

How often do I need to have my backflow prevention assembly tested?

Backflow prevention assemblies must be registered through the Wisconsin Department of Commerce and tested upon installation, any time maintenance is conducted on the assembly and at least once a year thereafter by a certified tester.

Will my business be inspected?

Wisconsin Administrative Code requires plumbing and piping systems in business and industrial facilities to be checked periodically for actual and potential cross connections. These inspections or surveys are performed by municipal water department personnel or trained individuals acting on behalf of the water authority. Your cooperation helps ensure safe drinking water for everyone.

What should I do?

Let your city water department evaluate and protect your drinking water safety. The best way to do this is to give municipal field specialists easy and courteous access to your plumbing system when they arrive. Many inspections take as little as 20–30 minutes; more complex sites take longer. Remember, we're all in this together—and together we can work to keep your drinking water safe.

Resources:

State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources (DNR): www.dnr.state.wi.us/

Wisconsin Department of Commerce (DOC): www.commerce.state.wi.us/

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ground and Drinking Water: www.epa.gov/safewater

Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC): <http://psc.wi.gov>

Cross Connection Control Assembly Registration, Plumbing (SBD-6154): www.commerce.state.wi.us/SB/SB-DivForms.html#plumbing

HydroDesigns

5700 Crooks Road, Suite 100
Troy, Michigan 48098

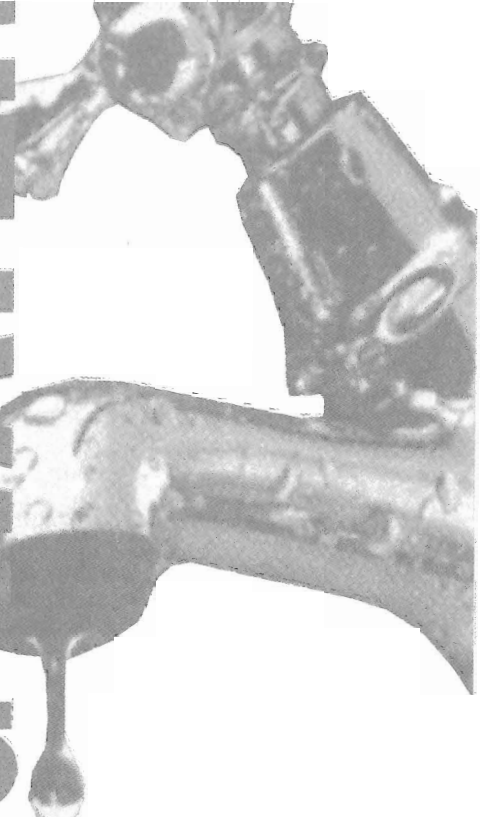
200 S. Executive Drive, Suite 101
Brookfield, WI 53005

(800) 690-6651 or (248) 250-5000
(248) 786-1789 fax

www.hydrodesignsinc.com

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DRINKING WATER



**Cross
Connection
Safety and
Prevention**

**Could you be
contaminating your
drinking water?**

WHAT IS A CROSS CONNECTION

Did you know?

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 established national standards for drinking water. State and local governments or water utilities are charged with enforcing these standards, protecting the public water supply, and delivering safe drinking water. Yet cross connections can contaminate drinking water without anyone realizing it.

What is a cross connection?

A cross connection is an *unprotected* direct (or potential) connection between drinking water piping and a contamination source. This can be as simple as a garden hose that is submerged in a swimming pool, a bucket of detergent, or other contaminated water. Other examples are supply lines connected to boilers, process equipment, or bottom-fed tanks.

Under certain conditions, cross connections can allow tainted water to flow backward through the piping system and contaminate the drinking water. This is called backflow, and it's caused by two types of pressure changes: backsiphonage and backpressure.

What is backsiphonage?

Backsiphonage is caused by negative pressure from a vacuum (or partial vacuum) in the supply piping, just as drinking through a straw draws liquid from a glass. Backsiphonage can be created when there is stoppage in the water supply due to repairs or breaks in the city main; an increased demand at one location, such as fire fighting; or even undersized piping. Backsiphonage reverses normal flow in the system, and can pull contaminants into the drinking water.

What is backpressure?

Backpressure reverses normal system flow. It occurs when downstream water pressure is greater than the water supply pressure. This can occur in any pressurized system such as boilers, elevated tanks, or recirculating systems. For example, water in a boiler operating under a pressure of 15–20 psi would backflow into the potable water if its supply pressure fell below this level. Sometimes this pressure drop can be created just by flushing a toilet!

Do state and/or local regulations cover cross connections?

Yes. Unprotected cross connections with potable piping systems are prohibited, and Wisconsin water utilities have a mandatory cross connection control inspection program, as outlined in the Wisconsin Administrative Code, Department of Natural Resources, Chapter 811, section NR 811.09 and also the Department of Commerce, Comm 82.

Plumbing and health officials, municipalities, water utilities, and property owners have established a cooperative program to control cross connections and protect the public drinking water supply.

What's the difference between pollution and contamination?

Pollution of the water supply is usually caused by nontoxic substances, and often does not constitute an actual health hazard, although water may be nonpotable and affected with respect to taste, odor, or utility. Contamination, however, is a health hazard caused by a toxic substance, which subjects consumers to potentially lethal water-borne diseases or illnesses.

What is the difference between toxic and nontoxic substances?

Toxic substances are liquids, solids, or gases which, when introduced into the water supply, can endanger the health and well-being of consumers; examples include treated boiler water, heavy metals, industrial chemicals, and pesticides. Nontoxic substances are nuisances and/or aesthetic hazards that pollute, but don't contaminate, potable water; these include food, beverages, and debris.

What does "degree of hazard" mean?

This determines whether and to what extent a substance is a toxic contaminant and, by extension, a health hazard, or a nontoxic pollutant that generally presents an aesthetic hazard. Both types of substances can make drinking water nonpotable. Determining the degree of hazard helps determine the most appropriate type of backflow prevention device.

What methods or products protect against backflow?

Once the degree of hazard has been determined, the proper backflow prevention device can be installed. Plumbing specialists, working with municipal officials, determine which device is best suited to each situation. Four basic methods are used:

- 1) Air gap
- 2) Atmospheric vacuum breakers, including hose connection vacuum breakers
- 3) Pressure type vacuum breakers
- 4) Reduced pressure principle backflow preventers

Many cross connections can be corrected with a simple hose bib (faucet) vacuum breaker. This means equipping each hose connection, both outside and inside, with a simple and inexpensive vacuum breaker that can be obtained from hardware stores or plumbing shops for under \$10 each. In other instances, more elaborate protective devices may be necessary.