ORDINANCE 2024-03

AN ORDINANCE OF THE GEORGETOWN PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT ESTABLISHING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

BE IT ENACTED by the Board of Directors of the GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT, County of El Dorado, State of California, as follows:

The rules and regulations for irrigation service within the GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT ("District") are adopted by the Board of Directors of said District as hereinafter set forth.

PART I. The Ordinance

ARTICLE 1. CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL – GENERAL POLICY

Section 1.1 – Purpose

To protect the public potable water supply of the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District from the possibility of contamination or pollution by isolating within the water user's internal distribution system(s) or its water user's private water system(s) such contaminants or pollutants which could backflow or back-siphon into the public water supply system.

To promote the elimination or control of existing cross connections, actual or potential, between its water user's in-plant potable water system(s) and non-potable water systems, plumbing fixtures and industrial piping systems.

To provide for the maintenance of a continuing Program of Cross-connection Control which will systematically and effectively prevent the contamination or pollution of all potable systems.

It is the intent of this Ordinance to recognize that there are varying degrees of hazard and to apply the principle that the degree of protection should be commensurate with the degree of hazard.

Section 1.2 Responsibility

As defined in the State Water Resources Control Board, *Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook,* effective July 1, 2024, the District shall be responsible for the

protection of the public potable water distribution system from contamination or pollution due to the backflow of contaminants or pollutants through the water service connection. If, in the judgment of the District, an approved backflow prevention assembly is required at the District's water service connection to any water user's premises, for the safety of the water system, the General Manager, or his authorized representative, shall give notice in writing to said water user to install an approved backflow prevention assembly at each service connection to his premises. The water user shall immediately install such approved assembly or assemblies at his own expense; and failure, refusal or inability on the part of the water user to install said assembly or assemblies immediately shall constitute a ground for discontinuing water service to the premises until such device or devices have been properly installed.

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS

Approved Water Supply: A water source that has been approved by the State Water Board for domestic use in a public water system and designated as such in a domestic water supply permit issued pursuant to section 116525 of the CHSC.

Auxiliary Water Supply: Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the District's approved public potable water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source(s) such as a well, spring, pond, river, stream, irrigation canals or systems, etc., or "used waters" or "industrial fluids." These waters may be polluted or contaminated or they may be objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source.

Backflow: An undesired or unintended reversal of flow of water and/or other liquids, gases, or other substances into a public water system’s distribution system of approved water supply.

Backflow Prevention Assembly (BPA): A mechanical assembly designed and constructed to prevent backflow, such that while in-line it can be maintained and its ability to prevent backflow, as designed, can be field tested, inspected and evaluated.

> *Air Gap (AG):* A physical vertical separation of at least two (2) times the effective pipe diameter between the free-flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and the flood level of an open or non-pressurized receiving vessel, and in no case less than one (1) inch. This assembly

provides protection against pollution and contamination in a back siphonage condition.

Atmospheric Vacuum Breakers (AVB): The Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker shall be located such that the critical level is at least 6-inches above all downstream piping, shut off valves and flood-level rim of receptor. This assembly provides protection against pollution and contamination in a backsiphonage condition.

Double Check Detector (DCDA): A double check valve backflow prevention assembly that includes a bypass with a water meter and double check backflow prevention assembly, with the bypass's water meter accurately registering flow rates up to two gallons per minute and visually showing a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly provides protection against pollution in backsiphonage and backpressure conditions.

Double Check Detector – Type II (DCDA-II): A double check valve backflow prevention assembly that includes a bypass around the second check, with the bypass having a single check valve and a water meter accurately registering flow rates up to two gallons per minute and visually showing a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly provides protection against pollution in backsiphonage and backpressure conditions.

Double Check Valve (DC): An assembly consisting of two independently-acting internally-loaded check valves, with tightly closing shut-off valves located at each end of the assembly (upstream and downstream of the two check valves) and fitted with test cocks that enable accurate field testing of the assembly. This assembly provides protection against pollution in backsiphonage and backpressure conditions.

Pressure Vacuum Breaker (PVB): An assembly with an independently-acting internally-loaded check valve and an independently-acting loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve; with test cocks and tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly that enable accurate field testing of the assembly installed in a vertical position minimum 12-inches above all downstream piping and flood-level rim of receptor. This assembly provides protection against pollution in backsiphonage conditions.

Reduced Pressure Principle (RP): An assembly with two independently acting internally-loaded check valves, with a hydraulically operating mechanically independent differential-pressure relief valve located between the check valves and below the upstream check valve. The assembly shall have shut-off valves located upstream and downstream of the two check-valves, and test cocks to enable accurate field testing of the assembly. This assembly provides protection against pollution and contamination in backsiphonage and backpressure conditions.

Reduced Pressure Principle Detector Assembly (RPDA): A reduced pressure principle assembly that includes a bypass with a water meter and reduced pressure principle assembly, with the bypass's water meter accurately registering flow rates up to two gallons per minute and visually showing a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly provides protection against pollution in backsiphonage and backpressure conditions.

Spill-Resistant Pressure Vacuum Breaker (SVB): An assembly with an independently-acting internally-loaded check valve and an independently-acting loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve; with shutoff valves at each end and a test cock and bleed/vent port, to enable accurate field testing of the assembly installed minimum 12-inches above all downstream piping and flood-level rim of receptor. This assembly provides protection against pollution in backsiphonage and backpressure conditions and contamination in backsiphonage conditions.

Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester: Any individual with current *California-Nevada Section American Water Works Association – Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester* certification.

Backpressure: Any elevation of pressure in the downstream piping system (by pump, elevation of piping, or steam and/or air pressure) above the supply pressure at the point of consideration which would cause a reversal of the normal direction of flow.

Backsiphonage: A form of backflow due to a reduction in system pressure which causes a sub-atmospheric pressure to exist at a site in the water system.

Board: The Board of Directors of the District.

Contamination: An impairment of the quality of the District water by sewage, industrial fluids or waste liquids, compounds, chemicals or other materials to a degree which creates an actual hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease.

Cross-Connection: Any actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a public water system, including a piping system connected to the public water system and located on the premises of a water user or available to the water user, and any source or distribution system containing liquid, gas, or other substances not from an approved water supply.

Cross-Connection Control Specialist: The authorized representative of the General Manager delegated with the responsibility of implementing an effective Cross-Connection Control Program and for the enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance who holds a current *California-Nevada Section American Water Works Association – Cross-Connection Control Specialist* certification.

Distribution System: Any combination of pipes, tanks, pumps, etc., which delivers drinking water from a source of treatment facility to the customers and includes:

(a) Disinfection facilities for which no *Giardia* or virus reduction is required pursuant to section 64654(a).

(b) The composite of all distribution systems of a public water system.

District: The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, El Dorado County, California.

General Manager: The General Manager of the District is invested with the authority and responsibility for the implementation of an effective cross-connection control program and for the enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance.

Hazard Assessment: An evaluation of a user premises designed to evaluate the types and degrees of hazard at a user's premises.

High Hazard Cross-Connection: A cross-connection that poses a threat to the potability or safety of the public water supply. Materials entering the public water supply through a high hazard cross-connection are contaminants or health hazards.

Low Hazard Cross-Connection: A cross-connection that has been found to not pose a threat to the potability or safety of the public water supply but may adversely affect the

aesthetic quality of the potable water supply. Materials entering the public water supply through a low hazard cross-connection are pollutants or non-health hazards.

Industrial Piping System: Any system used by the consumer for transmission of or to confine or store any fluid, solid or gaseous substances other than an approved water supply. Such a system would include all pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment and appurtenances (A manufactured device or assembly of prefabricated components which act as an adjunct to the basic piping system and plumbing) used to produce, convey, treat or store substances which are or may be polluted or contaminated.

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

Premises: Any property, equipment, or apparatus where or in which water is used.

Public Water System (PWS): A system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A PWS includes the following:

1) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of the system that are used primarily in connection with the system.
2) Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under the control of the operator that are used primarily in connection with the system.
3) Any water system that treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption.

Reports: A District form for reporting the results of tests, inspections, repairs, maintenance, relocations and replacement of backflow prevention assembly.

Service Connection: The terminal end of a service connection from the District's water system ; i.e., where the District loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the water user's water system. Service connection shall also include water service connection from a fire hydrant and all other temporary or emergency water service connections from the District's water system.

Supervisor: A person designated by a water user to oversee a water use site and responsible for the avoidance of cross-connections.

Water – Non-Potable: Water which is not safe for human consumption.

Water – Potable: Any water, which, according to recognized standards, is safe for human consumption.

Water – Supplier: A entity who owns or operates a public water system.

Water – Used: Any water supplied by the District from the District's water system to a water user's water system after it has passed through the point of delivery and is no longer under the sanitary control of the District.

Water – User: A person or entity who is authorized by public water system to receive water.

ARTICLE 3. REQUIREMENTS

Section 3.1 Water System

A. The water system shall be considered as made up of two parts: The District system and the user's system.

B. District system shall consist of the source facilities and the distribution system; and shall include all those facilities of the water system under the complete control of the District, up to the point where the user's water system begins.

C. The source shall include all components of the facilities utilized in the production, treatment, and delivery of water to the distribution system.

D. The distribution system shall include the network of conduits and storage tanks used for the delivery of water from the source to the user's water system.

E. The water user's system shall include those parts of the facilities beyond the termination of the District's distribution system which are utilized in conveying District-delivered domestic water to points of use.

Section 3.2 Policy

A. *Connection:* No water service connection to any water user shall be installed or maintained by the District unless the water supply is protected as required by State laws and regulations and this Ordinance. Service of water to any water user shall be discontinued by the District if a backflow prevention assembly required by this Ordinance is not installed, correctly tested, and maintained, or if it is found that a backflow preventer assembly has been removed, by-passed, or if an unprotected cross-connection exists on the premises. Service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.

B. *Water User:* The water user's system shall be open for cross-connection survey at all reasonable times to authorized representatives of the District to determine whether cross-connections or other structural or sanitary hazards, including violations of these regulations, exist. When such a condition becomes known, the District's shall deny or immediately discontinue service to the water user by providing for a physical break in the service line until the water user has corrected the condition(s) in conformance with State statutes and District ordinances relating to plumbing and water supplies and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

C. *Condition:* An approved backflow prevention assembly shall also be installed on each service line to a water user'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 wherever one or more of the following conditions exist:

1) In the case of a water user having an auxiliary water supply which is not, or may not be, of safe bacteriological or chemical quality and which is not acceptable as an additional source the District's water system shall be protected against backflow from the water user by installing a backflow preventer in the service line appropriate to the degree of hazard. If the water user elects to abandon a well, the well must be abandoned to El Dorado County Environmental Management well abandonment standards.
2) In the case of premises on which any industrial system or any other objectionable substance is handled in such a fashion as to create an

actual or potential hazard to the District's water system, the District's system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installing a backflow preventer in the service line appropriate to the degree of hazard. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the District's system which have been subject to deterioration in quality.

3) In the case of premises having (1) internal cross- connection that cannot be permanently corrected and controlled, or (2) intricate plumbing and piping arrangements or where entry to all portions of the premises is not readily accessible for inspection purposes, making it impracticable or impossible to ascertain whether or not dangerous cross-connections exist, the District's water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installing a backflow prevention assembly in the service line at the service connection.

4) A cross-connection survey identifies an actual or potential cross-connection with the District's water system.

D. *Determination:* The type of backflow preventer required shall depend upon the degree of hazard which exists as follows:

1) In the case of any premises where there is an auxiliary water supply the District's water system shall be protected by an approved air-gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly.

2) In the case of any premises where there is water or substance that would be objectionable but not hazardous to health, if introduced into the District's water system, the District's water system shall be protected by an approved double check valve assembly or a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly.

3) In the case of any premises where there is any material dangerous to health which is handled in such a fashion as to create an actual or potential hazard to the District's water system, including fire sprinkler systems, the District's water system shall be protected by an approved air-gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly. Examples of premises where these conditions will exist include, but are not limited to sewage treatment plants, tank trucks, mobile water using equipment,

fire suppression systems, sewage pumping stations, chemical manufacturing plants, hospitals, mortuaries and plating plants.

4) In the case of any premises where there are "uncontrolled" cross-connections, either actual or potential, the District water system shall be protected by an approved air-gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly at the service connection.

5) In the case of any premises where, because of security requirements or other prohibitions or restrictions, it is impossible or impractical to make conduct a cross-connection survey, the District's water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by the installation of a backflow prevention assembly in the service line. In this case, maximum protection will be required; that is, an approved air-gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly shall be installed in each service to the premises.

E. *Approval:* Any backflow prevention assembly required herein shall be a model and size approved by the District. The term "Approved Backflow Prevention Assembly" shall mean an assembly that has been manufactured in full conformance with the standards established by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) standard entitled, *C506-78(R83): AWWA Standards for Backflow Prevention Devices – Reduced Pressure Principle and Double Check Valve Types* and have met the laboratory and field performance specifications of the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research (FCCC&HR) of the University of Southern California, *Manual of Cross-Connection Control* established by Manual of Water Supply Practices *Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control.*

Said AWWA and FCCC&HR standards and specifications have been adopted by the District. Final approval shall be evidenced by a "Certificate of Approval" issued by an approved testing laboratory certifying full compliance with the said AWWA standards and FCCC&HR specifications

The following testing laboratory has been qualified by the District to test and certify backflow preventers:

Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research
University of Southern California
Research Annex 219
Los Angeles, California 90089-7700

F. *Installation:* All backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed according to District specifications as adopted from State of California guidelines and the latest edition of the University of South California's Foundation for Cross-connection Control and Hydraulic Research Manual of Cross-connection Control.

G. *Enforcement:* When potential or actual cross-connections are found to exist enforcement action is detailed below;

Failure to install or adequately maintain cross-connection control constitutes a threat to the potable water supply. As a result water services to the noncomplying customer will be discontinued. The District shall notify the customer at least 30-days prior to the disconnection of service provided the degree of hazard is classified low hazard defined as pollution. High hazard defined as contamination warrants a significant threat to the potable water supply therefore the District may terminate service without prior notice.

H. *Fees:* A termination fee of $25 will be charged to water accounts. Upon complying with District cross-connection control standards immediate reactivation of water service will be billed at $75 and at District convenience will be billed at $25.

I. *Customer Responsibility:* It shall be the duty of the water user at any premise where backflow prevention assemblies are installed to have certified inspections and operational tests made at least once per year. In those instances where the District deems the hazard to be great enough, it 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 an independent, certified tester. It shall be the duty of the District to see that these timely tests are made. The water user shall notify the District in advance when the tests are to be undertaken so that he or his representative may witness the tests if it is so desired. These assemblies shall be repaired,

overhauled or replaced at the expense of the water user whenever said assemblies are found to be defective, improperly installed or improperly located. Records of such tests, replacement parts, repairs, overhaul or relocation shall be kept and made available to the District, the owner of the backflow prevention assembly, and the tester. All parts for repair or replacement shall be equal in quality to those supplied by the manufacturer of the assembly being repaired. No assembly can be altered in any way from its original design, material, or operational characteristics

J. *Exemptions:* All presently installed backflow prevention assemblies which do not meet the requirements of this section but were approved assemblies for the purposes described herein at the time of installation and which have been properly maintained and installed, shall, except for the inspection and maintenance requirement be excluded from the requirements of these rules so long as the District is assured that they will satisfactorily protect the District's system. Whenever the existing backflow prevention assembly is moved from the present location or requires more than minimum maintenance or when the District finds that the maintenance constitutes a hazard to health, the unit shall be replaced by a backflow prevention assembly meeting the requirements of this section

PART II. CEQA

The Board finds that this Ordinance is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") under Section 15060(c)(2) of the State CEQA Guidelines because the activity has no potential for resulting in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, and under Section 15060(c)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines because the activity is not a project as defined in Section 15378 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

PART III. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance, or any part thereof, is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof. The Board hereby declares that is would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that

any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

PART IV. Effective Date and Superseding of Former Ordinances

This Ordinance shall take effect 30 days after its passing on October 5, 2024 (the "**Effective Date**"). Upon the Effective Date of this Ordinance 2024-03 all previously adopted Ordinances pertinent to the Rules and Regulations for Cross Connection Control shall be superseded and repealed.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regularly held meeting of the Board of Directors of the GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT this 5th day of September, 2024.

AYES: Saunders, Stovall, Thornbrough, Seaman and MacDonald

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

Mitch MacDonald, President
Board of Directors
GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

ATTEST:

Nicholas Schneider, Clerk and ex officio
Secretary, Board of Directors
GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

* * * * * * * * * * * *

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of Ordinance 2024-03 duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Georgetown Divide Public Utility District, El Dorado County, California, at a meeting duly held on the 5th day of October 2024.

Nicholas Schneider, Clerk and ex officio Secretary of the
Georgetown Divide Public Utility District