

(Please Use this Form for Filing your Local Law with the Secretary of State)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not use brackets for matter to be eliminated and do not use italics for new matter.

~~County~~
~~City~~ of Watkins Glen
~~Town~~
Village

Local Law No. 3 of the year 19 76

A local law for Cross-Connection Control
(Insert title)

Be it enacted by the Board of Trustees of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

~~xCounty~~
~~xCity~~ of Watkins Glen as follows:
~~xTown~~
Village

ARTICLE 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of these regulations is to safeguard potable water supplies by preventing backflow into public water systems.

The regulations are to be reasonably interpreted. It is the intent of these regulations to recognize that there are varying degrees of hazard and to apply the principle that the degree of protection should be commensurate with the degree of hazard.

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS

1. Cross-Connections. The term "cross-connection" as used in these regulations means any unprotected connection between any part of a water system used or intended to supply water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing water or substance that is not or cannot be approved as equally safe, wholesome, and potable for human consumption.

2. Approved Water Supply. The term "approved water supply" means any water supply approved by the New York State Department of Health.

3. Auxiliary Supply. The term "auxiliary supply" means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the approved public water supply.

4. Vacuum Breaker - Nonpressure Type. A vacuum breaker which is designed so as not to be subjected to static line pressure.

5. Vacuum Breaker - Pressure Type. A vacuum breaker designed to operate under conditions of static line pressure.

6. Barometric Loop. A loop of pipe rising approximately 35 feet, at its topmost point, above the highest fixture it supplies.

7. Approved Check Valve. The term "approved check valve" means a check valve that seats readily and completely. It must be carefully machined to have free moving parts and assured watertightness. The face of the closure element and valve seat must be bronze, composition, or other non-corrodible material

(If additional space is needed, please attach sheets of the same size as this and number each)

which will seat tightly under all prevailing conditions of field use. Pins and bushings shall be of bronze or other non-corrodible, non-sticking material, machined for easy, dependable operation. The closure element, e.g., clapper, shall be internally weighted or otherwise internally equipped to promote rapid and positive closure in all sizes where this feature is obtainable.

8. Approved Double Check Valve Assembly. The term "approved double check valve assembly" means an assembly of at least two independently acting check valves, including tightly closing shutoff valves on each side of the check valve assembly and suitable leak-detector drains plus connections available for testing the water-tightness of each check valve.

This device must be approved as a complete assembly.

9. Approved Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device. The term "approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device" means a device incorporating two or more check valves and an automatically operating differential relief valve located between the two checks, two shutoff valves, and equipped with necessary appurtenances for testing. The device shall operate to maintain the pressure in the zone between the two check valves, less than the pressure on the public water supply side of the device.

At cessation of normal flow, the pressure between check valves shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve shall operate to maintain this reduced pressure by discharging to the atmosphere. When the inlet pressure is two pounds per square inch or less, the relief valve shall open to the atmosphere, thereby providing an air gap in the device. To be approved, these devices must be readily accessible for maintenance and testing and installed in a location where no part of the valve will be submerged. The enclosure must be self-draining, so that the large amount of water which the relief valve may vent will be disposed of reliably without submergence of the relief valve.

This device must also be approved as a complete assembly.

10. Air-Gap Separation. The term "air gap separation" means a physical break between a supply pipe and a receiving vessel. The air gap shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe, measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel, in no case less than one inch.

11. Water Supervisor. The term "water supervisor" means the consumer or a person on the premises charged with the responsibility of complete knowledge and understanding of the water supply piping within the premises and for maintaining the consumer's water system free from cross-connections and other sanitary defects, as required by regulations and laws.

12. Certified Backflow Prevention Device Tester - is a person who is examined annually by the water purveyor and found competent for the testing of backflow prevention devices. He shall be provided with an appropriate identification card which must be renewed annually. Failure to perform his duties competently and conscientiously will result in prompt withdrawal of his certification.

13. Water Purveyor. The term "water purveyor" as used herein will mean the Village of Watkins Glen.

ARTICLE 3 PROTECTION OF PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM AT SERVICE CONNECTION

Section I. Where Protection Is Required.

1. Each service connection from a public water system for supplying water to premises having an auxiliary water supply shall be protected against backflow of water from the premises into the public water system, unless the auxiliary water supply is approved as an additional source by the water purveyor and is satisfactory to the public health agency having jurisdiction with regard to quality and safety.

2. Each service connection from a public water system for supplying water to premises, on which any substance is handled under pressure in such fashion as to permit entry into the water system, shall be protected against backflow of the water from the premises into the public system. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the public water supply system which may have been subject to deterioration in sanitary or chemical quality.

3. Each service connection from a public water system for supplying water to premises on which a substance of unusually toxic concentration or danger to health is handled in liquid form, even though it is not under pressure, shall be protected against backflow of the water from premises into the public system. Examples are plating factories, using cyanide and hospitals. This is not intended to apply to normal household installations.

4. Backflow prevention devices shall be installed on the service connection to any premises that have internal cross-connections, unless such cross-connections are abated to the satisfaction of the water purveyor. It shall be the responsibility of the water user to provide and maintain these protective devices, and each one must be of a type acceptable to the State Health Department.

Section II. Type of Protection. The protective device required shall depend on the degree of hazard as tabulated below:

1. At the service connection to any premises where there is an auxiliary water supply handled in a separate piping system with no cross-connection, the public water supply shall be protected by an approved double check valve assembly.

2. At the service connection on any premise on which there is an auxiliary water supply where cross-connections are known to exist or where it is unknown if cross-connections exist, the public water supply system shall be protected by an air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device.

3. At the service connection to any premise on which a substance that would be objectionable (but not hazardous to health if introduced into the public water supply) is handled so as to constitute a cross-connection, the public water supply shall be protected by an approved double check valve assembly.

4. At the service connection to any premise on which a substance of unusual toxic concentration or danger to health is or may be handled, but not under pressure, the public water supply shall be protected by an air gap separation or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device. This device shall be located as close as practicable to the water meter, and all piping between the water meter and receiving tanks shall be entirely visible.

5. At the service connection to any premise on which any material dangerous to health, or toxic substance in toxic concentration, is or may be handled under pressure, the public water supply shall be protected by an air gap separation. The air gap shall be located as close as practicable to the water meter, and all piping between the water meter and receiving tanks shall be entirely visible. If these conditions cannot reasonably be met, the public water supply shall be protected with an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device, providing the alternative is acceptable to the water purveyor.

6. At the service connection to any sewage treatment plant or sewage pumping station, the public water supply shall be protected by an air gap separation. The air gap shall be located as close as practicable to the water meter and all piping between the water meter and receiving tanks shall be entirely visible. If these conditions cannot be reasonably met, the public water supply shall be protected with an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device.

7. At the service connection to any premise not covered by 1-6 above, the public water supply shall be protected with an approved single check valve assembly.

Section III. Frequency of Inspection of Protective Devices.

It shall be the duty of the water user on any premise on account of which backflow protective devices are installed, to have competent inspections made at least once a year, or more often in those instances where successive inspections indicate repeated failure. These devices shall be repaired, overhauled or replaced at the expense of the water user whenever they are found to be defective. These tests shall be performed by a qualified backflow prevention device tester, and all test results will be provided to the water purveyor within 72 hours after the test is made.

Records of such tests, repairs, and overhaul shall also be kept and made available to the water purveyor and the local health department upon request.

ARTICLE 4
PROTECTION OF POTABLE WATER SYSTEM WITHIN PREMISES

Section I. Separate Drinking Water Systems.

Whenever the plumbing inspector determines that it is not practical to protect drinking water systems on premises against entry of water from a source or piping system or equipment that cannot be approved as safe or potable for human use, an entirely separate drinking water system shall be installed to supply water at points convenient for consumers.

Section II. Fire Systems.

Water systems for fighting fire, derived from a supply that cannot be approved as safe or potable for human use or to which chemicals are added, shall, wherever practicable, be kept wholly separate from drinking water pipelines and equipment. In cases where the domestic water system is used for both drinking and fire-fighting purposes, approved backflow prevention devices shall be installed to protect such individual drinking water lines as are not used for fire-fighting purposes.

Section III. Process Waters.

Potable water pipelines connected to equipment for industrial processes or operations shall be protected by a suitable backflow prevention device located beyond the last point from which drinking water may be taken, which device shall be provided on the feed line to process piping or equipment. In the event the particular process liquid is especially corrosive or apt to prevent reliable action of the backflow prevention device, air gap separation shall be provided. These devices shall be tested by the water user at least once a year; or more often in those instances where successive inspections indicate repeated failure. The devices shall be repaired, overhauled or replaced whenever they are found to be defective. These tests must be performed by a qualified backflow prevention device tester and records of tests, repairs, and replacement shall be kept and made available to the water purveyor and the health department upon request.

Section IV. Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Stations.

Sewage pumps shall not have priming connections directly off any drinking water systems. No connections shall exist between the drinking water system and any other piping, equipment, or tank in any sewage treatment plant or sewage pumping station.

Section V. Plumbing Connections

Where the circumstances are such that there is special danger to health by the backflow of sewage, as from sewers, toilets, hospital bedpans and the like, into a drinking water system, a dependable device or devices shall be installed to prevent such backflow.

The purpose of these regulations is not to transcend local plumbing regulations, but only to deal with those extraordinary situations where sewage may be forced or drawn into the drinking water piping. These regulations do not attempt to eliminate at this time the hazards of back-siphonage through flushometer valves on all toilets, but deal with those situations where the likelihood of vacuum conditions in the drinking water system is definite and there is special danger to health. Devices suited to the purpose of avoiding back-siphonage from plumbing fixtures are roof tanks, barometric loops or separate pressure systems separately piped to supply such fixtures, recognized approved vacuum or siphon breaker and other backflow protective devices which have been proved by appropriate tests to be dependable for destroying the vacuum.

Inasmuch as many of serious hazards of this kind are due to water supply piping which is too small, thereby causing vacuum conditions when fixtures are flushed or water is drawn from the system in other ways, it is required that water supply piping that is too small be enlarged whenever possible.

Section VI. Pier and Dock Hydrants.

Backflow protection by a suitable backflow prevention device shall be provided on each drinking water pierhead outlet used for supplying vessels at piers or waterfronts. These assemblies must be located where they will prevent the return of any water from the vessel into the drinking water pipeline or into another adjacent vessel. This will prevent such practices as connecting the ship fire-pumping or sanitary pumping system with a dock hydrant and thereby pumping contaminated water into the drinking water system, and thence to adjacent vessels or back into the public mains.

Section VII. Marking Safe and Unsafe Water Lines.

Where the premises contain dual or multiple water systems and piping, the exposed portions of pipelines shall be painted, banded or marked at sufficient intervals to distinguish clearly which water is safe and which is not safe. All outlets from secondary or other potentially contaminated systems shall be posted as being contaminated and unsafe for drinking purposes. All outlets intended for drinking purposes shall be plainly marked to indicate that fact.

Water Supervisor. The health department and the water purveyor shall be kept informed of the identity of the person responsible for the water piping on all premises concerned with these regulations. At each premise where it is necessary in the opinion of the water purveyor, a water supervisor shall be designated. This water supervisor shall be responsible for the installation and use of pipelines and equipment and for the avoidance of cross-connections.

In the event of contamination or pollution of the drinking water system due to a cross-connection on the premises, the local health officer, New York State Department of Health local office and water purveyor shall be promptly advised by the person responsible for the water system so that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome the contamination.

ARTICLE 5
RECOURSE FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Section I.

No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the water purveyor, unless the water supply is protected as required by state regulations and this rule.

Section II.

Service of water to any premises may be discontinued by the water purveyor; if a backflow preventive device required by this rule and regulation is not installed, tested, and maintained; if any defect is found in an installed backflow preventive device; if it is found that a backflow preventive device has been removed or bypassed; if unprotected cross-connections exist on the premises, and service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.

Section III.

Article 3, Section II, Paragraph numbered 7 is not retroactive and applies only to the installation of any new or replacement meters.

(Complete the certification in the paragraph which applies to the filing of this local law and strike out the matter therein which is not applicable.)

(Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

1. I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 3 of 1976.
of the ~~County~~ City of Watkins Glen was duly passed by the Board of Trustees
~~Town~~ Village (Name of Legislative Body)
on June 7 1976 in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

(Passage by local legislative body with approval or no disapproval by Elective Chief Executive Officer or repassage after disapproval.)

2. I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19_____
County
City
of the Town of _____ was duly passed by _____ (Name of Legislative Body)
Village
on _____ 19_____, not disapproved
and was approved by the _____
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer
and was deemed duly adopted on _____ 19_____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

(Final adoption by referendum.)

3. I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19_____
County
City
of the Town of _____ was duly passed by the _____ (Name of Legislative Body)
Village
on _____ 19_____, not disapproved
and was approved by the _____
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer
on _____ 19_____. Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a
mandatory referendum and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting
permissive referendum and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting
general
thereon at the special election held on _____ 19_____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

(Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition filed requesting referendum.)

4. I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 19_____
County
City
of the Town of _____ was duly passed by the _____ (Name of Legislative Body)
Village
on _____ 19_____, not disapproved
and was approved by the _____
repassed after disapproval Elective Chief Executive Officer
on _____ 19_____. Such local law being subject to a permissive referendum and no
valid petition requesting such referendum having been filed, said local law was deemed duly adopted on
_____ 19_____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

*Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or if there be none the chairman of the board of supervisors, the mayor of a city or village or the supervisor of a town, where such officer is vested with power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

(City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

5. I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. of 19..... of the City of..... having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of § 36 of the Municipal Home Rule Law and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the special election held on 19..... became operative.

(County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

6. I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as Local Law No. of 197 of the County of, State of New York, having been submitted to the Electors at the General Election of November, 19, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of Section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and of a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph1..... above.

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City, Town or Village Clerk or Officer
designated by Local Legislative Body

Date: June 11, 1976

(Seal)

(Certification to be executed by County Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Town Attorney, Village Attorney or other authorized Attorney of locality.)

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF SCHUYLER

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing local law contains the correct text and that all proper proceedings have been had or taken for the enactment of the local law annexed hereto.

.....
(Title of Officer) Village Attorney

~~Campdyx~~

City of Watkins Glen

~~Town~~

Village

Dated: June 11, 1976