

NOTE: This publication is meant to be an aid to the staff of the State Board's Division of Drinking Water and cannot be relied upon by the regulated community as the State of California's representation of the law. The published codes are the only official representation of the law. Refer to the published codes—in this case, 17 CCR and 22 CCR—whenever specific citations are required. Statutes related to the State Board's drinking water-related activities are in the Health & Safety Code, the Water Code, and other codes.

TITLE 17 CODE OF REGULATIONS

DIVISION 1. STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD CHAPTER 5. SANITATION (ENVIRONMENTAL) SUBCHAPTER 1. ENGINEERING (SANITARY) GROUP 4. DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES

Article 1. General

§7583. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, the following terms are defined for the purpose of this Chapter:

(a) "Approved Water Supply" is a water supply whose potability is regulated by a State of local health agency.

(b) "Auxiliary Water Supply" is any water supply other than that received from a public water system.

(c) "Air-gap Separation (AG)" is a physical break between the supply line and a receiving vessel.

(d) "AWWA Standard" is an official standard developed and approved by the American Water Works Association (AWWA).

(e) "Cross-Connection" is an unprotected actual or potential connection between a potable water system used to supply water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome, and potable. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices, or other devices through which backflow could occur, shall be considered to be cross-connections.

(f) "Double Check Valve Assembly (DC)" is an assembly of at least two independently acting check valves including tightly closing shut-off valves on each side of the check valve assembly and test cocks available for testing the watertightness of each check valve.

(g) "Health Agency" means the State Water Resources Control Board, or the local health officer with respect to a small water system.

(h) "Local Health Agency" means the county or city health authority.

(i) "Reclaimed Water" is a wastewater which as a result of treatment is suitable for uses other than potable use.

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(j) "Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device (RP)" is a backflow preventer incorporating not less than two check valves, an automatically operated differential relief valve located between the two check valves, a tightly closing shut-off valve on each side of the check valve assembly, and equipped with necessary test cocks for testing.

(k) "User Connection" is the point of connection of a user's piping to the water supplier's facilities.

(l) "Water Supplier" is the person who owns or operates the public water system.

(m) "Water User" is any person obtaining water from a public water supply.

§7584. Responsibility and scope of program.

The water supplier shall protect the public water supply from contamination by implementation of a cross-connection control program. The program, or any portion thereof, may be implemented directly by the water supplier or by means of a contract with the local health agency, or with another agency approved by the health agency. The water supplier's cross-connection control program shall for the purpose of addressing the requirements of Sections 7585 through 7605 include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

(a) The adoption of operating rules or ordinances to implement the cross-connection program.

(b) The conducting of surveys to identify water user premises where cross-connections are likely to occur,

(c) The provisions of backflow protection by the water user at the user's connection or within the user's premises or both,

(d) The provision of at least one person trained in cross-connection control to carry out the cross-connection program,

(e) The establishment of a procedure or system for testing backflow preventers, and

(f) The maintenance of records of locations, tests, and repairs of backflow preventers.

§7585. Evaluation of hazard.

The water supplier shall evaluate the degree of potential health hazard to the public water supply which may be created as a result of conditions existing on a user's premises. The water supplier, however, shall not be responsible for abatement of cross-connections which may exist within a user's premises. As a minimum, the evaluation should consider:

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the existence of cross-connections, the nature of materials handled on the property, the probability of a backflow occurring, the degree of piping system complexity and the potential for piping system modification. Special consideration shall be given to the premises of the following types of water users:

(a) Premises where substances harmful to health are handled under pressure in a manner which could permit their entry into the public water system. This includes chemical or biological process waters and water from public water supplies which have deteriorated in sanitary quality.

(b) Premises having an auxiliary water supply, unless the auxiliary supply is accepted as an additional source by the water supplier and is approved by the health agency.

(c) Premises that have internal cross-connections that are not abated to the satisfaction of the water supplier or the health agency.

(d) Premises where cross-connections are likely to occur and entry is restricted so that cross-connection inspections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist.

(e) Premises having a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established.

§7586. User supervisor.

The health agency and water supplier may, at their discretion, require an industrial water user to designate a user supervisor when the water user's premises has a multipiping system that convey various types of fluids, some of which may be hazardous and where changes in the piping system are frequently made. The user supervisor shall be responsible for the avoidance of cross-connections during the installation, operation and maintenance of the water user's pipelines and equipment.

Article 2. Protection of Water System

§7601. Approval of backflow preventers.

Backflow preventers required by this Chapter shall have passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by a recognized testing organization which has demonstrated their competency to perform such tests to the State Water Resources Control Board.

§7602. Construction of backflow preventers.

(a) Air-gap Separation. An Air-gap separation (AG) shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe, measured vertically from the flood rim of the receiving vessel to the supply pipe; however, in no case shall this separation be less than one inch.

(b) Double Check Valve Assembly. A required double check valve assembly (DC) shall, as a minimum, conform to the AWWA Standard C506-78 (R83) adopted on

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January 28, 1978 for Double Check Valve Type Backflow Preventive Devices which is herein incorporated by reference.

(c) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device. A required reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device (RP) shall, as a minimum, conform to the AWWA Standard C506-78 (R83) adopted on January 28, 1978 for Reduced Pressure Principle Type Backflow Prevention Devices which is herein incorporated by reference.

§7603. Location of backflow preventers.

(a) Air-gap Separation. An air-gap separation shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and all piping between the user's connection and the receiving tank shall be entirely visible unless otherwise approved in writing by the water supplier and the health agency.

(b) Double Check Valve Assembly. A double check valve assembly shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed above grade, if possible, and in a manner where it is readily accessible for testing and maintenance.

(c) Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device. A reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed a minimum of twelve inches (12") above grade and not more than thirty-six inches (36") above grade measured from the bottom of the device and with a minimum of twelve inches (12") side clearance.

§7604. Type of protection required.

The type of protection that shall be provided to prevent backflow into the public water supply shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's premises. The type of protective device that may be required (listed in an increasing level of protection) includes: Double check Valve Assembly-(DC), Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device-(RP) and an Air gap Separation-(AG). The water user may choose a higher level of protection than required by the water supplier. The minimum types of backflow protection required to protect the public water supply, at the water user's connection to premises with various degrees of hazard, are given in Table 1. Situations not covered in Table 1 shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the appropriate backflow protection shall be determined by the water supplier or health agency.

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**TABLE 1
TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIRED**

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
(a) Sewage and Hazardous Substances	
(1) Premises where there are waste water pumping and/or treatment plants and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
(2) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
(3) Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be, injected.	RP
(b) Auxiliary Water Supplies	
(1) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply which is interconnected with the public water system. A RP or DC may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier	AG
(2) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply and there are no interconnections with the public water system. A DC may be provided in lieu of a RP if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	RP
(c) Recycled water	
(1) Premises where the public water system is used to supplement the recycled water supply.	AG
(2) Premises where recycled water is used, other than as allowed in paragraph (3), and there is no interconnection with the potable water system.	RP
(3) Residences using recycled water for landscape irrigation as part of an approved dual plumbed use area established pursuant to sections 60313 through 60316 unless the recycled water supplier obtains approval of the local public water supplier, or the State Water Resources Control Board if the water supplier is also the supplier of the recycled water, to utilize an alternative backflow protection plan that includes an annual inspection and annual shutdown test of the recycled water and potable water systems pursuant to subsection 60316(a).	DC

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(d) Fire Protection Systems

(1) Premises where the fire system is directly supplied from the public water system and there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply on or to the premises (not interconnected). DC

(2) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and interconnected with an unapproved auxiliary water supply. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier. AG

(3) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire pumps which take suction from private reservoirs or tanks are used. DC

(4) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where recycled water is used in a separate piping system within the same building. DC

(e) Dockside Watering Points and Marine Facilities

(1) Pier hydrants for supplying water to vessels for any purpose. RP

(2) Premises where there are marine facilities. RP

(f) Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that do not exist. RP

(g) Premises where there is a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established. RP

§7605. Testing and maintenance of backflow preventers.

(a) The water supplier shall assure that adequate maintenance and periodic testing are provided by the water user to ensure their proper operation.

(b) Backflow preventers shall be tested by persons who have demonstrated their competency in testing of these devices to the water supplier or health agency.

(c) Backflow preventers shall be tested at least annually or more frequently if determined to be necessary by the health agency or water supplier. When devices are found to be defective, they shall be repaired or replaced in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(d) Backflow preventers shall be tested immediately after they are installed, relocated or repaired and not placed in service unless they are functioning as required.

(e) The water supplier shall notify the water user when testing of backflow preventers is needed. The notice shall contain the date when the test must be completed.

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(f) Reports of testing and maintenance shall be maintained by the water supplier for a minimum of three years.

Article 5. Domestic Water Supply Reservoirs

§7625. Definitions

(a) “Domestic water supply reservoir” as used herein means a reservoir used to impound or store water intended solely or primarily for domestic purposes.

(b) “Distribution reservoir” as used herein means a reservoir, directly connected with the distribution system of the domestic water supply project, used primarily to care for fluctuations in demand which occur over short periods of from several hours to several days, or as local storage in case of emergency such as a break in a main supply line or failure of pumping plant.

§7626. Application for Permit

(a) Recreational use on and around a domestic water supply reservoir is prohibited unless specifically authorized in a water supply permit.

(b) Within 30 calendar days of receipt of an application for a permit or petition for permit modification pursuant to Section 116525 or 116550, Health and Safety Code, the State Board shall inform the applicant in writing that it is either complete and accepted for filing or that it is deficient and what specific information or documentation is required to complete the application. An application is considered complete if it is in compliance with the requirements of Section 116530, Health and Safety Code. For proposed water system improvements, new water systems or a “project” as defined in Section 15378, Title 14, California Code of Regulations where environmental documentation is required, a copy of such documentation shall be included in the application.

(c) Within 90 calendar days from the date of filing of a completed application, the State Board shall inform the applicant in writing of its decision regarding an application.

(d) The State Board's time periods for processing an application from the receipt of the initial application to the final decision regarding issuance or denial of a water permit based on the State Board's actual performance during the two years preceding the proposal of this section, were as follows:

- (1) The median time was -7.5 months
- (2) The minimum time was -1.5 months
- (3) The maximum time was -85.5 months

§7627. Data to Accompany Application

(a) The application for a permit to allow recreational use shall be accompanied by detailed information, including but not limited to, the following:

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(1) Maps showing the reservoir area, including location of water works facilities, area to be open for recreational use and location of sanitary facilities to be provided for the public.

(2) Data on the size of the reservoir, length of time of water storage in the reservoir, topography of the reservoir site, prevalence of wind-induced currents and other factors that may affect the quality of the stored water and movement of possible contaminants to the water intake.

(3) Data on the size of the protective zone to be provided between the area of recreational use and point of water withdrawal for the water supply.

(4) A statement describing the type of recreational use proposed and the maximum number of persons, cars, vehicles and boats allowed in the area.

(5) A description of the water supplier's program, personnel and financing to control the recreational use, including maintenance and operations of recreational and sanitary facilities, and supervision of the people permitted in the area.

§7629. Reservoirs for Which Permits May be Granted

When the State Board finds that the intended recreational use will not render the water supply as delivered to the consumers impure, unwholesome or unpotable, permit for such use will be issued. Subject to the State Board findings the following types of domestic water supply reservoirs may be used for recreational purposes:

(1) Reservoirs from which water is continuously and reliably treated by filtration and chlorination; provided that for smaller water systems, under special circumstances satisfactory to the State Board, approved dual chlorination may be acceptable;

(2) Reservoirs from which water is withdrawn by open channels or other conduits and subsequently stored again in reservoirs falling in the category of Section 7629(1) before reaching a distribution reservoir, or before entering the distribution system or a consumer's premises.