



mains, etc. These occurrences may “stir up” debris within the water main that will cause fouling of backflow devices installed without the benefit of strainers.

8. In the event the Owner installs plumbing to provide potable water for domestic purposes which is on the Department’s side of the backflow preventer, such plumbing must have its own backflow preventer installed.

9. The Owner shall be responsible for the payment of all fees for permits, annual device testing, retesting in the case that the device fails to operate correctly, and second re-inspections for non-compliance with Department or Commission requirements.

VII. Degree of Hazard

The Department recognizes the threat to the public water system arising from cross-connections. All threats will be classified by degree of hazard and will require the installation of approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention devices or double check valves. The following lists are general guidelines for hazard levels. Any commercial location will require a minimum of a double check valve assembly. Single unit residences will be outfitted with a residential dual check. All new residential buildings will be required to have a residential dual check device installed immediately downstream of the water meter. Installation of residential dual check, devices on a retrofit basis on existing service lines will be instituted by the Department as the necessary resources become available. All irrigation systems will be considered high hazard and will require the installation of a reduced pressure principal backflow preventer.

A. Low Hazard

Facilities that are considered to be "low hazard" will be required to install Double Check Backflow Preventer (DCVA or DCDA). Building operations and water uses that are generally considered to be low hazard: