within a two-year period. The Town may increase any civil penalty by doubling the amount of the penalty for a third violation of the same provision within a two-year period. Water service may be terminated after a third violation of the same period within a two-year period.
- (6) Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall pay to the Town all expenses incurred by the Town in repairing any damage to the public water system caused in whole or in part by such violation and any expense incurred by the Town in investigating such violation. All such expenses are deemed to be a part of the civil penalty assessed with the violation.
- (7) The application of civil penalties shall not be held to prevent the enforced correction or removal of any prohibited condition.
- (8) If a certified backflow prevention assembly technician submits falsified records to the Town, the Town reserves the right to accept or reject the certified backflow prevention assembly technician's report in the future, and require certification from some other certified backflow prevention assembly technician.
- (Ord. 2007-24; passed 9-18-2007)