The following ordinance having been introduced at the regular meeting held on August 13, 2013, notice of its introduction having been published in the official journal and a public hearing having been held in connection therewith on this date, was offered for final adoption by Toni Malone and seconded by Carlene Thompson.

ORDINANCE NO. 12-140

An ordinance establishing and providing for the installation of cross connection control device or method for backflow prevention as mandated under state law and state regulations.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN of the Town of Chatham, Louisiana in a regular meeting that the following Ordinance is hereby fixed and established by law.

LDHH-OPH-ENGINEERING SERVICES SECTION

MODEL ORDINANCE ON CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

Sec. 13-4. Cross-Connection Control Device or Method Required.

Each existing or new structure is required to implement and maintain an adequate cross-connection control device or method for backflow prevention as mandated under state law and state regulations.

Sec. 13-5. Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply only to this Division. For those terms not defined in this Division, the definitions contained in the Louisiana State Plumbing Code 2000 edition (LSPC, 2000 Edition), and as amended, shall apply.

1. **"Administrative authority"** means the City of Chatham Utilities Department, or any agent, employee, officer, department, or board of the City designated to enforce this ordinance.

2. **"Approved"** means accepted or acceptable under an applicable specification or standard stated or cited in the code, or accepted as suitable for the proposed use under procedures and authority of the administrative authority.

3. **"Approved backflow prevention assembly for containment"** means an air gap meeting ASME Standard A 112.1.2 - 1991 (R 1998) "Air Gaps in Plumbing Systems" or a backflow prevention assembly which is listed by the University of Southern California-Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research (USC-FCCCHR) as having met the requirements of ANSI/AWWA Standard C510-97 or ASSE Standard 1015-1993, "Double Check Valve Backflow-Prevention Assemblies", or ANSI/AWWA Standard C511-97 or ASSE Standard 1013-1993, "Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow Assemblies" for containment. The listing shall include the limitations of use based on the degree of hazard. The backflow prevention assembly must also be listed by the ASSE in Table 606 of the LSPC, 2000 Edition or other testing agency approved by the administrative authority. This term shall additionally include those backflow prevention assemblies meeting ANSI/ASSE Standard 1047-1995, "Backflow Preventer, Reduced Pressure Detector Assembly", or ANSI/ASSE Standard 1048-1995, "Backflow Preventer, Double Check Detector Assembly". (These detector assembly devices are often times used on fire protection/fire sprinkler systems to detect and monitor unauthorized water usage.)

4. **"Approved backflow prevention assembly for containment in fire protection**

system" means a backflow prevention assembly listed in Table 606 of the LSPC, 2000 Edition to be used in a fire protection system which also meets the requirements of Factory Mutual Research Corporation (FM) and Underwriters Laboratory (UL) and the requirement of the standard Codes adopted by the City of Chatham. Devices sized smaller than 2½ inches which have not been listed by Underwriters Laboratory (UL) and tested by Factory Mutual Research Corporation (FM) may be allowed if approved by the State Fire Marshal, and such device is listed in Table 606 of the LSPC, 2000 Edition. Any such device under this definition shall minimally meet the definition of an "approved backflow prevention prevention assembly for containment". In addition, the particular type of device to be used for a particular application/degree of hazard shall be selected and installed in accord with the requirements of Table D104 of the LSPC, 2000 Edition.

5. **"Approved testing agency"** means an organization primarily established for purposes of testing to approved standards and approved by the administrative authority (*e.g.*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE), American Water Works Association (AWWA), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Factory Mutual Research Corporation (FM), Underwriters Laboratory (UL), University of Southern California-Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research (USC-FCCCHR), etc.).

6. **"Auxiliary water supply"** means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the water purveyor's approved public water supply such as, but not limited to, a private well, pond or river.

7. **"Backflow"** means the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substance into the distribution pipes of a potable supply of water from any sources other than its intended source.

8. **"Backflow connection"** means any arrangement whereby backflow can occur.

9. **"Back-pressure backflow"** means backflow due to an increased pressure above the supply pressure. This may be due to pumps, boilers, gravity or other sources of pressure.

10. **"Backflow preventer"** means a device or method to prevent backflow into the potable water system.

11. **"Backflow prevention assembly general tester"** means those individuals holding a testing certificate from a nationally recognized backflow certification organization approved by the State Health Officer. Such individuals are not required to be a licensed plumber and are authorized to perform tests of backflow prevention devices

and methods. When such devices or methods are located on private property, a backflow prevention assembly general tester is not authorized to install, repair, or maintain such devices or methods. A general tester may perform installation, maintenance or repairs, if the backflow prevention device is on public property, after having obtained approval from the water purveyor.

12. **"Backflow prevention assembly technician"** means a water supply protection specialist licensed by the State Plumbing Board of Louisiana pursuant to LA. R.S. 37:1361, *et seq.*, and its implementing regulations (LAC 46:LV.101, *et seq.*). All water supply protection specialists are Louisiana licensed plumbers who hold such a special endorsement on their plumbing license. Such individuals are authorized to test, install, repair, and maintain backflow prevention devices and methods.

13. **"Back-siphonage"** means the flowing back of used, contaminated, or polluted water from a plumbing fixture or vessel into a water supply pipe due to a negative pressure in such pipe. (See "backflow")

14. **"Code"** The word "code" or "this code", when used alone, shall mean these regulations, subsequent amendments thereto or any emergency rule or regulation which the administrative authority having jurisdiction may lawfully adopt.

15. **"Containment"** means a method of backflow prevention which requires the installation of an air gap or a backflow prevention assembly immediately following the water meter or as close to that location as deemed practical by the administrative authority.

16. **"Contamination"** means an impairment of the quality of the potable water which creates an actual hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease by sewage, industrial fluids or waste. Also defined as "high hazard."

17. **"Cross-connection"** means any connection or arrangement, physical or otherwise, between a potable water supply system and any plumbing fixture or any tank, receptacle, equipment or device, through which it may be possible for non-potable, used, unclean, polluted or contaminated water, or other substances, to enter into any part of such potable water system under any condition.

18. **"Customer"** means the owner, operator, or occupant of a building or property which has a water service from a public water system, or the owner or operator of a private water system which has a water service from a public water system. "Customer" shall not include any residential connection used for dwelling purposes, unless: i.) the residence is also used as a business premises and the home-based business or occupation involves operation of a home-based business or occupation which the

water purveyor or City Inspector deems a potentially significant and high hazard to the City water supply; ii.) the domestic water service provided is also used for a landscape irrigation system; or, iii.) a separate water service has been installed for landscape irrigation and other non-domestic purposes.

19. **"Degree of hazard"** means the rating of a cross-connection or water service which indicates if it has the potential to cause contamination or pollution.

20. **"Domestic sewage"** means the liquid and water-borne wastes derived from the ordinary living processes, free from industrial wastes, and of such character as to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into the public sewer or by means of a private sewage disposal system.

21. **"Double check valve backflow prevention assembly"** means a backflow prevention device consisting of two independently acting internally loaded check valves, four properly located test cocks, and two isolation valves.

22. **"Existing work"** means a plumbing system, or any part thereof which has been installed prior to the effective date of this Code.

23. **"Fire protection system"** means any system used for fire protection or suppression with a direct connection to the public water supply, including but not limited to sprinklers, stand-pipes, and siamese connections.

24. **"High hazard"** see contamination.

25. **"High hazard cross connection"** means a cross-connection which may cause an impairment of the quality of the potable water by creating an actual hazard to the public health, through poisoning or through the spread of disease by sewage, industrial fluids, or waste.

26. **"Industrial waste"** means any and all liquid or water-borne waste from industrial or commercial processes, except domestic sewage.

27. **"Isolation"** means a method of backflow prevention in which a backflow prevention assembly is located at the cross-connection rather than at the water service entrance.

28. **"Labeled"** means equipment or materials bearing a label or listing agency.

29. **"Liquid water"** means the discharge from any fixture, appliance or appurtenance in connection with a plumbing system which does not receive fecal matter.

30. **"Listed"** means equipment or materials included in a list published by a listing agency that maintains periodic inspection or current production of listed equipment or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or material complies with approved standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

31. **"Listing agency"** means an agency accepted by the administrative authority which is in the business of listing or labeling and which maintains a periodic inspection program on current production of listed models, and which makes available a published report of such listing in which specific information is included that the product has been tested to approved standards and found safe for use in a specific manner. (e.g., USC-FCCCHR, ASSE, etc.)

32. **"Low hazard"** see pollution.

33. **"Low hazard cross-connection"** means a cross-connection which may cause an impairment of the quality of potable water to a degree which does not create a hazard to the public health, but which does adversely and unreasonably affect the aesthetic qualities of such potable waters for domestic use.

34. **"Main"** means the principal artery of any system of continuous piping to which branches may be connected.

35. **"May"** is a permissive term.

36. **"Pharmaceutical-grade antifreeze"** means a food-grade antifreeze such as an inhibited propylene glyco-based fluid.

37. **"Point of entry"** means the point of connection to the potable water system.

38. **"Point of introduction"** means the point at which any additive is introduced to the water supply system.

39. **"Pollution"** means an impairment of the quality of the potable water to a degree which does not create a hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect the aesthetic qualities of such potable waters for domestic use. Also defined as "low hazard."

40. **"Potable water"** means water which is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes and meets the requirements of the state and city departments of health.

41. **"Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly"** means a backflow prevention device consisting of two independently acting internally loaded check valves, a differential pressure relief valve, four properly located test cocks, and two isolation valves.

42. **"Sewage"** means any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution and may include liquids containing chemicals in solution.

43. **"Shall"** The word "shall" is a mandatory term.

44. **"Table D 104"** refers to the table marked D 104 in appendix D of the Louisiana State Plumbing Code, 2000 Edition. (Known as the containment device table)

45. **"Table D 105"** refers to the table marked D 105 in appendix D of the Louisiana State Plumbing Code, 2000 Edition. (Known as the fixture isolation table)

46. **"Section D 106"** refers to the Section marked D 106 in appendix D of the Louisiana State Plumbing Code, 2000 Edition.

47. **"Water service"** Depending on the context, "water service" means the physical connection between a public water system and a customer's building, property, or private water system, or the act of providing potable water to a customer.

48. **"Water supply system"** means the water supply system of a building or premises consisting of the building supply pipe, the water distributing pipes and the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves, and all appurtenances carrying or supplying potable water in or adjacent to the building or premises.

49. **"Water Purveyor"** means the City of Chatham Public Works Department.

Sec. 13-6. Administrative Authority.

(a) The Water Purveyor shall have the right to enter, with the consent of the customer, or upon the basis of a suitable warrant issued by a court of appropriate jurisdiction, any property to inspect for cross-connections.

(b) The State of Louisiana will approve training programs for "backflow prevention assembly technicians" and register "backflow prevention assembly technicians" who successfully complete a training program approved by the State Plumbing Board of Lousiana as per LA. R.S. 37:1367(G) and LAC 46:LV.310, all of which applies to licensed plumbers.

In addition, the State Health Officer, through the LSPC, 2000 Edition, does accept certain persons as "general testers" per Section D108.1.1 thereof. Such individuals are known and defined herein as "backflow prevention assembly general testers". The limitations of jurisdiction/authority of "backflow prevention assembly general testers" are described within said definition.

(c) The Administrative Authority shall collect a fee of $25.00 for each inspection done by the Water Purveyor. The inspection will only be for the water purveyor to make sure that the air gap or backflow prevention device is in place and is the proper cross-connection control device or method used in accord with Table D104 and Section D106.

(d) The Administrative Authority and the Water Purveyor shall maintain records of cross-connection hazard surveys, and the installation, testing, and repair of all backflow prevention assemblies installed for containment purposes.

(e) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Administrative Authority and Water Purveyor are authorized to take additional actions which may not be specifically covered herein that are deemed necessary to protect the City of _____ Chatham 's water supply from potential or actual cross connections in accord with the requirements of the Louisiana State Plumbing Code, 2000 Edition.

Sec. 13-7. Water Services.

A. New water services.

1. Plans shall be submitted to the Water Purveyor for review on all new water services in order to determine the degree of hazard.

2. The water purveyor shall approve the type of backflow prevention assembly or method required for containment based on the requirement of Table D104 and degree of hazard. If a cross-connection is not listed in Table D104, the Water Purveyor shall use Table B1 of the "Manual for the Selection, Installation, Maintenance, and Field Testing of Backflow Prevention Devices" (CAN/CSA Standard B64.10-1994) as a guide to determine the type of device to require. (This document is referred to in Table 606 of the LSPC, 2000 Edition.)

3. The Water Purveyor shall require the installation of the appropriate backflow prevention assembly or method for containment before the initiation of water service.

B. Existing water service.

1. Any changes of, or additions to, existing water services shall be treated as new water services for the purpose of this ordinance.

2. Within six (6) months after adoption of this ordinance, the administrative authority shall publish and make available to each customer a copy of the standards used to determine the degree of hazard.

3. Each customer shall survey the activities and processes which receives water service and shall report to the Water Purveyor if cross-connections exist and the degree of hazard. Upon a finding of hazard, the customer shall cause the appropriate backflow prevention assembly or method to be installed in a timely fashion.

4. For existing water services, the Water Purveyor may inspect the premises to determine the degree of hazard. When high hazard cross-connections are found the Water Purveyor shall:

   i. Develop a schedule of compliance which the customer shall follow, or

   ii. Terminate the water service until a backflow prevention assembly or method for containment required by the Water Purveyor has been installed.

5. Failure of the Water Purveyor to notify a customer that the customer has a high hazard cross-connection and should install backflow prevention assemblies or methods for containment in no way relieves the customer of the responsibility to comply with all requirements of this section.

Sec. 13-8. Customer Duties.

(a) The customer shall be responsible for ensuring that no cross-connections exist without approved backflow protection within the customer's premises starting at the point of service from the public potable water system.

(b) The customer shall, at the customer's own expense, cause installation, operation, testing and maintenance of the backflow prevention assemblies required by the administrative authority. The customer shall advise the water purveyor in advance of when a device is to be tested to allow the water purveyor the opportunity to witness the test.

(c) Within fifteen (15) days after testing and/or repairs are completed, the customer shall provide the administrative authority with copies of records of the installation and of all tests and repairs made to the backflow prevention assembly on a form provided by the administrative authority.

(d) In the event of a backflow incident, the customer shall immediately notify the Water Purveyor of the incident and take steps to confine the contamination or pollution. Water service will not be restored until corrective action is taken and approved after inspection by the Water Purveyor.

(e) In accordance with Section D108.3.4 of the LSPC, 2000 Edition, the customer shall maintain records of installations, tests, repairs, overhauls, or replacements of backflow prevention devices or methods for at least 5 years and, upon request, such records shall be made available to the administrative authority.

Sec. 13-9. Requirements.

A. Water Purveyor requirements:

1. For premises existing prior to the start of this program, the Water Purveyor will perform evaluations and inspections of plans and/or premises and inform the customer by letter of any corrective action deemed necessary, the method of achieving the correction, and the time allowed for the correction to be made. Ordinarily, ninety (90) days will be allowed, however, this time period may be shortened depending upon the degree of hazard involved and the history of the device(s) in question.

2. The Water Purveyor will not allow any cross-connection to remain unles it is protected by an approved backflow preventer or an air gap for which a permit has been issued and which will be regularly tested to insure satisfactory operation.

3. The Water Purveyor shall notify the Customer by letter of any failure to comply at the time of the first re-inspection or immediately following the first re-inspection. The Water Purveyor will allow an additional fifteen (15) days for the correction. In the event the Customer fails to comply with the necessary correction by the time of the second re-inspection, the Water Purveyor will notify the Customer by letter that the water service to the Customer's premises will be terminated within five (5) days from the customer's receipt of such letter. In the event that the Customer informs the

Water Purveyor of extenuating circumstances as to why the correction has not been made, a time extension may be granted by the Water Purveyor but in no case will exceed an additional thirty (30) days.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if the Water Purveyor determines at any time that a serious threat to the public health exists, the water service will be terminated immediately.

5. The Water Purveyor shall have on file a list of Private Contractors who are certified backflow device testers and/or repairers. All charges for these tests, repairs, etc., will be paid by the Customer of the building or property.

6. The Water Purveyor will begin initial premise inspections to determine the nature of existing or potential hazards, following the approval of this program by the city Council and Mayor, during the calendar year (2005). Initial focus will be on high hazard industries and commercial premises.

B. Customer requirements:

1. The Customer shall be responsible for the elimination or protection of all cross-connections on his premises.

2. The Customer, after having been informed by a letter from the Water Purveyor, shall at his expense, install, maintain, and test or have tested, any and all backflow prevention devices or methods on his premises.

3. The Customer shall correct any malfunction of the backflow prevention device or method which is revealed by periodic testing.

4. The Customer shall inform the Water Purveyor of any proposed or modified cross-connection and also any existing cross-connection of which the Customer is aware but has not been found by the Water Purveyor.

5. The Customer shall not install a bypass around any backflow prevention device or method unless there is a backflow prevention device or method of the same type on the bypass. Customers who cannot shut down operation for testing of the device(s) or method(s) must supply additional devices or methods necessary to allow testing to take place.

6. The Customer shall install backflow prevention devices or methods in a manner approved by the Water Purveyor and in conformance with the installation requirements of Section 606 of the LSPC, 2000 Edition. In

addition, devices having an atmospheric port or discharge shall be installed such that the port or discharge point is located at least 24 inches above the highest flood level which may have occurred in the previous 10 year period.

7. The Customer shall install only backflow prevention devices or methods approved by the Water Purveyor.

8. Any Customer having a private well, auxiliary water supply or other private water source, must have a permit if the well, auxiliary water supply or source is cross-connected to the Water Purveyor's system. Permission to cross-connect may be denied by the Water Purveyor. The customer may be required to install a backflow prevention device or method at the service entrance if a private water source is maintained, even if it is not cross-connected to the Water Purveyor's system.

9. In the event the Customer installs plumbing to provide potable water for domestic purposes which is on the Water Purveyor's side of the backflow prevention device or method, such plumbing must have its own backflow preventer installed.

10. The Customer shall be responsible for the payment of all fees for permits, annual or semi-annual device or method testing, re-testing in the case that the device or method fails to operate correctly, and second re-inspections for non-compliance with the Water Purveyor's requirements.

Sec. 13-10. Required backflow prevention assemblies or methods for containment.

A. Water Service Assemblies:

An air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly is required for water services having one or more potential cross-connections which the administrative authority classifies as high hazard as defined by tables D104 and D105.

B. Fire Protection System Assemblies:

1. All proposed installations of fire suppression systems shall be reviewed by the Chatham Department of Inspections to determine the appropriate type of backflow prevention devices or methods required.

2. For all proposed fire suppression systems using antifreeze, a reduced pressure

principle (#10 on Table D104) backflow prevention device shall be installed at the point of entry. The customer shall provide the City with the design and chemical usage of the fire suppression system.

3. All existing fire suppression systems shall meet the requirements of Sec. 13-9 above. An inspection by a fire suppression specialist shall be done to determine whether antifreeze has been utilized in the suppression system. The inspection shall be done at the expense of the customer. If it cannot be certified that antifreeze has been used, then a backflow prevention device shall be installed as prescribed by Table D104 and as approved by the Chatham _____ Department of Inspections. Installation shall be at the expense of the customer. The required backflow prevention devices or methods shall be installed at the time the system is repaired or changed, or within twelve (12) months after adoption of this ordinance, whichever occurs first.

4. In the event cross-connections, such as those found in using auxiliary water supply systems or in providing other water additives such as foaming agents, are necessary for the proper operation of the fire suppression system, then an air gap or a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device shall be installed in an approved manner.

Sec. 13-11. Registration.

A. Technician Registration:

Any backflow prevention assembly technician licensed by the State of Louisiana must register with the administrative authority before performing work within the City of _____ Chatham. Any licensed backflow prevention assembly technician shall include his or her state registration number on all correspondence and forms required by or associated with this ordinance.

B. General Tester Registration:

Any backflow prevention assembly general tester shall present a copy of his/her testing certificate from a nationally recognized backflow certification organization and shall register with the administrative authority before performing work within the City of _____ Chatham.

Sec. 13-12. Non-compliance by registered technicians or general testers.

(a) The local registration of a technician or general tester may be revoked or suspended for a period of up to two (2) years for non-compliance with this ordinance.

(b) Any of the following conditions constitute non-compliance:

1. Improper testing or repair of backflow prevention assemblies or methods;

2. Improper reporting of the results of testing or of repairs made to backflow prevention assemblies or methods;

3. Failure to meet registration requirements;

4. Related unethical practices.

Sec. 13-13. Installation of backflow prevention assemblies or methods.

(a) The required backflow prevention assemblies or methods for containment shall be installed in the manner recommended by the manufacturer and in accord with the requirements of Section 606 of the LSPC, 2000 Edition, immediately following the meter or as close to that location as deemed practical by the administrative authority. In any case, it shall be located upstream from any branch piping. Installation at this point does not eliminate the responsibility of the customer to protect the water supply system from contamination or pollution between the backflow prevention assembly or methods and the water main.

(b) Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed so as to be protected from flooding. The port or discharge point shall be installed such that it is located at least 24 inches above the highest flood level which may have occurred in the previous 10 year period.

(c) Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies or methods shall not be installed in underground vaults or pits, unless a gravity drainage system (designed by a Louisiana registered engineer) for the particular site has been approved by the state health officer. (The intent of the exception to this section is to possibly allow below grade installations on particular sites or lots having sufficiently hilly ground at the proposed location of the device such that when the vault or pit is constructed it may be equipped with positive gravity drainage openings as to prevent any part of the device from being submerged. A recommended design standard for such an installation may be found in Sections 606.4.1 and 606.4.2 of the 1994 Standard Plumbing Code.)

(d) All backflow prevention assemblies or methods shall be protected from freezing. Those devices used for seasonal services may be removed in lieu of being protected from freezing; however, the devices must be reinstalled and tested by a registered backflow prevention assembly technician prior to service being reactivated.

(e) If hot water is used within the water supply system, thermal expansion shall be provided for when installing a backflow prevention assembly or method for containment in accordance with Section 613.2 of the LSPC, 2000 Edition.

(f) Provisions shall be made to convey the discharge of water from reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies or methods to a suitable drain through an air gap.

(g) No backflow prevention assemblies or methods shall be installed in a place where they would create a safety hazard, such as, but not limited to, over an electrical panel, or above ceiling level.

(h) If interruption of water service during testing and repair of backflow prevention assemblies or methods for containment is unacceptable to the customer, another backflow prevention assembly or method of equivalent or higher protection, sized to handle the temporary water flow needed during the time of testing or repair, shall be installed in parallel piping.

(i) All backflow prevention assemblies or methods shall be installed so that they are accessible for testing.

(j) All shut-off valves shall conform with the current edition of the 2000 Edition Louisiana State Plumbing Code requirements for either ball or resilient seat gate valves. Full port ball valves shall be used on assemblies installed in piping two inches or smaller, and full port resilient wedge-type shut off valves on assemblies installed in piping larger than two inches.

Sec. 13-14. Testing of backflow prevention assemblies or methods.

(a) Testing of backflow prevention assemblies or methods shall be performed by a backflow prevention assembly technician or by a backflow prevention assembly general tester registered with the administrative authority. The costs of tests required in the following paragraphs shall be borne by the customer.

(b) Backflow prevention assemblies or methods shall be tested upon installation; when cleaned, repaired, or overhauled; when relocated; and, shall be tested and inspected

at least once annually. Backflow prevention devices shall be tested in accordance with CAN/CSA Standard B64.10-1994 or ASSE Standard 5010-1998.

(c) Backflow prevention assemblies or methods which are in place, but have been out of operation for more than three (3) months, shall be tested before being put back into operation. Backflow prevention assemblies or methods used in seasonal applications shall be tested before being put into operation each season.

(d) Any backflow prevention assembly or method which fails a periodic test shall be repaired or replaced by a backflow prevention assembly technician when such assembly is located on private property. When such a device is located on public property, a backflow prevention assembly general tester may repair or replace the device if authorized by the water purveyor. When water service has been terminated for non-compliance, the backflow prevention assembly or method shall be repaired or replaced prior to the resumption of water service. Backflow prevention assemblies or methods shall be re-tested by a registered backflow prevention assembly technician or by a backflow prevention assembly general tester immediately after repair or replacement.

(e) The Chatham Department of Inspections may require backflow prevention assemblies or methods to be tested at any time in addition to the annual testing requirement.

(f) The registered backflow prevention assembly technician or backflow prevention assembly general tester shall report the testing of backflow prevention assembly or method to the customer and to the administrative authority within fifteen (15) days of the test.

(g) The administrative authority may require, at its own cost, additional tests of individual backflow prevention assemblies or methods as it shall deem necessary to verify test procedures and results.

Sec. 13-15. Repair of backflow prevention assemblies or methods.

(a) All repairs to backflow prevention assemblies or methods on private property shall be performed by a licensed plumber holding a special "water supply protection specialist" endorsement on his plumbing license, herein defined as "backflow prevention assembly technician".

(b) After obtaining approval from the water purveyor, a "backflow prevention assembly general tester" may perform repairs to backflow prevention assemblies or methods located on public property.

(c) The registered backflow prevention assembly technician or backflow prevention assembly general tester shall not change the design, material, or operational characteristics of a backflow prevention assembly or method during repair or maintenance, and shall use only original manufacturer replacement parts, if available; if not available, shall use replacement parts approved by the Department of Inspections.

(d) The registered backflow prevention assembly technician or backflow prevention assembly general tester shall report the repair, overhaul, or replacement of any backflow prevention assembly or method to the customer and to the Chatham Department of Inspections on the form provided by the Chatham Department of Inspections within fifteen (15) days of the repair.

Sec. 13-16. Customer non-compliance.

(a) The water service may be discontinued in the case of non-compliance with this ordinance. Non-compliance includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Refusal to allow the administrative authority or water purveyor access to the property to inspect for cross-connection;

2. Removal of a backflow prevention assembly or method which has been required by the administrative authority.

3. Bypassing of a backflow prevention assembly or method which has been required by the administrative authority.

4. Providing inadequate backflow prevention when potential or actual cross-connections exist.

5. Failure to install a backflow prevention assembly or method which has been required by the administrative authority.

6. Failure to test and/or properly repair a backflow prevention assembly or method as required by the administrative authority.

7. Failure to comply with the requirements of this ordinance.

Sec. 13-17. Penalty for violation.

Apart from any other penalties or sanctions imposed by local or state laws, any person

Found guilty of violating any provision of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in accordance with Section 12-140 of the Chatham City Code. Each day that a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate and distinct violation.

The above and fore going ordinance having been submitted to an official vote as a whole and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: 5 Nays: 0 absent: 0

Where upon said ordinance was declared adopted on the 10th day of **Sept.** 2013 Jackson Parish, Chatham Louisiana.

Mayor
Herman Lenard

Clerk
Lynette Roberts