The Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority

Cross-Connection Control Program Manual

2023

Operations Department
Water Quality Division

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I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Law 93-523) and the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act (Sections 403.850 – 403.864, Florida Statue), the Florida Key Aqueduct Authority (Authority) has adopted, by rule, Chapter 48-104.013, a Cross Connection Control Policy, creating a Cross-Connection Control Program to detect and prevent backflow of contaminants into the water system. This manual describes the Authority's Policy and Program; and has been developed using recommended practices of the American Water Works Association set forth in *Recommended Practices for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control, AWWA Manual M14*, as incorporated into Rule 62-555.330 and 62-555.360, Florida Administrative Code.

The purpose of this Cross-Connection Control Program is to prevent the contamination of the public water supply from any inflow of potentially hazardous chemicals or organisms from outside sources. This is accomplished through a program aimed at identifying health and pollution hazards and eliminating potentially hazardous cross connection found in any water-using establishment which is connected to the public water supply system. Appropriate protection will be required to be installed, tested and maintained, under the direction of the Authority, for all establishments which could under foreseeable circumstances cause backflow of non-potable fluids or substances into the public system. The goal of the Program is to maintain a safe, high quality potable water system to serve every customer.

A. Definitions

For the purposes of this manual, the following words, terms and phrases shall be interpreted as having the following meanings:

Backflow - The undesirable reversal of the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, gases or other substances into or toward the distribution piping of a potable supply of water from any source or sources other than its intended source.

Backpressure - Any elevation of pressure in the downstream piping system (by pump, elevation of piping, or steam and/or air pressure) above the supply pressure at the point of consideration which would cause or tend to cause, a reversal of the normal flow through the backflow prevention assembly or device.

Backsiphonage - The sudden reduction of pressure in the potable water supply system causing a flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distribution pipes and/or potable water supply system through an unprotected cross connection.

Cross-connection - A connection or a potential connection between any part of a potable water system and any other environment containing other substances in a manner that, under any circumstances, would allow such substances to enter the potable water system. Other substances may be gases, liquids, or solids, such as chemicals, water products, steam, water from other sources (potable or non-potable), or any matter that

may change the color or add odor to the water. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover assemblies, or any other temporary or permanent connecting arrangement through which backflow may occur are considered to be cross-connections. (*AWWA Manual M14*)

High Hazard (Health Hazard) - A cross-connection or potential cross-connection involving any substance that could, if introduced into the potable water supply, cause death or illness, spread disease, or have a high probability of causing such effects. (*AWWA Manual M14*)

Low Hazard (Non-Health Hazard) - A cross-connection or potential cross-connection involving any substance that generally would not be a health hazard but would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable if introduced into the potable water supply. (*AWWA Manual M14*)

II. CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL POLICY

In accordance with Component I, 62-555.360, F.A.C., the Authority adopted the following policy as Chapter 48-104.013, Authority Rules and Regulations (adopted 12/19/02; revised 10/01/17 and 10/01/21):

No Cross-Connections are allowed between the Authority's portable water supply and any other system containing water or any other substance which may be capable of imparting contamination or pollution which would change the quality of water conveyed by the Authority's system. To protect the public water supply system from pollution or contamination, or other quality change, due to Cross-Connection, the following restrictions apply:

(1) No installation of potable water supply piping or part thereof shall be made in such a manner at any Premises so as to violate plumbing code whereby a public water supply is connected directly or indirectly with any other water supply system, sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture or other device which contains or may contain contaminated water, sewage or other waste, or gas, liquid or solid which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water as the result of backflow.

(2) No Person shall make or allow a connection to exist at any Premises between pipes or conduits carrying potable water supplied by the Authority or private water Service system and any pipes, conduits, or fixtures containing or carrying liquids, gas, or other substances from any other source.

(3) No plumbing fixture, appliance, water using apparatus or device, or construction shall be installed or maintained or shall be connected to any public or private potable water supply, when such installation or connection may provide a possibility of polluting such water supply, or may provide a Cross-Connection between a Distribution System of potable

water used for drinking and other domestic purposes and water which may become contaminated by such plumbing fixture, appliance, device or construction.

(4) No water Service piping supplied by any auxiliary water supply source (i.e. well, cistern, swimming pool, etc.) or industrial process or water piping system owned by any Person shall be connected to the public potable water system owned and operated by the Authority.

(5) The Authority shall require the installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly which complies with the Manual of Cross-Connection Control and available for inspection in the Authority's Engineering Department, Water Quality Division.

(6) The testing, maintenance, and repair on backflow prevention assemblies installed for containment of domestic water Service Connections and conveyed to the Authority for such purposes shall be performed in accordance with the Manual of Cross-Connection Control. The Authority shall require Customers to be responsible for testing, maintenance, and repair of backflow prevention assemblies installed on fire protection systems.

(7) Service of water to any Premises shall be disconnected by the Authority if a backflow prevention assembly required by the Authority is not installed, tested and maintained; or if it is found that a backflow prevention assembly has been removed or by-passed, or if unprotected Cross-Connections exist on the Premises; or there is inadequate backflow prevention at the Service Connection. Water Service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected and evidence thereof is provided to the Authority. All current turn-off and turn-on Service charges shall be paid by the Customer.

(8) In the event that a Customer fails to test the backflow prevention assembly required on a separate fire protection Service line, or fire/domestic dual Service line as scheduled, the Authority reserves the right to disconnect the domestic water Service until the assembly is tested and evidence thereof is provided to the Authority.

(9) If any Customer should have any questions regarding Cross-Connection, that Customer should contact the Authority's Engineering Department, Water Quality Division.

III. CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority

Under Section 62-555.360, F.A.C. and in accordance with the *Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control: AWWA Manual M14*, the water purveyor has the primary responsibility to prevent water from unapproved sources, or any other substances, from entering the public water system. Upon discovery of a prohibited cross connection, the Authority is directed to either eliminate the cross

connection by requiring the installation of an appropriate backflow assembly or discontinuance of service until contaminated source is eliminated. Thus, the Authority, as the water purveyor to the Florida Keys, assumes the following responsibilities:

- To protect the public water supply from the possibility of contamination by containing its customers' private water system, contaminants or pollutants which could, under adverse conditions, backflow through uncontrolled cross connections into the public water system;
- To administer an on-going inspection program of cross-connection control, which will systematically and effectively control all actual or potential cross connections which may be installed in the future; and
- To provide evidence of regular testing, maintenance, and repair, if needed, of backflow prevention assemblies for continuous monitoring.

B. State of Florida and Monroe County Health Department

The Monroe County Health Department (DOH) is responsible for promulgating and enforcing laws, rules, regulations, and policies to be followed which protect the Authority and all water supply systems and water sources from contamination and pollution via backflow. Thus, the DOH and FDEP have the following primary responsibilities:

- To ensure that the Authority provides potable water at the point of delivery to the customer's water system; and
- To ensure that the customer's potable water system is maintained free of sanitary hazards, including unprotected cross connections.

C. Monroe County Plumbing Official

The plumbing official is responsible for enforcing the provisions of plumbing code as to ensure the potability of the customer's water supply from the point of service from the Authority at the customer's service connection, to the extremities of the customer's water system. Thus, the plumbing official has the following primary responsibilities:

- To prevent cross connections from being designed and built into the structures by reviewing building plans and inspect plumbing during installation; and
- To eliminate cross connections or require approved backflow protection.

D. Customer

The customer has the responsibility of preventing contaminants and pollutants from entering his potable water system and the Authority's water system. The customer's responsibility starts at the point of delivery from the Authority's water system and includes all of their private water system(s). Thus, the customer has the following primary responsibilities:

- To prevent and eliminate cross connections or provide adequate backflow protection as required by plumbing code, health department, and the Authority;

- To ensure backflow prevention assembly(ies) within their plumbing system, are in good operating condition and prevent backflow (i.e., biennially, or annual testing of assemblies).
- To notify the Authority immediately of the possibility of contamination or pollution of the Authority's or customer's potable water system due to backflow on or from the customer's premise and promptly take action to confine further spread of pollution or contamination from the source.

E. Backflow Prevention Assembly Installer

The installer has the responsibility to make proper installation of backflow prevention assemblies in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and any additional instructions furnished by the Authority. The installer is also responsible to make sure a backflow assembly is adequate protection and working properly when it is installed. All backflow prevention assemblies are required to be tested following installation by a certified backflow prevention assembly technician.

IV. BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Component II, 62-555.360, F.A.C., this section of the manual identifies categories of customers for which the Authority is requiring backflow protection at or for the service connection to the customer and specifies the minimum backflow protection that the Authority is requiring for each category of customers. These requirements are no less stringent than the rules of 62-555.360, F.A.C., and when in conflict shall prevail.

Backflow protection requirements for devices installed prior to August 1, 2023, may remain in effect, as specified in the previous version of the Authority's Cross-Connection Control Program Manual (FKAA CCC Program Manual, Rev 3, 2018-Sep-7), unless the following conditions apply, and the requirements of this Manual shall prevail:

- New services
- Backflow devices requiring repair or replacement
- Changes in type of hazards
- Changes in non-residential customer account ownership

Minimum backflow requirements for customers are provided by Chapter 62-555.360, F.A.C., and included in the below Table.

When specific uses or categories of customers are not included in F.A.C., the Authority's Water Quality Division will conduct an on-site hazard assessment and determine the appropriate backflow protection based on the *Recommended Practices for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control, AWWA Manual M14*, and the *Backflow Prevention Theory and Practice, Third*

Edition, University of Florida TREEO Center. No service connection will have less than a Dual Check Valve (DuC) device.

Neptune 5/8-inch Double Check (T10-DC) meters are approved by the American Society of Sanitation Engineering (ASSE) and rated as a 1/2-inch backflow device. The Authority has used these devices in place of DuCs on 3/4-inch and 1-inch services, and for the purposes of this Manual shall meet the requirements of a DuC. As part of the Authority's continual efforts to improve our system, use of the Neptune T10-DC as a backflow device is being phased out.

Category of Customer	**Minimum Backflow Protection[1] to Be Provided at or for the Service Connection from the Authority to the Customer**
Beverage processing plant, including any brewery	DC if the plant presents a low hazard[2]; or RP if the plant presents a high hazard[2]
Cannery, packing house, rendering plant, or any facility where fruit, vegetable, or animal matter is processed, excluding any premises where there is only restaurant or food service facilities.	RP
Car Wash	RP
Chemical plant or facility using water in the manufacturing, processing, compounding, or treatment of chemicals, including any facility where a chemical that does not meet the requirements in paragraph 62-555.320(3)(a), F.A.C. is used as an additive to the water	RP
Common Area, including Construction or Master Meters (i.e., campgrounds, trailer parks, etc.)	RP
Dairy, creamery, ice cream plant, cold-storage plant, or ice manufacturing plant	RP[3]
Dye plant	RP
Film laboratory or processing facility or film manufacturing plant, excluding any small, noncommercial darkroom facility	RP
Hospital; medical research center; sanitarium; autopsy facility; medical, dental, or veterinary clinic where surgery is performed; or plasma center	RP
Laboratory, excluding any self-service laundry or Laundromat	RP
Marine repair facility, marine cargo handling facility, or boat moorage	RP
Metal manufacturing, cleaning, processing, or fabricating facility using water in any of its operations or processes, including any aircraft or automotive manufacturing plant	DC if the facility presents a low hazard[2]; or RP if the

	facility presents a high hazard[2]
Mortuary	RP
Premises where oil or gas is produced, developed, processed, blended, stored, refined, or transmitted in a pipeline or where oil or gas tanks are repaired or tested, excluding any premises where there is only fuel dispensing facility	RP
Premises where there is an auxiliary or reclaimed water system[4,5]	I. At or for a residential service connection[6]: DuC[7] II. At or for a non-residential service connection[6]: DC if the auxiliary or reclaimed water is a low hazard[8,9]; or RP if the auxiliary or reclaimed water is a high hazard[8,9] III. Wells with a pump: RP
Premises where there is a cooling tower	RP
Premises where there is an irrigation system that is using potable water and that…	
I. Is connected directly to the Authority's distribution system via a dedicated irrigation service connection	I. RP
II. Is connected internally to the customer's plumbing system	II. None[11]
Premises where there is a wet-pipe sprinkler, or wet standpipe, fire protection system that is using potable water that…	
I. Is connected directly to the Authority's distribution system via a dedicated fire service connection[12]	RP
II. Is connected internally to the customer's plumbing system	
Radioactive material processing or handling facility or nuclear reactor	RP
Paper products plant using a wet process	RP
Planting facility, including any aircraft or automotive manufacturing plant	RP

Restricted-access facility	RP
Restaurants and Commercial Food Preparation	RP
Steam boiler plant	RP
Tall building with five or more floors or multi-story buildings with four (4) or more units.	RP
Wastewater treatment plant or wastewater pumping station	RP
Customer supplied with potable water via a temporary or permanent service connection from an Authority fire hydrant	RP

[1] Means of backflow protection, listed in an increasing level of protection, include the following: a dual check device (DuC); a double check valve assembly (DC) or double check detector assembly (DCDA); a pressure vacuum breaker assembly (PVB); a reduced-pressure principle assembly (RP) or reduced-pressure principle detector assembly (RPDA); and an air gap. A PVB may not be used if backpressure could develop in the downstream piping.

[2] The Authority shall determine the degree of hazard. "Low hazard" or "non-health hazard" and "high hazard" or "health hazard" are defined in AWWA Manual M14 as incorporated in paragraph 62-555.360(1)(a), F.A.C., and subsection 62-555.360(2), F.A.C.

[3] A DC may be provided if it was installed before May 5, 2014; and if such a DC is replaced on or after May 5, 2014, it may be replaced with another DC.

[4] For the purposes of this table, "auxiliary water system" means a pressurized system of piping and appurtenances using auxiliary water, which is water other than the potable water being supplied by the Authority and which includes water from any natural source such as a well, pond, lake, spring, stream, river, etc., includes reclaimed water, and includes other used water or industrial fluids described in AWWA Manual M14 as incorporated in paragraph 62-555.360(1)(a), F.A.C., and subsection 62-555.360(2), F.A.C.; however, "auxiliary water system" specifically excludes any water recirculation or treatment system for a swimming pool, hot tub, or spa. (Note that reclaimed water is a specific type of auxiliary water, and a reclaimed water system is a specific type of auxiliary water system.)

[5] The Department shall allow an exception to the requirement for backflow protection at or for a residential or non-residential service connection from the Authority to premises where there is an auxiliary or reclaimed water system if all the following conditions are met:

- The Authority is distributing water only to land owned by the Authority.
- The Authority is also the owner of the entire auxiliary or reclaimed water system up to the points of auxiliary or reclaimed water use.
- The Authority conducts at least biennial inspections of the Authority and the entire auxiliary or reclaimed water system to detect and eliminate any cross-connections between the two systems.

[6] For the purposes of this table, "residential service connection" means any service connection, including any dedicated irrigation or fire service connection, that is two inches or less in diameter and that supplies water to a building, or premises, containing only dwelling units; and "non-residential service connection" means any other service connection.

[7] A DuC may be provided only if there is no known cross-connection between the plumbing system and the auxiliary or reclaimed water system on the customer's premises. Upon discovery of any cross-connection between the plumbing system and any reclaimed water system on the customer's premises, the Authority shall ensure that the cross-connection is eliminated. Upon discovery of any cross-connection between the plumbing system and any auxiliary water system other than a reclaimed water system on the customer's premises, the Authority shall ensure that the cross-connection is eliminated or shall ensure that the backflow protection provided at or for the service connection is equal to that required at or for a non-residential service connection.

[8] Reclaimed water regulated under Part III of Chapter 62-620, F.A.C., is a low hazard unless it is stored with surface water in a pond that is part of a stormwater management system, in which case it is a high hazard; well water is a low hazard unless determined otherwise by the Authority; industrial fluids and used water other than reclaimed water are high hazards unless determined otherwise by the Authority; reclaimed water not regulated under Part III of Chapter 62-610, F.A.C., and surface water are high hazards.

[9] Upon discovery of any cross-connection between the plumbing system and any reclaimed water system on the customer's premises, the Authority shall ensure that the cross-connection is eliminated.

[10] A DC may be provided if both of the following conditions are met:

- The dedicated irrigation service connection initially was constructed before May 5, 2014.
- No chemicals are fed into the irrigation system.

[11] The Authority may rely on the internal backflow protection required under the Florida Building Code or the predecessor State plumbing code. The Authority may, but is not required to, ensure that such internal backflow protection is inspected/tested and maintained the same as backflow protection provided at or for service connections form the Authority.

[12] The Department shall allow an exception to the requirement for backflow protection at or for a residential or non-residential dedicated fire service connection from the Authority to a wet-pipe sprinkler, or wet standpipe, fire protection system if both of the following conditions are met:

- The fire protection system was installed and last altered before May 5, 2014.
- The fire protection system contains no chemical additives and is not connected to an auxiliary water system as defined in Footnote 4.

[13] Upon discovery of any cross-connection between the fire protection system and any reclaimed water system on the customer's premises, the Authority shall ensure that the cross-connection is eliminated.

V. INSTALLATION, TESTING AND REPAIR OF BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

This section of the Manual is in accordance with Component III, 62-555.360, F.A.C.

A. Requirements for Installation, Testing and Repair of Backflow Preventers

Based on inspections and field evaluation of water uses on existing customer accounts and plan review on new customer accounts, the Authority shall determine the type of backflow protection required based on customer category, type of hazard and meter size.

Where the customer category, type of hazard, and meter size warrant a DuC, the Authority shall own, install, and maintain the meter and device. Where a DuC will not provide sufficient protection, the appropriate backflow assembly shall be installed, owned, tested, maintained, repaired, or replaced as needed at the customer's expense. These assemblies include but are not limited to AGs and RPZs .

B. Description of Approved and Acceptable Backflow Preventers

To be approved by the Authority, these assemblies must be readily accessible for in-line testing and installed on the customer's property as close to the meter as practical (within 10 feet of the meter or right-of-way) and in a location where no part of the assembly will be submerged. All potable water from the Authority's water supply system must pass through the assembly. The assembly must not be bypassed. Initial testing of the assembly must be completed at the time of installation. Coordination with Authority staff may be required to obtain water service for initial testing on locked meters. Inspection of the installation by the Authority is required before approval. Contact the Water Quality Department at 305-295-2173 to coordinate.

The following information shall be forwarded to the Authority immediately by the customer or the installer after the installation of all testable backflow assemblies:

- Service address where the assembly is located
- Owner
- Description of assembly's location on the premises
- Date of installation
- Type and size of assembly installed
- Manufacturer
- Model number of the assembly
- Serial number of the assembly
- Meter number
- Completed initial test results form
- Test equipment calibration information

C. Testing Frequency

All backflow preventer assemblies shall be tested at the frequency prescribed in this Manual, and meet the minimum requirements of Chapter 62-555.360, F.A.C., including initial testing at installation. Residential service connections, including dedicated

irrigation or fire service connections that are two inches or less in diameter and that supply water to a building, or premises containing only dwelling units, shall be tested biennially. All other service connections are non-residential service connections and shall be tested annually. If AMI for any service is sensing an irregularity, this could require the assembly to be tested at the discretion of the Authority. This action should also trigger a cross-connection control inspection.

Non-testable DuC devices, including Neptune T10DC meters, shall be refurbished or replaced at least once every 10 years, in conjunction with the Authority's meter change out program, or at a lesser frequency determined by the Authority based on the use of automatic meter reading (AMR) and advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) technology. This technology provides for immediate communication of detailed consumption profile information as well as alerts for leaks or backflow event as soon as they are registered.

Air gaps (AGs) being required at or for service connections, pursuant to Table 62-555.360-2, F.A.C., shall be inspected at least annually. All other AGs will be inspected, in conjunction with meter change outs, or AMI backflow event notifications, or periodically as determined by the Authority.

D. Testing Procedures

Testing of approved assemblies shall be performed by a certified backflow prevention assembly technician, or for assemblies connected to fire lines, by a certified Fire Protection System Contractor I or II pursuant to Chapter 633, Florida Statutes.

Initial testing of newly installed backflow prevention assemblies is to be completed by the plumber/installer or a certified backflow prevention assembly technician at the time of installation and prior to, or in coordination with, the Authority inspection.

The Authority, certified backflow tester, or certified fire sprinkler contractor will notify the customer prior to water service being shut-off to perform testing.

The test form(s) shall be completed and returned to the Authority no later than the test month specified on the test form.

Test/Repair tags should be securely fastened to each assembly, this tag should indicate:

1. Date of test
2. Name of company
3. Name and registered number of certified tester

Tags should be of suitable material for a working life of at least five years without deterioration.

E. Repair or Replacement Specifications

All repairs shall be conducted by a certified plumber/certified backflow prevention assembly technician, a certified fire sprinkler contractor (for Backflow Connected to Fire Lines) or other persons approved by the Authority to make such repairs at the customer's expense. All repairs must be made with manufacturer's approved replacement parts. After repairs or replacement, the assembly(ies) must be field tested and test forms submitted to the Authority.

The Authority shall be notified of any repair which cannot be performed immediately. The repair of the malfunctioning backflow preventer shall be made within 5 business days of discovery or test.

The Authority shall be notified immediately of the necessary replacement of any un-repairable backflow preventer. The replacement of the un-repairable backflow preventer shall be made within 5 days of discovery or test.

F. Certification of Backflow Prevention Assembly Testers

A person wishing to become certified as a Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester must complete a comprehensive training program established by the University of Florida TREEO Center or equivalent as approved by the Authority.

VI. WATER SYSTEM SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS

In accordance with Component IV, 62-555.360, F.A.C., this section of the manual establishes the Authority's procedures for evaluating customer's premises to establish the category of customer and the backflow protection being required at or for the service connection.

A. Initial Inspection

To determine the degree of hazard to the public potable water system, a survey will be made of the customer's presently installed water system. This survey need not be a detailed inspection of the location or disposition of the water lines but can be confined to establishing the water uses on the premises, the existence of cross connections, and the availability of auxiliary or non-potable water supplies. On-site inspections are made of new and existing facilities, and should any backflow prevention assembly or plumbing changes be required; a follow-up inspection will be made of the same facilities at a later date. If an insufficiently protected cross connection is identified, the owner or owner's agent must eliminate the cross connection or install the appropriate backflow protection.

B. Proposed Construction

All construction plans and specifications for proposed new non-residential facilities shall be made available to the Authority's Engineering Department to determine the degree of potential hazard(s). At this time, backflow prevention requirements in accordance with

this policy will be made.

C. Customer Service

Upon application for water service, the Authority's Customer Service Department will obtain information in order to screen each new and existing account for potential hazard(s) in accordance with this policy. For new water service or continued existing water service, compliance with requirements pursuant to this policy must be achieved or the agreement for service contract will be terminated.

D. Recurring Inspections

Due to changes in models or components of equipment, methods of manufacturing, and additions to plants, buildings, etc., water use requirements undergo continual change. As a result, new cross connections may become installed, and existing protection may become bypassed, removed, or otherwise ineffective; therefore, a detailed inspection of all water usage is required periodically. Additionally, all water quality complaints or observations made by the Authority should be investigated and when necessary, corrective action shall be taken for backflow incidents in accordance with Section F of this Manual.

E. Authority for Inspection

The Executive Director and other duly authorized employees of the Authority who are appointed by the Executive Director, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter upon all properties for the purpose of sampling and testing of the water, or make inspections and observations of the connections to the public water supply system. Inspections by the Authority are intended to protect the public water supply system from contaminants or pollutants that may enter the system through improper cross-connections, and to maintain consumer confidence in the system.

F. Non-Compliance and Enforcement

Backflow assembly testing shall be conducted as prescribed in this Manual. Failure to test a backflow assembly within 30 days of the test due date may result in discontinuance of service. A 15-day extension may be granted only when there is no immediate risk of backflow, and the customer has provided documentation from a certified tester that the device is scheduled to be tested. Failure to repair or replace a backflow assembly, as prescribed in this Manual, may result in discontinuance of service.

Following a cross-connection control inspection of a property, a report listing all potential hazard(s) to the Authority's potable water supply found during the inspection will be sent to the owner or authorized agent of the owner of the building or premises, stating that corrections must be made and setting a reasonable time for compliance. When a backflow hazard or uncontrolled cross-connection, actual or potential, has been identified

and is determined by the Water Quality Department to not be a serious and immediate threat to public health, the customer shall be allowed 30 days from receipt of written notification from the Authority to eliminate the threat. A 15-day extension may be granted only when there is no immediate risk of backflow, and the customer has signed an agreement to install the required backflow protection or eliminate the cross connection by the extended due date. Unprotected cross-connections that pose an imminent and extreme hazard may require immediate disconnection for public health protection. Reconnection should be allowed only after proper backflow protection is installed.

Upon the failure of the owner or authorized agent of the owner of the building or premises to have the potential hazard(s) corrected by the specified time, the Authority may cause the water service to the building or premises to be terminated. The Authority may also cause discontinuance of water service if a backflow prevention assembly has been bypassed, failed to be tested or properly maintained as required by the Authority and/or this policy statement. Additionally, the Authority may cause discontinuance of water service if an air-gap separation system is compromised. The Authority may have the required backflow prevention assembly installed, tested, and/or repaired at the owner's expense. The cost of the device, test, and/or repair along with an administrative fee, will be charged to the customer/owner and appear on their utility bill.

Refusal to allow inspection of any water using equipment, plumbing or other cross connections shall cause the Authority to require the installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly at the service connection or discontinue water service.

VII. PROGRAM RECORDS

In accordance with Component V, 62-555.360, F.A.C., this section of the manual provides the Authority's procedures for maintaining CCC program record.

The Authority will maintain, in either electronic of paper format, a current inventory of all backflow protection required at or for service connections. The inventory will include the following for each service connection where backflow protection is required:

- The service connection number (i.e., Location ID);
- The service connection address;
- The service connection type (i.e., non-residential or residential) and subcategory (standard, dedicated irrigation, or dedicated fire);
- The location of the backflow protection at the service connection;
- The type of hazard isolated (i.e., the category of customer);
- The date when backflow protection was initially installed at the service connection;
- The type of current backflow protection (i.e, air gap, reduced-pressure principle assembly, reduced-pressure principle detector assembly, pressure vacuum breaker assembly,

double check valve assembly, double check detector assembly, or T-10DC; and

- If the type of current backflow protection is a backflow preventer assembly, the size manufacturer, model, serial number, and date installed.

The Authority will prepare and submit CCC program annual reports. The first annual report will cover calendar year 2016, and subsequent annual reports will cover each calendar year thereafter. Each annual report will be prepared using the latest version of Form 62-555.900(13), Cross-Connection Control Program Annual Report. Each annual report will be submitted to the appropriate Department of Environmental Protection district office or Approved County Health Department within three months after the end of the calendar year covered by the report.

—End of Manual—