Indian Valley Community Services District

"Providing services for our community health, well-being, and prosperity."

P.O. Box 160 Greenville, Ca 95947
127 Crescent St. Greenville CA. 95947
Phone (530) 284-7224, Cell (530) 375-7303

Dear Indian Valley Community Services District potable water customers.

During our most recent inspection by the State Division of Drinking Water, it was brought to our attention that our water system needed to comply with regulations regarding cross-connection control. A cross-connection is an unprotected actual or potential connection between a potable water system and a non-potable water source or system containing unapproved water or other substances that would not be safe in our drinking water.

The Cross Connection Control Plan Handbook (CCCPH) and its standards apply to all California PWSs, as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, section 116275 (h)). Compliance with this CCCPH is mandatory for all California PWSs. in order to protect the water supply from contamination. As a first step in implementing a cross-connection program, we must conduct an initial survey to identify water user premises where cross-connections are likely to occur.

While a cross-connection program cannot ensure that our water system will never encounter another bacteriological contamination event, it will significantly reduce the possibility of such contamination happening in the future. Your participation in this survey will have a direct and positive impact on the quality of water provided to you by Indian Valley Community Services District.

Thank you for your time in participating in this survey.

Please fill out the survey below and drop off at the Indian Valley Community Services District Office.

CROSS CONNECTION SURVEY

CUSTOMER NAME _____, ADDRESS _____
PHONE NUMBER _____

Are any of the following on your property?

1. Decorative pond	Y/N	6. Well	Y/N
2. Water trough	Y/N	7. Water storage tank	Y/N
3. Swimming pool/hot tub	Y/N	8. Swamp Cooler	Y/N
4. Irrigation System	Y/N	9. Water Softener	Y/N
5. Fire protection sprinkler system	Y/N	10. Boiler system for heat	Y/N

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To:

From: Indian Valley Community Services District
Jamie Little
Interim General Manager

Subject: Required Backflow Prevention Device

Existing businesses will be required to retrofit their potable water line to their establishment with an approved Backflow Prevention Device. The district is aware that this is an inconvenience to you, and we are prepared to help you and guide you in any way we can. We are also prepared to allow you up to 6 months from the date of this letter to have the device installed.

Ordinance **7.14.050**, of the Indian Valley Community Services District explains the need and requirement to protect the potable water supply to the public. I have included the above-mentioned Ordinance along with SWRCB Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook *Standards and Principles for California's Public Water Systems* 17, Chapter 2 Pages 6-7." Any business that receives potable water from Indian Valley Community Services District shall install an approved Backflow Prevention Device.

After the Backflow Device has been installed, the device is required to be tested immediately to ensure that it is functioning properly. The enclosed Backflow Test form has been included with this letter. This form is required to be completed by a certified Backflow Tester. Allan Homme from Chester PUD is a certified Backflow Tester and can be reached at (530) 592-8052. I've also included a list of certified Backflow Testers in our area.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at 209-658-1939

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation,

Charles Slagter
Utilities Manager
IVCSD

Indian Valley Community Services

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GREENVILLE

BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE REQUIRED AT EXISTING BUSINESSES

1. NELZ GAS STATION – 114 CRESCENT STREET
2. THRIFT STORE – 205 PINE STREET
3. GAZEBO LANDSCAPING ON CORNER OF AYOOB AND CRESCENT
4. THE SPOT – 128 CRESCENT STREET
5. PLUMAS BANK -121 CRESCENT STREET
6. CSD BUILDING – 127 CRESCENT STREET
7. THE WAY STATION – 220 CRESCENT STREET
8. THE GRIND – 202 CRESCENT STREET
9. DOLLAR GENERAL – 322 CRESCENT STREET
10. EVERGREEN – 427 CRESCENT STREET
11. HIGHSCHOOL – 117 GRAND STREET
12. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL – 255 GRAND STREET
13. CSD 5 ACRE LOT – 19646 HIGHWAY 89
14. RILEYS JERKEY – 19406 HIGHWAY 89
15. WELDING – 623 ANN STREET
16. MCNIEL STORAGE – 638 ANN STREET
17. WELDING SHOP NET TO CSD LOT -
18. MELTONS MECHANIC – 116 HOT SPRINGS ROAD
19. INDIAN VALLEY MED CLINIC – 176 HOT SPRINGS ROAD
20. RV PARK – SPIRIT SPRINGS ROAD
21. GREEN VALLEY MEADOWS APARTMENTS – HOT SPRINGS ROAD
22. POST OFFICE – 405 MAIN STREET
23. CRUSHABOWL – 401 MAIN STREET
24. PALS PARK – 206 MILL STREET
25. 504 ALTA CAMP APARTMENTS
26. TOM TAYLORS MOBILE HOME PARK – 509 WOLF CREEK ROAD
27. 623 – 633 AND 741-751 WOLF CREEK LOW INCOME APARTMENTS
28. 747- 793 WILDER WAY
29. GREENVILLE RANCHERIA – 96 ROUND VALLEY ROAD

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Chapter 2 – Background on Backflow Protection and Cross-Connection Control

2.1 What is a Cross-Connection?

A cross-connection is an interconnection between a potable water supply and a non-potable source via any actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a PWS and any source or distribution system containing liquid, gas, or other substances not from an approved water supply. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, improperly installed swivel or change-over devices and other temporary or permanent devices through which, or because of which backflow can occur are considered to be cross-connections.[5] The CCCPH includes acceptable installation criteria for swivel-ell and other types of backflow prevention assemblies (BPAs) to prevent backflow.

Backflow is the undesired or unintended reversal of flow of water and/or other liquids, gases, or other substances into a PWS's distribution system or approved water supply.

The presence of a cross-connection represents a location in a distribution system through which backflow of contaminants or pollutants can occur. Backflow occurs when a non-potable source is at a greater pressure than the potable water distribution system. Backflow can occur from either backsiphonage or backpressure. Backsiphonage occurs when a non-potable source enters the drinking water supply due to negative (i.e., sub-atmospheric) distribution system pressure. Backpressure occurs when the pressure from a non-potable source exceeds the pressure in the potable water distribution system.

Backsiphonage may be caused by a variety of circumstances, such as main breaks, flushing, pump failure, or emergency firefighting water demand. Backpressure may occur when heating, cooling, waste disposal, or industrial manufacturing systems are connected to potable supplies and the pressure in the external system exceeds the pressure in the distribution system. Both situations act to change the direction of water, which normally flows from the distribution system to the customer, so that non-potable substances from industrial, commercial, or residential premises flows back into the distribution system through a cross-connection.

Cross-connections are not limited to industrial or commercial facilities. Submerged inlets are found on many common plumbing fixtures and are sometimes necessary features of the fixtures if they are to function properly. Examples of this type of design are siphon-jet urinals or water closets, flushing rim slop sinks, and dental cuspidors.

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[5] California Department of Health Services (DHS), Public Water Supply Branch. (1988). *Guidance Manual for cross connection Control Program (Green Manual).* California Department of Health Services.

Older bathtubs and lavatories may have supply inlets below the flood level rims, but modern sanitary design has minimized or eliminated this cross-connection in new fixtures. Chemical and industrial process vats sometimes have submerged inlets where the water pressure is used as an aid in diffusion, dispersion and agitation of the vat contents. Even though a supply pipe may be installed above a vat, backsiphonage can still occur. Siphon action has been shown to raise a liquid in a pipe such as water almost 34 feet. Some submerged inlets are difficult to control, including those which are not apparent until a significant change in water level occurs or where a supply may be conveniently extended below the liquid surface by means of a hose or auxiliary piping. A submerged inlet may be created in numerous ways, and its detection may be difficult.

Chemical and biological contaminants have caused illness and deaths during known incidents of backflow, with contamination affecting several service connections, and the number of incidents reported is believed to be a small percentage of the total number of backflow incidents that actually occur. The public health risk from cross-connections and backflow is a function of a variety of factors including cross-connection and backflow occurrence and type and amount of contaminants.

2.2 Purpose of a Cross-Connection Control Program

The purpose of a cross-connection control program is to prevent the occurrence of backflow into a PWS's distribution system in order to protect customers from contamination or pollution from any on-site hazards. Properly installed and maintained BPAs, devices or methods provide protection against the threat posed by many conditions typically found on a user's premise.

The use of approved BPAs ensures that the appropriate performance evaluation of the assembly was conducted. It is important and required by the CCCPH to select and properly install an approved BPA that is capable of protecting the distribution system from the hazard identified. The success of a program depends on individuals that are knowledgeable about cross-connection control to identify actual and potential hazards, apply principles of backflow protection and prevention, and implement cross-connection control policies and procedures. A successful program will have ongoing surveillance of a PWS to ensure BPAs, devices or methods are working, and identify new hazards or changes in the distribution system. Certified specialists are needed to properly evaluate the degree of hazard that exists in the distribution system. Hazards typically identified in distribution systems along with the required level of protection are specified in Chapter 3 of the CCCPH.

2.3 Notes on Applicability of the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook

The CCCPH provides the basis for regulating the use and management of cross-connection control programs and BPAs in PWSs, and related requirements for supporting programs and policies. Activities or uses outside of the scope of the

In special circumstances, when the customer is engaged in the handling of especially dangerous or corrosive liquids or industrial processed waters, the District may require the customer to eliminate certain plumbing or piping connections as an additional precaution and as a protection to the backflow prevention devices.

7.14.040 RELIEF VALVE REQUIRED

As a protection to customer's plumbing system, a suitable pressure relief valve must be installed and maintained by the customer, at his or her expense, when check valves or other protection devices are used. The relief valve shall be installed between the check valve and the water heater.

7.14.050 BACKFLOW PROTECTION ON ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLY LINE

Whenever backflow protection has been found necessary on a water supply line entering a customer's premises, then any and all water supply lines from the District's main entering such premises, building or structures shall be protected by an approved backflow device, regardless of the use of the additional water supply line.

7.14.060 PROTECTION AGAINST INTERSTREET MAIN FLOW

Two (2) or more services supplying water from different street mains to the same building structure or premises to which an inter-street main flow may occur, shall have a standard check valve on each water service to be located adjacent to and on the property side of the respective meter.

Such check valve shall not be considered adequate if backflow protection is deemed necessary to protect the District's main from pollution or contamination, but the installation of an approved backflow prevention device at such meters shall take the place of, and satisfy the requirement for, standard check valves.

7.14.070 INSPECTION BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

a. The owners of any premises on which, or on account of which, backflow prevention assemblies are installed, shall have the assemblies tested by a person who has demonstrated their competency in testing of these assemblies to the District.

Backflow prevention assemblies must be tested at least annually and immediately after installation, relocation or repair. The District may require a more frequent testing schedule if it is determined to be necessary. No assembly shall be placed back in service unless it is functioning as required. A report in a form acceptable to the District shall be filed with the District each time an assembly is tested, relocated, or repaired. These assemblies shall be serviced, overhauled, or replaced whenever they are found to be defective and all costs of testing, repair, and maintenance shall be borne by the water user.

b. The District will notify affected customers by mail when annual testing of an assembly is needed and also supply users with the necessary forms which must be filled out each time an assembly is tested or repaired.

c. Upon request the District will test a water user's backflow prevention assembly to fulfill the requirements of this title. The water user will be charged for the test. The District will not make any repairs to, or replace, any backflow prevention device. The owner must make his or her own arrangements to have such repairs or replacements made.

d. Upon submittal of service application, the level of backflow prevention will be determined by the Chief Plant Operator or General Manager. Maintenance and annual testing of the backflow device will be the responsibility of the owner. The District may test the backflow device for the owner at a fee determined by the District's Board.

7.14.070 BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY REMOVAL

a. Approval must be obtained from the District before a backflow prevention assembly is removed, relocated or replaced.

(l) Removal: The use of an assembly may be discontinued and the assembly removed from service upon presentation of sufficient evidence to the District to verify that a hazard no longer exists or is not likely to be created in the future.

(2) Relocation: An assembly may be relocated, following confirmation by the District, and the relocation will continue to provide the required protection and satisfy installation

requirements. A retest at customer expense will be required following the relocation of the assembly.

(3) Repair: An assembly may be removed for repair, provided the water use is either discontinued or the service connection is equipped with other backflow protection approved by the District. A retest will be required following the repair of the assembly.

(4) Replacement: An assembly may be removed and replaced, provided the water use is discontinued until the replacement assembly is installed. All replacement assemblies must be approved by the District and must by commensurate with the degree of hazard involved.

7.14.070 DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE FOR DEFECTIVE APPARATUS

The service of water to any premises may be immediately discontinued by the District if any defect is found in the check valve installations or other protective devices, or if it is found that dangerous unprotected cross connections exist. Service will not be restored until such defects are corrected.

Article 7.15 VIOLATIONS.

7.15.010 VIOLATIONS.

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate the provision of this Chapter. Violations of this Chapter may constitute an infraction. Each day in which any such violation may continue shall be deemed a separate offense. Violators shall be subject to citation. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be liable to the District for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the District by reason of such violation.