

Title 13

PUBLIC SERVICES

Chapters:

13.04	<u>Sewer service charge</u>
13.05	<u>Sewer Required</u>
13.10	<u>Water Service</u>

Chapter 13.04

SEWER SERVICE CHARGE

Sections:

<u>13.04.010</u>	<u>Fee for Connection.</u>
<u>13.05.010</u>	<u>Sewer Required.</u>

13.04.010 Fee for connection. The minimum fee for connection to the city sewer system shall be the sum of three hundred dollars, which shall include installation of up to thirty feet of lateral sewer line to the applicant's property line and an additional charge of twelve dollars per foot of such lateral sewer line in excess of thirty feet to the applicant's property line. (Ord. 55-1985 §1, 1985)

13.05.010 Sewer Required. The owner of any building situated within the Town of Fort Jones and abutting on any street in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sewer of the Town of Fort Jones, is hereby required at the owner's expense to connect said building directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance within thirty (30) days after the date of official notice to do so, when such connection is deemed necessary by the Town of Fort Jones.

WATER SERVICE

Sections:

13.10.010	Definitions
13.10.020	City Authorized to Provide Service
13.10.030	User Charge and Fees
13.10.040	Private Systems
13.10.050	Cross-connecting
13.10.060	Water Bills, Delinquency
13.10.070	Disconnection, Notice
13.10.080	Wasting Water, Defective Plumbing
13.10.090	Wasting Water- Through Usage
13.10.100	Penalties

13.10.010 Definitions. Within this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

- A. "City" means the City of Fort Jones.
- B. "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or combination thereof.
- C. "Director" means the person(s) duly appointed by the City Council, and acting to enforce and implement the provisions of this Chapter or any subsequent rates, rules, or regulations adopted by the City Council pertaining to City water service. In the absence of an appointment by the City Council of another person, the Director shall be the Director of Public Works of the City, and those of his subordinates as he or she may designate.

13.10.020 City Authorized to Provide Service. The City of Fort Jones may provide potable water service to any residence, business, manufacturer, ranch or farm, and to any other consumer of water, whether within or outside the City. The water service may be provided by city-owned or leased facilities, or through the use of subcontractors, or any combination of those.

13.10.030 User Charges and Fees. The City Council shall, from time to time, by resolution or ordinance, specify the charges and fees to be charged of customers to whom water service is provided, as well as connection, disconnection, reconnection, and stand-by charges, and deposits. No person shall take water from any system owned or operated by the City without first receiving the consent of the Director to do so.

13.10.040 Private Systems. Nothing herein shall require any person to accept City water service, if the person lawfully utilizes water service from an adequate private system or source.

13.10.050 Cross-Connections. No person shall allow water from any private water system or source to be connected to the City System without first obtaining from the Director a permit to do so, and in no event in any manner by which water from the private system or source could impart contamination into the City system by way of backflow. The property owner, as well as

the person using the water, is responsible for all costs incurred to install equipment to prevent such backflow. If the said owner or water user fails to do so, the City may do so and charge the property owner and/or water user for the costs and expenses for doing so.

13.10.060 Water Bills; Delinquency. All bills for water service shall be due and payable immediately upon issuance by the Director of the bill, and shall become delinquent thirty (30) days thereafter.

13.10.070 Disconnection; Notice. It shall be the duty of the Director to mail a notice of delinquency to any water user whose delinquent bill has not been paid within sixty (60) days after it was issued. If the address of the party to whom the bill was sent is different than the address at which the service is rendered, the Director shall also cause a copy of the notice to be mailed to the latter. In addition, a copy of the notice shall be personally delivered and posted on the property so served. The notice of delinquency shall advise the addressee that unless subject bill is paid in full, or the water user appears at the office of the Director to contest the bill at a date and time to be specified on the notice, service will be disconnected three (3) business days after the date so specified. If the bill remains unpaid as of the date and time specified, and the Director has not found that circumstances exist which would excuse such payment in full, the Director shall disconnect the subject water service. Any person so affected may appeal the decision of the Director to the City Council.

13.10.080 Wasting Water – Defective Plumbing. It shall be unlawful for any water user to waste water, derived from the City water system. The Director shall have the right to inspect or cause to be inspected the water outlets on any premises to which City water is provided to see that no water is wasted. If it is found that water is being wasted because of broken or defective plumbing, faucets, or outlets, the Director shall notify the water user to repair the same within forty eight, (48) hours after notification, or within the time specified by the Director. In the case of a ruptured line where, in the opinion of the Director, excessive water is being wasted, the water service shall be ordered terminated until repairs are made.

13.10.090 Wasting water – Through Usage. It is unlawful for any water user to waste water derived from the City's water system. It shall be presumed that water is being wasted when any of the following conditions exist:

- A. When the user allows water to disburse from a pipe or water hose freely across any surface without a sprinkler head having been attached to the pipe or water hose.
- B. When the user washes down asphalted or concrete surface such as a parking lot, gas station island, driveway, or sidewalk.
- C. When watering or irrigation is allowed to continue on the water user's premises for a period longer than four (4) hours during a twenty-four (24) hour period.
- D. When a water user allows water to run over or across a sidewalk or curb, and disburse onto a City Street, alley, or adjacent area for a period of more than thirty (30) minutes.
- E. When a water user allows water to be used for the source of cooling, except a properly installed evaporative cooler or cooling towers.

13.10.100 Penalties. Any violation of this Chapter shall constitute an infraction, to be punished according to the provisions of state law in existence at the time of the violation.

Title 14

(RESERVED)



ORDINANCE NO. 2021-5

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF FORT JONES AMENDING TITLE 13 ESTABLISHING A CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL ORDINANCE FOR THE TOWN OF FORT JONES.

Section 13.20.1 CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL — GENERAL POLICY

13.20.1 Purpose. The purpose of this Ordinance is:

13.20.1.1 To protect the public potable water supply of Town of Fort Jones from the possibility of contamination or pollution by isolating within the consumer's internal distribution system(s) or the consumer's private water system(s) such contaminants or pollutants which could backflow into the public water systems; and,

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

13.20.1.3 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 water systems.

13.20.2 Responsibility. The Town of Fort Jones Chief Water Operator 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 said TOWN OF FORT JONES Chief Water Operator, an approved backflow prevention assembly is required (at the consumer's water service connection; or, within the consumer's private water system) for the safety of the water system, the TOWN OF FORT JONES Chief Water Operator, or his designated agent shall give notice in writing to said consumer to install such an approved backflow prevention assembly(s) at a specific location(s) on his premises. The consumer shall immediately install such an approved backflow prevention assembly(s) at the consumer's own expense; and, failure, refusal or inability on the part of the consumer to install, have tested and maintained said assembly(s), shall constitute grounds for discontinuing water service to the premises until such requirements have been satisfactorily met.

Section 13.20.2 DEFINITIONS

13.20.2.1 Definitions

(a) Approved: Accepted by the Director of Utilities or designee, as meeting an applicable specification stated or cited in this Policy, or as suitable for the proposed use.

(b) **Auxiliary Water Supply:** Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor'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 well, spring, river, stream, harbor, 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 over which the water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

(c) **Backflow:** The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances under pressure into the distributing pipes of a potable water supply system from any source or sources other than its intended source.

(d) **Backpressure:** A pressure, higher than the supply pressure, caused by a pump, elevated tank, boiler, or any other means that may cause backflow.

(e) **Backsiphonage:** The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable water supply system from any other source other than its intended source caused by the sudden reduction of pressure in the potable water supply system.

(f) **Backflow prevention assembly:** A mechanical backflow preventer (i.e., SVB, PVB, DCVA, RP), used to prevent the backward flow of contaminants or pollutants into a potable water distribution system. An assembly has a resilient seated, full-flow shut-off valve before and after the backflow preventer making it testable in-line. The assembly is shipped with the shut-off valves attached to the backflow preventer. An assembly is labeled with the manufacture's symbol, size, serial number, model number, the working pressure, and the direction of flow. The Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research at the University of Southern California tests and approves backflow prevention assemblies.

(g) **Backflow Prevention Device:** A means of backflow protection, usually mechanical that does not require shut-off valves and test cocks. Any backflow prevention assembly without the shut-off valves is called a device. The American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE) approves backflow prevention devices.

(h) **Backflow Preventer:** A device, assembly or means designed to prevent backflow. These devices or assemblies are described below:

1) **Air-Gap:** A physical separation between the free-flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel. An "approved air gap separation" shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top of the rim of the vessel. In no case shall it be less than 1 inch. When an air-gap is used at the service connection to prevent the contamination or pollution of the public potable water system, an emergency by-pass shall be installed around the air0gap system and an approved reduced pressure principle assembly shall be installed in the by-pass system.

2) **Approved Backflow Prevention Device:** Must include isolation valves and test cocks to facilitate in-line testing and repair. The assembly must appear on a current approval list from the American Society of Sanitary Engineering (A.S.S.E.) or on an approval list from the Foundation of Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research at the University of Southern California (FCCC & HR @ USC)

3) Reduced Pressure Principle Assembly: A device containing within its structure a minimum of two independently acting approved check valves, together with an automatically operating pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves. The first check valve reduces the supply pressure a predetermined amount so that during normal flow and at cessation of normal flow the pressure between the checks shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to the atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the checks less than the supply pressure. The unit shall include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the device, and each device shall be fitted with properly located test cocks. The entire assembly shall meet the design and performance specifications and approval of a recognized and approved testing agency for backflow prevention assemblies. To be approved, these assemblies must be readily accessible for in-line maintenance and testing and be installed in a location where no part of the assembly will be submerged.

4) Double Check Valve Assembly: An assembly composed of two single, independently acting, check valves, including tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and suitable connections for testing the water tightness of each check valve, plus properly located test cocks for the testing of each check valve. A check valve is a valve that is drip-tight in the normal direction of flow when the inlet pressure is one psi and the outlet pressure is zero. The check valve shall permit no leakage in a direction reverse to the normal flow. The closure element (e.g., clapper) shall be internally weighted or otherwise internally loaded to promote rapid and positive closure. The entire assembly shall meet the design and performance specifications and approval of a recognized and RCSD-approved testing agency for backflow prevention assemblies. To be approved, these assemblies must be readily accessible for in-line maintenance and testing.

5) Double Check Valve: A compact unit manufactured with two independent spring actuated check valves. The residential dual check is acceptable for use back-flow prevention in areas served by reuse systems defined in Title 17 CCR

6) Atmospheric vacuum breaker: An anti-siphon backflow prevention device that incorporates an air inlet to prevent backflow by backsiphonage. Designed to protect against high and low hazards during a backsiphonage condition only. Sometimes includes a shut-off valve on the upstream side only.

7) Pressure vacuum breaker: An assembly containing one independently operated internally loaded check valve and an independently operated internally loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check. Assembly includes tightly closing shut-off valves on the inlet and outlet sides of the assembly and properly located test cocks

8) Spill Resistant Pressure Vacuum Breaker: An assembly designed to prevent backsiphonage that can be used under continuous pressure; the assembly includes an independently operating spring loaded check valve and an independently loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check with shut-off valves located on the inlet and outlet side of the assembly, a resilient seated test cock located downstream of the number one shut-off valve and upstream of the check valve with a properly located air vent above the check valve and below the air inlet valve

9) Hose Bibb Vacuum Breaker: A device which is permanently attached to a hose bib and which acts as an atmospheric vacuum breaker.

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

(j) Cross-Connection: Any physical connection or arrangement of piping or fixtures between two otherwise separate piping systems one of which contains potable water and the other non-potable water or industrial fluids of questionable safety, through which, or because of which, backflow by backpressure or backsiphonage may occur into the potable water system. A water service connection between a public potable water distribution system and a customer's water distribution system which is cross-connection to a contaminated fixture, industrial fluid system, or with a potentially contaminated supply or auxiliary water system, constitutes one type of cross-connection. Other types of cross-connections include connectors such as swing connections, removable sections, four-way valves, spools, dummy sections of pipe, swivel or change-over devices, sliding multi-port tube, solid connections, etc.

(k) Cross-Connections – Controlled: A connection between a potable water system and a non-potable water system with an approved backflow prevention assembly properly installed that will continuously afford the protection commensurate with the degree of hazard.

(l) Cross-Connection Control by Containment: The installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly at the water service connection to any customer's premises where it is physically and economically infeasible to find and permanently eliminate or control all actual or potential cross-connections within the customer's water system; or, it shall mean the installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly on the service line leading to and supplying a portion of a customer's water system where there are actual or potential cross-connections which cannot be effectively eliminated or controlled at the point of cross-connection.

(m) Director of Utilities: The Director of Utilities, or designee in charge of the water system with the authority and responsibility for the implementation of an effective cross-connection control program and for the enforcement of the provisions of this Policy.

(n) Hazard, Degree of: The term is derived from an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse effect of the hazard upon the potable water system.

1) Hazard-Health: Any condition, device or practice in the water supply system and its operation which could create, or in the judgment of the Director, or his designee may create a danger to the health and well-being of the water consumer. An example of a health hazard is a structural defect, including cross-connection, in a water supply system.

2) Hazard-Plumbing: A plumbing type cross-connection in a consumer's potable water system or to the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause damage to the system or its appurtenances, but would not be dangerous to health.

3) Hazard-Potential: An actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or to the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause damage to the system or its appurtenances.

- (o) **Hazard-System:** An actual or potential threat of severe damage to the physical properties of the public potable water system or the consumer's potable water system or of a pollution or contamination which would have a protracted effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.
- (p) **Industrial Fluids System:** Any system containing a fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health, system, pollution or plumbing hazard is introduced into an approved water supply. This may include, but not be limited to: polluted or contaminated waters; all types of process waters and "used waters" originating from the public potable water system which may have deteriorated in sanitary quality; chemicals in fluid form; plating acids and alkalis, circulated cooling water connected to an open cooling tower and/or cooling towers that are chemically or biologically treated or stabilized with toxic substances; contaminated natural water such as from wells, springs, streams, rivers, bays, harbors, seas, irrigation canals or systems, etc.; oils, gases, glycerin, paraffin's, caustic and acid solutions and other liquids and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other purposes or for fire-fighting purposes.
- (q) **Isolation:** Isolation consists of two types, fixture isolation and area or zone isolation. Isolation at a fixture means installing an approved backflow preventer at the source of the potential contamination. Isolation at an area or zone is confining the potential source of contamination within a specific area. Isolation may be appropriate with or without containment depending on the whether the conditions create a health or non-health hazard.
- (r) **Pollution:** Means the presence of any foreign substance (organic, inorganic or biological) in water which tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a hazard or impair the usefulness or quality of the water to a degree which does not create an actual hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect such waters for domestic use.
- (s) **Water-Potable:** Any water, which, according to recognized standards is safe for human consumption.
- (t) **Water-Non-Potable:** Water which is not safe for human consumption or which is of questionable potability.
- (u) **Water Purveyor:** The term water purveyor shall mean the owner or operator of the public potable water system supplying an approved water supply to the public. As used herein, the terms water purveyor and RCSD may be used synonymously.
- (v) **Water Service Connections:** The terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system i.e., where the Water Purveyor loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the customer's water system. If a meter is installed at the end of the service connection, then the service connection shall mean the downstream and of the meter. There should be no unprotected takeoffs from the service line ahead of any meter or backflow prevention assembly located at the point of delivery to the customer's water system. Service connection shall also include water service connection from a fire hydrant and all other temporary or emergency water service connections form the public water system.

(w) Water-Used: Any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public potable water system to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the point of delivery and is no longer under the sanitary control of the Water Purveyor.

Section 13.20.3 REQUIREMENTS

13.20.3.1 Water System

13.20.3.1.1 The water system shall be considered as made up of two parts: The Water Supplier's System and the Consumer's System.

13.20.3.1.2 Water Supplier's 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 utility, up to the point where the consumer's system begins.

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

13.20.3.1.4 The distribution system shall include the network of conduits used for the delivery of water from the source to the consumer's system.

13.20.3.1.5 The consumer's system shall include those parts of the facilities beyond the termination of the water supplier distribution system which are utilized in conveying potable water to points of use.

13.20.3.2 Policy

13.20.3.2.1 No water service connection to any premise shall be installed or maintained by the Water Supplier unless the water supply is protected as required by Town of Fort Jones laws and regulations and this Ordinance. Service of water to any premises shall be discontinued by the Water Supplier if a backflow prevention assembly required by this Ordinance is not installed, tested and maintained, or if it is found that a backflow prevention assembly has been removed, bypassed, or if an unprotected cross-connection exists on the premises. Service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.

13.20.3.2.2 The consumer's system should be open for inspection at all reasonable times to authorized representatives of the Town of Fort Jones to determine whether unprotected cross-connections or other structural or sanitary hazards, including violations of these regulations, exist. When such a condition becomes known, the Town of Fort Jones shall deny or immediately discontinue service to the premises by providing for a physical break in the service line until the consumer has corrected the condition(s) in conformance with the State of California statutes relating to plumbing and water supplies and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

13.20.3.2.3 An approved backflow prevention assembly shall also be installed on each service line to a

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-1

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF FORT JONES
IMPLEMENTING A FATS, OILS AND GREASE CONTROL PROGRAM

The Town Council of the Town of Fort Jones does ordain as follows:

Section 1: The City hereby amends its code by adding the following as sections, attached hereto as Exhibit A:

Chapter 13.04.10 Fats, Oil and Grease Control Program

INTRODUCED at a regular meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Fort Jones, California, on the 10th day of January, 2022, and adopted at a regular meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Fort Jones, California, on the 15th day of February, 2022.

APPROVED:


Michelle Decausmaker, Mayor

ATTEST:


Celeste McFall, City Clerk

The foregoing Ordinance No. 2022-1 was adopted at a regular meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Fort Jones, held on the 15th day of February, 2022 by the following vote:

AYES: DeCausmaker, Banks, Beckwith, Garcia

NOES:

ABSENT: Gepford

ABSTAIN:


Celeste McFall, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Margaret Long, City Attorney



ORDINANCE NO. 2021-5

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF FORT JONES AMENDING TITLE 13 ESTABLISHING A CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL ORDINANCE FOR THE TOWN OF FORT JONES.

Section 13.20.1 CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL — GENERAL POLICY

13.20.1 Purpose. The purpose of this Ordinance is:

13.20.1.1 To protect the public potable water supply of Town of Fort Jones from the possibility of contamination or pollution by isolating within the consumer's internal distribution system(s) or the consumer's private water system(s) such contaminants or pollutants which could backflow into the public water systems; and,

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

13.20.1.3 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 water systems.

13.20.2 Responsibility. The Town of Fort Jones Chief Water Operator 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 said TOWN OF FORT JONES Chief Water Operator, an approved backflow prevention assembly is required (at the consumer's water service connection; or, within the consumer's private water system) for the safety of the water system, the TOWN OF FORT JONES Chief Water Operator, or his designated agent shall give notice in writing to said consumer to install such an approved backflow prevention assembly(s) at a specific location(s) on his premises. The consumer shall immediately install such an approved backflow prevention assembly(s) at the consumer's own expense; and, failure, refusal or inability on the part of the consumer to install, have tested and maintained said assembly(s), shall constitute grounds for discontinuing water service to the premises until such requirements have been satisfactorily met.

Section 13.20.2 DEFINITIONS

13.20.2.1 Definitions

(a) **Approved:** Accepted by the Director of Utilities or designee, as meeting an applicable specification stated or cited in this Policy, or as suitable for the proposed use.

(b) **Auxiliary Water Supply:** Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor'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 well, spring, river, stream, harbor, 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 over which the water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

(c) **Backflow:** The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances under pressure into the distributing pipes of a potable water supply system from any source or sources other than its intended source.

(d) **Backpressure:** A pressure, higher than the supply pressure, caused by a pump, elevated tank, boiler, or any other means that may cause backflow.

(e) **Backsiphonage:** The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable water supply system from any other source other than its intended source caused by the sudden reduction of pressure in the potable water supply system.

(f) **Backflow prevention assembly:** A mechanical backflow preventer (i.e., SVB, PVB, DCVA, RP), used to prevent the backward flow of contaminants or pollutants into a potable water distribution system. An assembly has a resilient seated, full-flow shut-off valve before and after the backflow preventer making it testable in-line. The assembly is shipped with the shut-off valves attached to the backflow preventer. An assembly is labeled with the manufacture's symbol, size, serial number, model number, the working pressure, and the direction of flow. The Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research at the University of Southern California tests and approves backflow prevention assemblies.

(g) **Backflow Prevention Device:** A means of backflow protection, usually mechanical that does not require shut-off valves and test cocks. Any backflow prevention assembly without the shut-off valves is called a device. The American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE) approves backflow prevention devices.

(h) **Backflow Preventer:** A device, assembly or means designed to prevent backflow. These devices or assemblies are described below:

1) **Air-Gap:** A physical separation between the free-flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel. An "approved air gap separation" shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top of the rim of the vessel. In no case shall it be less than 1 inch. When an air-gap is used at the service connection to prevent the contamination or pollution of the public potable water system, an emergency by-pass shall be installed around the air0gap system and an approved reduced pressure principle assembly shall be installed in the by-pass system.

2) **Approved Backflow Prevention Device:** Must include isolation valves and test cocks to facilitate in-line testing and repair. The assembly must appear on a current approval list from the American Society of Sanitary Engineering (A.S.S.E.) or on an approval list from the Foundation of Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research at the University of Southern California (FCCC & HR @ USC)

3) Reduced Pressure Principle Assembly: A device containing within its structure a minimum of two independently acting approved check valves, together with an automatically operating pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves. The first check valve reduces the supply pressure a predetermined amount so that during normal flow and at cessation of normal flow the pressure between the checks shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to the atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the checks less than the supply pressure. The unit shall include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the device, and each device shall be fitted with properly located test cocks. The entire assembly shall meet the design and performance specifications and approval of a recognized and approved testing agency for backflow prevention assemblies. To be approved, these assemblies must be readily accessible for in-line maintenance and testing and be installed in a location where no part of the assembly will be submerged.

4) Double Check Valve Assembly: An assembly composed of two single, independently acting, check valves, including tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and suitable connections for testing the water tightness of each check valve, plus properly located test cocks for the testing of each check valve. A check valve is a valve that is drip-tight in the normal direction of flow when the inlet pressure is one psi and the outlet pressure is zero. The check valve shall permit no leakage in a direction reverse to the normal flow. The closure element (e.g., clapper) shall be internally weighted or otherwise internally loaded to promote rapid and positive closure. The entire assembly shall meet the design and performance specifications and approval of a recognized and RCSD-approved testing agency for backflow prevention assemblies. To be approved, these assemblies must be readily accessible for in-line maintenance and testing.

5) Double Check Valve: A compact unit manufactured with two independent spring actuated check valves. The residential dual check is acceptable for use back-flow prevention in areas served by reuse systems defined in Title 17 CCR

6) Atmospheric vacuum breaker: An anti-siphon backflow prevention device that incorporates an air inlet to prevent backflow by backsiphonage. Designed to protect against high and low hazards during a backsiphonage condition only. Sometimes includes a shut-off valve on the upstream side only.

7) Pressure vacuum breaker: An assembly containing one independently operated internally loaded check valve and an independently operated internally loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check. Assembly includes tightly closing shut-off valves on the inlet and outlet sides of the assembly and properly located test cocks

8) Spill Resistant Pressure Vacuum Breaker: An assembly designed to prevent backsiphonage that can be used under continuous pressure; the assembly includes an independently operating spring loaded check valve and an independently loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check with shut-off valves located on the inlet and outlet side of the assembly, a resilient seated test cock located downstream of the number one shut-off valve and upstream of the check valve with a properly located air vent above the check valve and below the air inlet valve

9) Hose Bibb Vacuum Breaker: A device which is permanently attached to a hose bib and which acts as an atmospheric vacuum breaker.

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

(j) Cross-Connection: Any physical connection or arrangement of piping or fixtures between two otherwise separate piping systems one of which contains potable water and the other non-potable water or industrial fluids of questionable safety, through which, or because of which, backflow by backpressure or backsiphonage may occur into the potable water system. A water service connection between a public potable water distribution system and a customer's water distribution system which is cross-connection to a contaminated fixture, industrial fluid system, or with a potentially contaminated supply or auxiliary water system, constitutes one type of cross-connection. Other types of cross-connections include connectors such as swing connections, removable sections, four-way valves, spools, dummy sections of pipe, swivel or change-over devices, sliding multi-port tube, solid connections, etc.

(k) Cross-Connections – Controlled: A connection between a potable water system and a non-potable water system with an approved backflow prevention assembly properly installed that will continuously afford the protection commensurate with the degree of hazard.

(l) Cross-Connection Control by Containment: The installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly at the water service connection to any customer's premises where it is physically and economically infeasible to find and permanently eliminate or control all actual or potential cross-connections within the customer's water system; or, it shall mean the installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly on the service line leading to and supplying a portion of a customer's water system where there are actual or potential cross-connections which cannot be effectively eliminated or controlled at the point of cross-connection.

(m) Director of Utilities: The Director of Utilities, or designee in charge of the water system with the authority and responsibility for the implementation of an effective cross-connection control program and for the enforcement of the provisions of this Policy.

(n) Hazard, Degree of: The term is derived from an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse effect of the hazard upon the potable water system.

1) Hazard-Health: Any condition, device or practice in the water supply system and its operation which could create, or in the judgment of the Director, or his designee may create a danger to the health and well-being of the water consumer. An example of a health hazard is a structural defect, including cross-connection, in a water supply system.

2) Hazard-Plumbing: A plumbing type cross-connection in a consumer's potable water system or to the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause damage to the system or its appurtenances, but would not be dangerous to health.

3) Hazard-Potential: An actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or to the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause damage to the system or its appurtenances.

- (o) **Hazard-System:** An actual or potential threat of severe damage to the physical properties of the public potable water system or the consumer's potable water system or of a pollution or contamination which would have a protracted effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.
- (p) **Industrial Fluids System:** Any system containing a fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health, system, pollution or plumbing hazard is introduced into an approved water supply. This may include, but not be limited to: polluted or contaminated waters; all types of process waters and "used waters" originating from the public potable water system which may have deteriorated in sanitary quality; chemicals in fluid form; plating acids and alkalis, circulated cooling water connected to an open cooling tower and/or cooling towers that are chemically or biologically treated or stabilized with toxic substances; contaminated natural water such as from wells, springs, streams, rivers, bays, harbors, seas, irrigation canals or systems, etc.; oils, gases, glycerin, paraffin's, caustic and acid solutions and other liquids and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other purposes or for fire-fighting purposes.
- (q) **Isolation:** Isolation consists of two types, fixture isolation and area or zone isolation. Isolation at a fixture means installing an approved backflow preventer at the source of the potential contamination. Isolation at an area or zone is confining the potential source of contamination within a specific area. Isolation may be appropriate with or without containment depending on the whether the conditions create a health or non-health hazard.
- (r) **Pollution:** Means the presence of any foreign substance (organic, inorganic or biological) in water which tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a hazard or impair the usefulness or quality of the water to a degree which does not create an actual hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect such waters for domestic use.
- (s) **Water-Potable:** Any water, which, according to recognized standards is safe for human consumption.
- (t) **Water-Non-Potable:** Water which is not safe for human consumption or which is of questionable potability.
- (u) **Water Purveyor:** The term water purveyor shall mean the owner or operator of the public potable water system supplying an approved water supply to the public. As used herein, the terms water purveyor and RCSD may be used synonymously.
- (v) **Water Service Connections:** The terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system i.e., where the Water Purveyor loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the customer's water system. If a meter is installed at the end of the service connection, then the service connection shall mean the downstream and of the meter. There should be no unprotected takeoffs from the service line ahead of any meter or backflow prevention assembly located at the point of delivery to the customer's water system. Service connection shall also include water service connection from a fire hydrant and all other temporary or emergency water service connections form the public water system.

(w) Water-Used: Any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public potable water system to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the point of delivery and is no longer under the sanitary control of the Water Purveyor.

Section 13.20.3 REQUIREMENTS

13.20.3.1 Water System

13.20.3.1.1 The water system shall be considered as made up of two parts: The Water Supplier's System and the Consumer's System.

13.20.3.1.2 Water Supplier's 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 utility, up to the point where the consumer's system begins.

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

13.20.3.1.4 The distribution system shall include the network of conduits used for the delivery of water from the source to the consumer's system.

13.20.3.1.5 The consumer's system shall include those parts of the facilities beyond the termination of the water supplier distribution system which are utilized in conveying potable water to points of use.

13.20.3.2 Policy

13.20.3.2.1 No water service connection to any premise shall be installed or maintained by the Water Supplier unless the water supply is protected as required by Town of Fort Jones laws and regulations and this Ordinance. Service of water to any premises shall be discontinued by the Water Supplier if a backflow prevention assembly required by this Ordinance is not installed, tested and maintained, or if it is found that a backflow prevention assembly has been removed, bypassed, or if an unprotected cross-connection exists on the premises. Service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.

13.20.3.2.2 The consumer's system should be open for inspection at all reasonable times to authorized representatives of the Town of Fort Jones to determine whether unprotected cross-connections or other structural or sanitary hazards, including violations of these regulations, exist. When such a condition becomes known, the Town of Fort Jones shall deny or immediately discontinue service to the premises by providing for a physical break in the service line until the consumer has corrected the condition(s) in conformance with the State of California statutes relating to plumbing and water supplies and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

13.20.3.2.3 An approved backflow prevention assembly shall also be installed on each service line to a

consumer'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 the following conditions exist:

- a. In the case of premises 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 by Town of Fort Jones, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installing an approved backflow prevention assembly in the service line commensurate with the degree of hazard.
- b. In the case of premises on which any industrial fluids or any other objectionable substance is handled in such a fashion as to create an actual or potential hazard to the public water system, the public system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installing an approved backflow prevention assembly in the service line commensurate with the degree of hazard. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the water supplier's system which have been subject to deterioration in quality.
- c. In the case of premises having (1) internal cross-connections that cannot be permanently corrected or protected against, 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 public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installing an approved backflow prevention assembly in the service line.

13.20.3.2.4 The type of protective assembly required under subsections 3.2.3a, b, and c shall depend upon the degree of hazard which exists as follows:

- a. In the case of any premise where there is an auxiliary water supply as stated in subsection 3.2.3.a of this section and it is not subject to any of the following rules, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly.
- b. In the case of any premise where there is water or substance that would be objectionable but not hazardous to health, if introduced into the public water system, the public water system shall be protected by an approved double check valve backflow prevention assembly.
- c. In the case of any premise 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 public water system, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly. Examples of premises where these conditions will exist include sewage treatment plants, sewage pumping stations, chemical manufacturing plants, hospitals, and mortuaries and plating plants.
- d. In the case of any premise where there are unprotected cross-connections, either actual or potential, the public water system shall be protected by an approved air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly at the service connection.

e. In the case of any premise where, because of security requirements or other prohibitions or restrictions, it is impossible or impractical to make a complete in-plant cross-connection survey, the public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by either an approved air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly on each service to the premise.

13.20.3.2.5 Any backflow prevention assembly required herein shall be a make, model and size approved by Town of Fort Jones. 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 entitled: AWWA/ANSI C510-2007 Standard for Double Check Valve Backflow Prevention Assemblies; AWWA/ANSI C511-2007 Standard for Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assemblies; and, have met completely the laboratory and field performance standard of the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California (USC FCCCHR) established in: Standards of Backflow Prevention Assemblies Chapter 10 of the most current edition of the Manual of Cross-Connection Control. Said AWWA and USC FCCCHR standards have been adopted by Town of Fort Jones. Final approval shall be evidenced by a "Certificate of Compliance" for the said AWWA standards; or the appearance of the specific model and size on the List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies published by the USC FCCCHR along with a "Certificate of Approval" for the said USC FCCCHR Standards; issued by an approved testing laboratory. The following testing laboratory has been qualified by the State of California to test and approve backflow prevention assemblies:

Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California 90089-2531

Backflow preventers, which may be subjected to backpressure or backsiphonage, that have been fully tested and have been granted a Certificate of Approval by said qualified laboratory and are listed on the laboratory's current list of approved backflow prevention assemblies may be used without further test or qualification.

13.20.3.2.6 It shall be the duty of the Town of Fort Jones at any premise where backflow prevention assemblies are installed to have a field test performed by a certified backflow prevention assembly tester upon installation and at least once per year, the account holder will be charged for the inspection at cost to the Town of Fort Jones. In those instances where the Town of Fort Jones deems the hazard to be great enough, he may require field tests at more frequent intervals. These tests shall be at the expense of the water user and shall be performed by a certified Backflow Tester. It shall be the duty of the Town of Fort Jones to see that these tests are made in a timely manner. The Town of Fort Jones shall notify the consumer in advance when the tests are to be undertaken so that an official representative may witness the field tests if so desired. These assemblies shall be repaired, overhauled or replaced at the expense of the consumer whenever said assemblies are found to be defective. Records of such tests, repairs and overhaul shall be submitted to the Town of Fort Jones.

13.20.3.2.7 All presently installed backflow prevention assemblies which do not meet the requirements of this section but were approved devices for the purposes described herein at the time of installation and which have been properly maintained, shall, except for the field testing and maintenance requirements under subsection 3.2.6, be excluded from the requirements of these rules so long as the Town of Fort Jones is assured that they will satisfactorily protect the water purveyor's system. Whenever the existing device is moved from the present location or requires more than minimum maintenance or when the Town of Fort Jones finds that the maintenance constitutes a hazard to health, the unit shall be replaced by an approved backflow prevention assembly meeting the requirements of this section.

13.20.3.2.8 The Town of Fort Jones Chief Water Operator is authorized to make all necessary and reasonable rules and policies with respect to the enforcement of this ordinance. All such rules and policies shall be consistent with the provisions of this ordinance and shall be effective 30 days after being filed with the City Council of the Town of Fort Jones.

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing ordinance was introduced for first reading at a Regular Meeting of the City Council of the Town of Fort Jones held the 12th day of April 2021, and thereafter adopted at a Regular Meeting of said Council held the 10th day of May, 2021, by the following vote to wit:

AYES: M. DeCausmaker, W. Beckwith, M. Garcia, K. Banks, C. Sherfy

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

APPROVED

ATTEST:


Karl Drexel, City Administrator


Michelle DeCausmaker, Mayor

