

### **13.04.315 Definitions.**

The following definitions shall apply to this chapter:

"Back-flow" means any reversal of the normal flow of water from the distribution system that may allow contamination or pollution of the public water supply and render it nonpotable.

"Back-flow prevention device" means any devices or methods approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies for use in the prevention of back-flow.

"Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of water that creates an actual hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease by sewage, industrial fluids, wastes, etc.

"Cross-connection" means any actual or potential piping connection or structural arrangement allowing the introduction of any liquid, gas, material or substance into any potable water system, thereby rendering it nonpotable.

"Distribution system" means the network of storage facilities, pumps, pipes, valves and other appurtenances between the source and the point of delivery of potable water in the public water system.

"Nonpotable water" means potable water that has been chemically, biologically or physically altered and thereby rendered unfit for human consumption.

"Point of delivery" means the terminal end of a service connection between the distribution system and the consumer's water system at which point the city of Oregon City loses its jurisdiction of and sanitary control over the potable water supply.

"Pollution" means an impairment of the quality of water to a degree that does not create a hazard to public health, but affects the aesthetic qualities of such water for domestic use.

"Potable water" means water from any source that has been investigated by the health agency having jurisdiction, and has been approved for human consumption.

"Public water supply" means the distribution system supplying potable water to the city of Oregon City consumers.

"Regulatory agencies" means one or more of the following agencies whose specifications and requirements, as presented in their associated publications are accepted as industry standards:

American Water Works Association--Standards C510, C511 and Manual M14.

American Water Works Association, Pacific Northwest Section--Cross-Connection Control Manual, Sixth Edition, December 1995.

Department of Human Services--OAR 333-61-025 (9), OAR 333-61-0070 (1), OAR 333-61-0071.

University of Southern California, Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research--Manual of Cross Connection Control, Ninth Edition, December 1993.

"Service connection" means the supply piping between the distribution system main and the consumer's water system, normally terminating at the downstream end of the water meter.

"Unprotected cross-connection" means any cross-connection which may exist that allows the introduction of any liquid, gas, material or substance into the public water supply, thereby rendering it nonpotable.

(Ord. 04-1006 §1, 2004; Ord. 98-1001 (part), 1998)

### **13.04.320 Control of cross-connections.**

The city shall establish, maintain and monitor an on-going cross-connection control program which shall be administered by the public works director and/or their designated appointee(s). Information pertaining to the policies and procedures of the program can be obtained from the public works director. (Ord. 98-1001 (part), 1998)

### **13.04.330 Back-flow prevention devices.**

The public water supply shall be protected from any existing and/or future unprotected cross-connections by the installation of a back-flow prevention device at or near the point of delivery according to standards and procedures established by one or more of the defined regulatory agencies. Back-flow prevention shall be required in circumstances where an unprotected cross-connection condition may exist. Failure to install an approved back-flow device or conduct a required annual test on a back-flow device shall result in denial or discontinuation of water service. (Ord. 04-1006 §2, 2004; Ord. 98-1001 (part), 1998)