Appendix B.
Cross-Connection Control Program

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Policy on Cross-Connections

Effective March 20, 2025

JEA agrees with the following American Water Works Association's (AWWA) statement:

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) recognizes water purveyors have the responsibility to supply potable water to their customers. In the exercise of this responsibility, water purveyors or other responsible authorities must implement, administer, and maintain ongoing backflow prevention and cross-connection control programs to protect public water systems from the hazards originating on the premises of their customers and from temporary connections that may impair or alter the water in the public water systems. The return of any water to the public water system after the water has been used for any purpose on the customer's premises or within the customer's piping system is unacceptable and opposed by AWWA.

The water purveyor shall assure that effective backflow prevention measures, commensurate with the degree of hazard, are implemented to ensure continual protection of the water in the public water distribution system. Customers, together with other authorities, are responsible for preventing contamination of the private plumbing system under their control and the associated protection of the public water system.

A statement adopted by Board of Directors of the American Water Works Association on January 26, 1970, revised June 24, 1979, and reaffirmed June 10, 1984; and revised January 28, 1990, and January 21, 2001, reaffirmed January 16, 2005; and revised January 17, 2010.

Introduction

A cross-connection is defined in the rules of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), of the State of Florida, Chapter 62-550 of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) as, "Any physical arrangement 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 and other waste or liquid of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply as the result of backflow. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeable devices and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which backflow could occur are considered to be cross- connections." Consequently, either cross-connection or the chance of backflow must be eliminated to prevent degrading the high quality of water that water purveyors strive to maintain.

In accordance with:

1. The Safe Drinking Water Act, signed by President Ford on Dec. 16, 1974.
2. The Florida Safe Drinking Water Act, Sections 403.850-403.864, Florida Statutes.
3. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Chapter 62-555, FAC,

the State of Florida, on January 3, 1991, amended August 28, 2003, adopted the following policy:

Community water systems shall establish a routine cross-connection program for the purpose of detecting and preventing cross-connections that create an imminent and substantial danger to the public health by and from contamination due to the cross-connection. Upon discovery of a prohibited cross-connection, both community and non-community water systems shall either eliminate the cross-connection by installation of an appropriate backflow prevention device acceptable to DEP or discontinue service until the contaminant source is eliminated, Chapter 62-555.360(3), FAC.

This statement was updated to include: “Such program shall be developed utilizing accepted practices of the American Water Works Association guidelines as set forth in AWWA manual Ml4, “Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control, 3rd Edition.”

This document is the JEA Policy on Cross-Connection Control.

Effective March 20, 2025

B-1 Overview

B-1.01 Purpose

This Policy is intended to prevent delivered water (water that has passed from the public water system to the private distribution systems of customers) from re-entering the public distribution system. It is also intended to prevent water from other water sources (wells, ponds, etc.) from entering the public distribution system.

Specifically, the policy is intended to:

1. Protect JEA's public potable water supply from the possibility of contamination.
2. Promote the elimination or control of existing or potential cross-connections, between its customers and the public water supply.
3. Provide for the maintenance of a continuing cross-connection control program that will systematically and effectively prevent contamination of the potable water distribution system.

B-1.02 Causes of Backflow

The major causes of backflow as outlined under the two types: back siphonage and backpressure.

1. **Back siphonage** is caused by reduced or negative pressure created in the supply piping. The principal causes of back siphonage are:
   a) Line repair or break lower than a service point which allows negative pressures to be created by water trying to flow to a lower point in the system.
   b) Undersized piping - if water is withdrawn from a pipe at a very high velocity, the pressure in the pipe is reduced and the pressure differential created can cause water to flow into the pipe from a contaminated source.
   c) Lowered pressure in water main due to high water withdrawal rate such as firefighting, water main flushing, or water main breaks.
   d) Reduced main pressure on suction side of a booster pump.
2. **Backpressure** may cause backflow to occur where a potable water system is connected to a non-potable system of piping, and the pressure in the non-potable system exceeds that in the potable system. The principal causes of back pressure are:
   a) Booster pump systems designed without backflow prevention assemblies.
   b) Potable water connections to boilers and other pressure systems without backflow prevention assemblies.
   c) Connections with another system which may at times have a higher pressure.

d) Water stored in tanks or plumbing systems which, by virtue of their elevation, would create head sufficient to cause backflow if pressure were lowered in the public system.

B-2 Responsibilities

B-2.01 Cross-Connection Control Program

The responsibilities of the JEA Cross-Connection Control Program in accordance with Chapter 62-555, FAC, are as follows:

1. Protect JEA's public water supply from the possibility of contamination by isolating contaminants or pollutants within the customers' private water system(s).
2. Eliminate or control existing or potential cross-connections between the customer onsite potable water system(s) (i.e., well) and non-potable water system(s) plumbing fixtures, and industrial piping systems.
3. Provide a continuous cross-connection control inspection program to systematically and effectively remove or prevent all existing or potential cross-connections.

B-2.02 Customers

JEA considers the customer of record as the responsible party.

The responsibility of the customer begins at the point of delivery from the public potable water system and includes the entirety of the customers' water system(s), beginning at the customer side of the meter, or the point where the water distribution enters the customers property, if no meter is present.

The customer, at their own expense, shall install, operate, test, and maintain approved backflow prevention assemblies, as directed by JEA.

The customer shall maintain accurate records of tests and repairs made to backflow prevention assemblies and provide JEA Cross Connection Control with copies of these records.

Test and repair records shall be submitted directly to the JEA Cross Connection Control database, or to JEA Cross Connection Control on forms approved by JEA Cross Connection Control.

In the event of pollution or contamination of the public or customers' potable water system, due to backflow on or from the customers' premise(s), the customer(s) shall promptly take steps to stop further spread of the pollution or contamination within the customers' premise(s) and shall immediately notify JEA of the contamination.

B-2.03 Backflow Prevention Assembly Installers

Installation of backflow preventers shall be performed by certified plumbers and requires a permit through the City of Jacksonville Plumbing Inspection Division or corresponding jurisdictional entity. Backflow preventer installation shall be in accordance with the manufacturer installation instructions and any additional instructions provided by JEA. All backflow devices shall be installed within ten feet of the meter, or customer's property line

if no meter is present, but before the first distribution line off the customer's water service line, unless approved by JEA Cross Connection Control. Please reference the handout included at the end of this policy.

Premises with no dedicated JEA irrigation service, but with an in-ground irrigation system shall have a reduced pressure backflow preventer installed on the in-ground irrigation line, immediately after the connection to the customers' primary distribution line and no greater than ten feet from the meter.

When replacing a failed, damaged, or stolen backflow preventer, the installer shall follow JEA Cross Connection Control requirements to install a reduced pressure backflow preventer in commercial applications. Double check backflow preventers may be installed on certain fire lines that meet the criteria described in table B-4.04.

JEA Cross Connection Control may grant a variance, allowing installation outside the distance from the meter/property line requirement detailed above. A request for a variance must be submitted in the form of an affidavit provided by JEA Cross Connection Control.

The installer shall ensure the assembly is working properly upon installation and shall furnish the following information to the Cross-Connection Control Office immediately following installation:

1. Service address and ZIP code where device is located.
2. Owner and JEA account number.
3. Description of device location and meter number.
4. Date of installation.
5. Type of device (AG, RP, RPDA, DC, DCDA see B – 4.01).
6. Manufacturer.
7. Model number.
8. Serial number.

All backflow preventers shall be tested immediately upon installation by a JEA-approved certified backflow preventer tester. All test reports shall be submitted to JEA within ten days of testing, unless directed otherwise by JEA Cross Connection Control.

Removal of a backflow prevention device without replacement is prohibited.

B-2.04 Lead Free Backflow Preventers

JEA agrees with **40 CFR 143.15 and 40 CFR 143.16,**

§ 143.15 Introduction into commerce prohibitions.

(a) No person may introduce into commerce any pipe, or any pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, that is not lead free, except for a pipe that is used in manufacturing or industrial processing.

b) No person engaged in the business of selling plumbing supplies in the United States, except manufacturers, may sell solder or flux that is not lead free; and

(c) No person may introduce into commerce any solder or flux that is not lead free, unless the solder or flux bears a prominent label stating that it is illegal to use the solder or flux in the installation or repair of any plumbing providing water for human consumption.

§ 143.16 Exemptions.

The prohibitions in §§ 143.13 and 143.15 and the product certification requirements in § 143.19 shall not apply to the products listed in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section:

(a) Pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, or fixtures, including backflow preventers, that are used exclusively for non-potable services such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption. Additional products that could be "used exclusively for non-potable services" include:
(1) Products that are clearly labeled, on the product, package, or tag with a phrase such as: "Not for use with water for human consumption" or another phrase that conveys the same meaning in plain language.
(2) Products that are incapable of use in potable services (e.g., physically incompatible) with other products that would be needed to convey water for potable uses; or
(3) Products that are plainly identifiable and marketed as being solely for a use other than the conveyance of water (these other uses include conveyance of air, chemicals other than water, hydraulic fluids, refrigerants, gasses, or other non-water fluids).
(b) Toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, fire hydrants, service saddles, and water distribution main gate valves (provided that such valves are 2 inches in diameter or larger).
(c) Clothes washing machines, emergency drench showers, emergency face wash equipment, eyewash devices, fire suppression sprinklers, steam capable clothes dryers, and sump pumps.

With the exception of JEA reclaim irrigation service, all JEA water services are part of the potable water distribution system. Therefore, JEA requires lead-free backflow preventers on all services fed from the potable water distribution system.

B-3 Inspections

B-3.01 Frequency

JEA shall have unimpeded access to the premise of any user of its water supply for the purpose of inspecting and/or testing backflow prevention devices or to inspect the premise for any cross-connections. Devices shall be installed with unimpeded access for inspection, testing, maintenance, and repair.

For premises where reclaimed water is available, JEA will perform site inspections on the customer's premises that will consist of, but are not limited to:

1. Notifying customer of site inspection.
2. Checking Irrigation system for excess runoff.
3. Visual check for Cross-connection.
4. Test potable water for signs of reclaimed water.
5. Verify backflow device is installed and has current certification.
6. Physical check of all outside hose connections.

B-3.02 Proposed Constructions

All new construction plans and specifications shall be reviewed by JEA to determine the degree of potential cross-connection hazard.

B-3.03 New and Existing Facilities

A survey will be conducted of customers' water system(s) to determine the degree of hazard to the public potable water system. Should any devices or plumbing change, a follow-up inspection is required.

B-4 Cross-Connection Hazards and Required Protections

B – 4.01 Facilities - Type of Backflow Protection Required

In most cases, a cross-connection to the public water supply is eliminated by the presence of an approved backflow preventer. The following list details the types of backflow prevention required on commercial, residential, and fire service water lines. This list is presented as a guideline and should not be construed as being complete. Abbreviations used are as follows:

AG - Air Gap Separation- B-8.01
RP - Reduced Pressure Backflow Assembly –B-8.04
RPDA - Reduced Pressure Detector Assembly–B-8.04
DCDA – Double Check Detector Assembly – B-8.03
DCVA or DC- Double Check Valve Assembly – B-8.02

Commercial Facilities –

The City of Jacksonville Building Inspection Division has required the installation of backflow preventers on all new commercial water service lines beginning prior to 1990. JEA supports this policy and requires, unless otherwise authorized, reduced pressure (RP) backflow preventers on all JEA water services to commercial facilities, regardless of construction or service agreement start date.

For the purposes of backflow prevention, all water services are considered active unless physically locked off by JEA, or the connection to JEA is physically severed. Lock off or severance confirmation is required by JEA Cross Connection Control.

Residential Facilities –

An approved backflow preventer of the type designated shall be installed on each residential water service connection to any premises containing the following real or potential hazards. All residential backflow preventers shall be tested every two years, by JEA contracted vendors. Customers may refuse this service, upon notification to JEA Cross Connection Control and testing by a certified tester.

For the purposes of backflow prevention, all water services are considered active unless physically locked off by JEA, or the connection to JEA is physically severed. Lock off or severance confirmation is required by JEA Cross Connection Control.

MINIMUM TYPE OF PROTECTION (RESIDENTIAL SERVICE CONNECTIONS)	
Premises with JEA Irrigation service (not reclaimed).	RP
Premises using an auxiliary water system (well, pond, or other system connected or not connected to the public water system).	RP
Premises using a solar hot water system with chemical addition.	RP
Premises with swimming pools with piped fill line.	AG or RP
Premises with piped fill lines for fountains.	AG or RP
Premises using in-ground irrigation systems.	RP
Premises that have reclaimed water available for irrigation or other uses.	RP, DC[1]

[1] DC backflow prevention assemblies may be installed below grade provided they do not fall into one of the above categories and all following criteria are met:

1. The source of the reclaim water is directly fed from JEA reclaim service (i.e., no holding ponds or tanks).
2. The DC backflow assembly is installed in the proper orientation.
3. The assembly has not been altered.
4. All test ports and all check valve access must be located on the top of the backflow assembly.
5. Proper drainage is provided (min. 8” of gravel under assembly).

B-4.03 Installations Requiring Continuous Service: Parallel Installation

All non-residential backflow prevention assemblies with test cocks are required to be tested with a minimum frequency of once per year. Testing requires a water shutdown usually lasting five (5) to twenty (20) minutes. For facilities that require an uninterrupted supply of water, and when it is not possible to provide water service from two separate meters, provisions shall be made for a "parallel installation" of backflow preventer.

During testing, one assembly is left on while the other is being tested. Typically, assemblies are sized one device size smaller than the service line, e.g., one 2-inch device or two 1½-inch devices, one 8- inch device or two 6-inch devices. JEA will not accept an unprotected bypass around a backflow assembly when the assembly requires testing, repair, or replacement.

B-4.04 Type of Backflow Protection Required - Fire Protection Services

An approved backflow preventer of the type designated shall be installed on each fire protection service to any premises where the fire protection system contains any of the following components:

MINIMUM PROTECTION		
Metered Service	**Unmetered Service**	**Criteria**
DC	DCDA	None of the following are present: booster pumping; connection to auxiliary water supply or chemical feeds
RP	RPDA	Any of the following are present: booster pumping; connection to auxiliary water supply or chemical feeds

B-4.05 Exemptions

Exemption from backflow preventer installation may be granted, with JEA Cross Connection Control approval. Exemption requests must be submitted in writing on the approved JEA Cross Connection Control exemption application.

Backflow preventer installation exemptions are not permanent. The customer has the responsibility to reapply for exemption. JEA reserves the right to revoke exemptions at any time.

B-4.06 Voluntary Termination of Service

The customer may voluntarily terminate water service in lieu of installing a backflow preventer. Termination of service shall include either or both: physical lock-out of the meter by JEA; physical separation of the customers' water system from JEAs water distribution system ("cut and cap").

B-4.06 Other Cross-Connection Hazards

1. **Fixture Inlets (or Valved Outlets)** with hose attachments, which may constitute a cross-connection, shall be protected by the proper approved vacuum breaker (AVB, HBVB, etc.) installed at least six (6) inches above the highest point of usage and located on the discharge side of the last valve. Fixtures with an integral vacuum breaker, manufactured as a unit may be installed in accordance with their approved requirements.

2. **Air condition Cooling Tower** - Potable water inlet shall have a reduced pressure zone backflow assembly attached.

3. **Aspirators and Ejectors** - Shall have an AVB or PVB, depending upon the degree of hazard, on the faucet from which these devices are attached or operated.

4. **Booster Pumps** - Shall not be interconnected unless the public supply is protected by an RP at the service connection, and approval is given by JEA.

5. **Private Wells** - Shall not be interconnected unless the public supply is protected by an RP at the service connection, and approval is given by JEA.

6. **Portable Spray and Cleaning Equipment** - Any portable pressure spray or cleaning units that have the capability of connecting to any potable water supply and do not contain a built-in approved air gap, should be fitted with a reduced pressure backflow assembly.

7. **Miscellaneous Uses of Water from Fire Hydrants** - The operation of fire hydrants by other than authorized personnel is prohibited. The department may permit the use of water from a hydrant for construction or other purposes provided the applicant shall properly apply for and adhere to the backflow requirements on a hydrant permit. Any backflow devices used on a fire hydrant shall be tested and recertified every 6 months.

8. **Vacuum Breakers** (vacuum relief valves) designed to prevent collapse or implosion of a heated pressure vessel when being cooled are not acceptable devices for protection against backflow in potable water line.

9. **Storage Tanks** - Shall not be interconnected unless the public supply is protected by an RP at the service connection, and approval is given by JEA.

Note: This list is presented as a guideline and should not be construed as being comprehensive.

Note: Any device, equipment, or situation not covered by this cross-connection policy, that may constitute a potential health hazard, will be examined for appropriate treatment by JEA Cross Connection Control.

B-5 Testing of Backflow Preventers

Backflow preventer testing shall be performed by testers and vendors in good standing in the JEA Cross Connection Control Qualified Vendor Program.

It shall be the responsibility of the customer-user at any premises where a testable device is installed to have thorough inspections and operational tests made at a frequency equal to or greater than the minimum frequencies stipulated by JEA for each customer category:

- The minimum testing frequency for non-residential backflow preventers is once every year, during and by the end of the installation anniversary month (an assembly installed in March must be tested by the end of March). Under certain conditions, and with JEA Cross Connection Control approval, the testing month may be adjusted for testing efficiency.
- The minimum testing frequency for residential backflow preventers is once every two years, during and by the end of the installation anniversary month. If testing is provided by JEA, for efficiency, testing will occur by geographic zip code grouping.

JEA may require customer-users, determined to be extremely high risk, to test backflow preventers on a more frequent basis.

These inspections and tests shall be at the expense of the customer-user.

These inspections and tests shall be performed by the assembly manufacturers' representative, by JEA personnel, and/or by a certified technician.

JEA will notify the customer-user when tests are required. Test reminder notifications are issued by JEA as a courtesy. Lack of notification does not release the customer of the testing obligation nor does it alter their testing schedule. All test results will be submitted to JEA by the required date.

The following data are required to be able to update the customer's record:

1. Service address and ZIP code of the device.
2. Owner and JEA account number
3. Description of device location and meter number
4. Date of installation
5. Type of device
6. Manufacturer
7. Model number
8. Serial number

B-6 Enforcement/Penalties

Should a new customer occupy a premise that is under enforcement but has not been tested by a JEA contracted testing company, the enforcement cycle will reset to a 30 day notification to test.

B-6.01 Termination of Service

If cross-connections are discovered during an inspection, a written notification detailing all cross-connections found during the inspection will be sent to the customer of record stating that corrections must be made and set a reasonable time for compliance. Upon failure of the owner or authorized agent of the owner of the building or premises to have defect(s) corrected by the specified time, the water purveyor shall cause the water service to the building or premises to be discontinued.

The water purveyor shall cause discontinuance of water service if a required backflow prevention assembly has been bypassed or failed to be tested or properly maintained as required by this policy.

The water purveyor shall also cause discontinuance of water service if an air-gap separation system is compromised.

In lieu of discontinuance of service, JEA may install, test, repair, or replace a backflow device at the customer's point of service and bill the customer for all costs associated with the install, test, repair, or replacement of a backflow device at the customer's premise.

B-6.02 Monetary Penalties and Imprisonment

In lieu of, or prior to, termination of service, violations of provisions concerning cross-connections within the City Building Code may result in fines of up to $100 or imprisonment of up to 60 days.

In lieu of, or prior to, termination of service, violations of JEA Rules and Regulations pertinent to cross-connections and backflow prevention may carry fines of not more than $500, or not more than 90 days of imprisonment. Under both the Plumbing Code and JEA Rules and Regulations, each day a violation continues shall be considered a separate offense and subject to the penalties detailed above.

B-7 Pertinent Sections of Local Codes

B-7.01 City Building Code - Chapter 341

(Construction Regulations and Building Codes)

Chapter 341 (Plumbing Code)

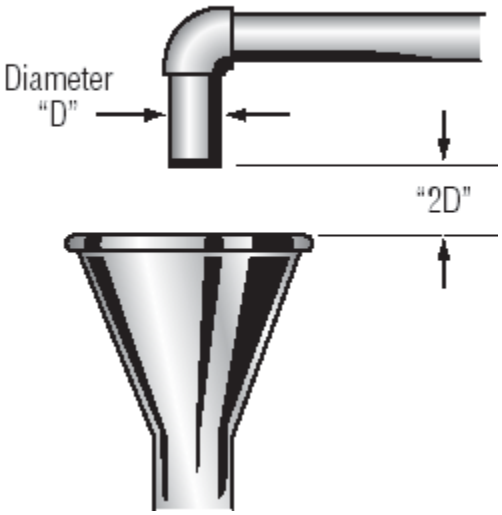
Section 1. Section 341.101, Ordinance Code is amended in part to read as follows:
Adoption of Florida Building Code 2001 as the Plumbing Code for the City of Jacksonville.

B-8 Backflow Prevention Devices (Illustrated)

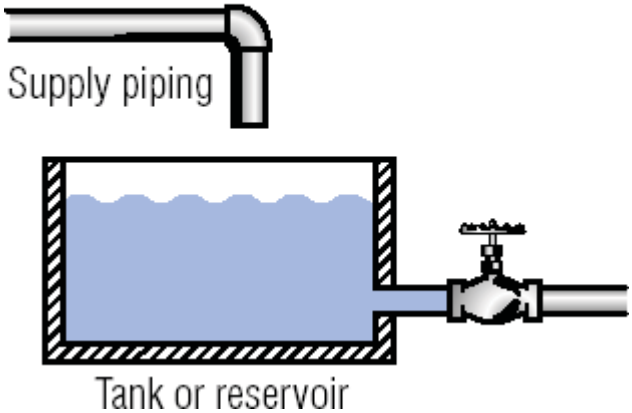
B-8.01 Air-Gap Separation – AG

The term air-gap separation shall mean 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 a distance of at least two times the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel, with a minimum distance of 1 inch.

Air gap.



Air gap in a piping system.

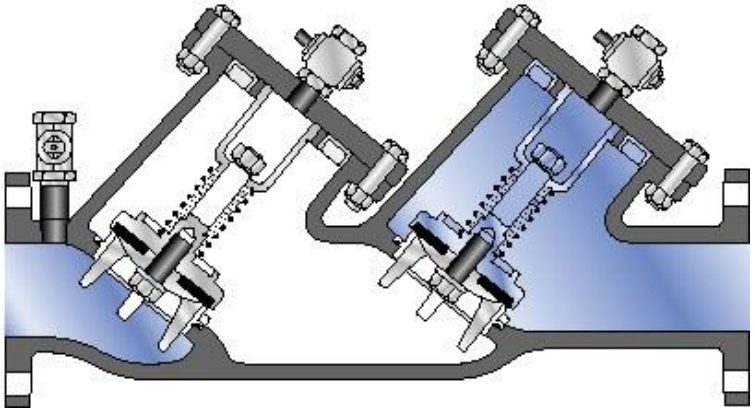


B-8.02 Double Check Valve Assembly – DCVA

An assembly composed of two single, independently acting, approved check valves, including tightly closing shut-off valves located at each end of the assembly and fitted with properly located test cocks.

A check 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 and suitable connections for testing.

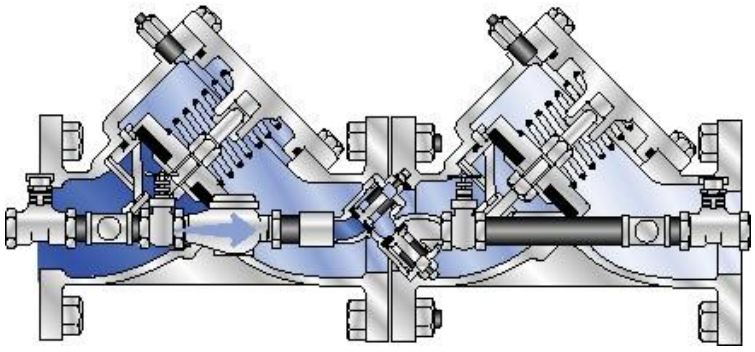
Double check valve.



B-8.03 Double Check Detector Backflow Assembly – DCDA

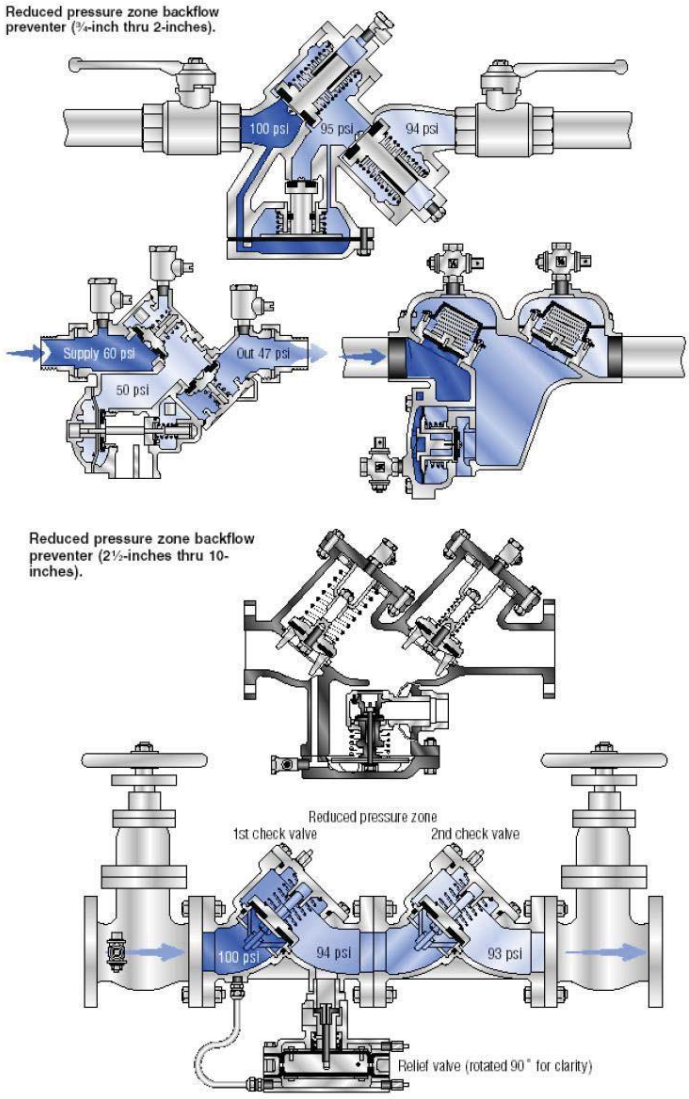
A specially designed assembly composed of a line-sized approved double check valve assembly with a bypass containing a specific water meter and an approved double check valve assembly. Meter will register very low flows of water up to three gallons per minute and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly should only be used against a non-health hazard (i.e., pollutant).

Double check detector check.



B – 8.04 Reduced Pressure Backflow Assembly – RP

A reduced-pressure principle backflow-prevention assembly (RP) is an assembly that shall contain two loaded, independently acting check valves with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent pressure-differential relief valve located between the check valves. The RP is an assembly that can prevent backflow from backpressure and/or back siphonage. An RP is designed for both high and low hazard applications.



Reduced Pressure Detector Assembly – RPDA

A specially designed assembly composed of a line-sized approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly with a bypass containing a specific water meter and an approved reduced pressure backflow prevention assembly. The meter will show low flows of up to three gallons per minute. Assembly will protect against non-health hazard (i.e., pollutant) or a health hazard (i.e., contaminant).

JEA Rules and Regulations for Water, Sewer, & Reclaimed Services Appendix B. Cross-Connection Control

JEA CUSTOMER BACKFLOW LOCATION VARIANCE AFFIDAVIT FORM

Instructions:

1. This form must be signed by the property owner, or someone duly authorized to occupy the property and is responsible for a JEA utility account. The authority authorizing a person other than the property owner to sign must be attached.

2. This form must be signed and submitted to:

JEA CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL
225 NORTH PEARL STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32202
EMAIL: backflow@jea.com

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority appeared_____ (PROPERTY OWNER OR RESPONSIBLE RESIDENT) who, upon being duly sworn, deposes and says the following:

A. I own or am duly authorized to occupy and establish utility services at:

_____
(Property Address)

B. I am aware that it is a violation of the rules and regulations governing JEA's water, sewer and reuse services to have additional service connections between the water service meter and the backflow preventer; and

C. I am unaware of any additional onsite service connections between the water service meter and the backflow preventer.

D. The onsite backflow preventer is situated in a location that is easily accessible to allow inspection by JEA or by an authorized agent.

JEA CUSTOMER BACKFLOW LOCATION VARIANCE AFFIDAVIT FORM – Signature Page

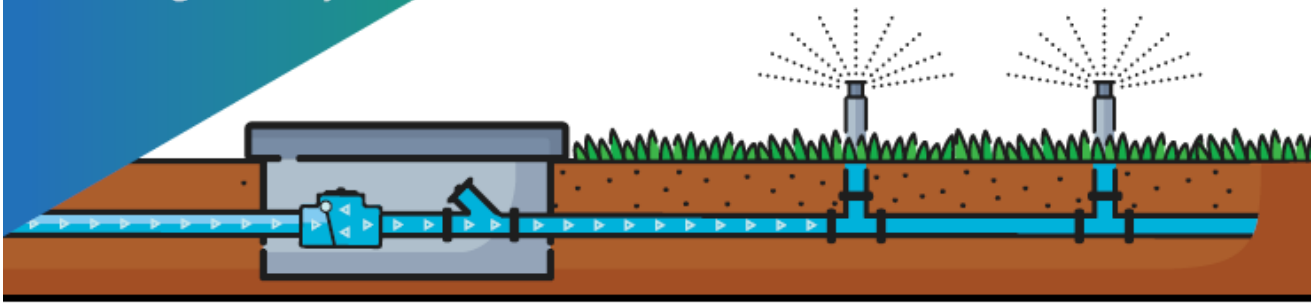
_____
(OWNER OR RESPONSIBLE PARTY SIGNATURE)

_____
(PRINT NAME)

_____
DATE
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF
Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me by means of ☐ physical presence or ☐ online notarization, this day of , 20 , by .
(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned
Name of Notary Public)
Personally Known OR Produced Identification
Type of Identification Produced
Notary

JEA
Building Community

Protecting our Water Supply through Backflow Prevention



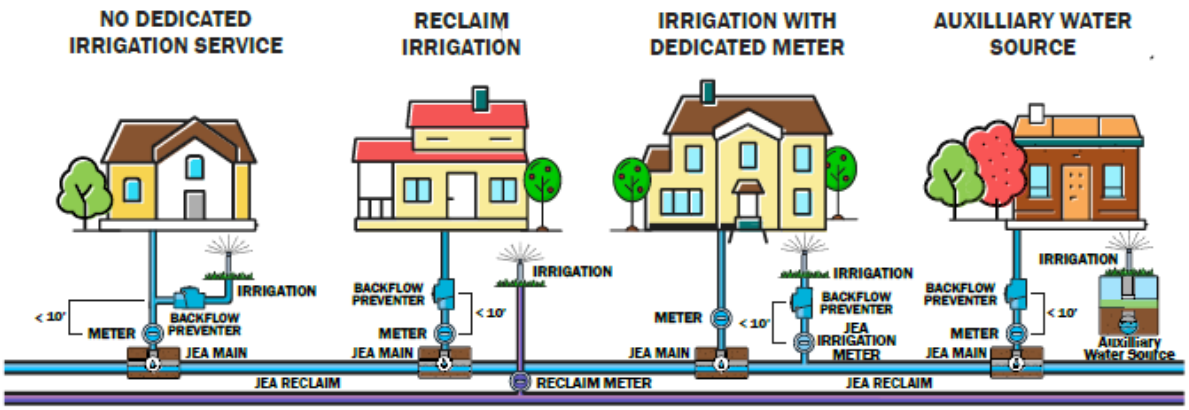
The JEA Cross Connection Control Program helps protect our potable water supply from contamination due to backflow. Backflow is the flow of water in the wrong direction from a customer's water system into the potable water supply. It can be caused by backsiphonage or back pressure and is often initiated by accident or unexpected circumstances.

Backflow Preventer Devices

The Florida Building code requires installation of backflow preventer devices on water services to residences with irrigation systems to reduce the chance of contamination from backflow to the potable water supply. In order for a backflow preventer to work properly and comply with state environmental regulations, it must be installed in the proper location and be tested every two years to ensure it is working properly.

All backflow preventers shall be a Reduced Pressure (RP) Device, with the exception of the reclaim configuration. The backflow preventer on the potable service at a reclaim premise may be a Double Check (DC) device.

BACKFLOW PREVENTER INSTALLATION GUIDE



Connect with us on jea.com

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