

Anchorage Municipal Code

23.25.603.0 Cross-connection control.

Purpose and scope: The purpose of this section is to protect the public health by controlling or eliminating actual or potential installation of cross-connections. The control or elimination of cross-connections shall be in accordance with this code, the current edition of the cross-connection control manual published by the Pacific Northwest section of The American Water Works Association and the Manual of Cross-Connection Control published by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control. In the event that a conflict exists between the technical publications adopted herein and the Uniform Plumbing Code, the most stringent provision shall apply.

Unsafe facilities: The Municipality of Anchorage may refuse to furnish water and may discontinue services to any premises where plumbing facilities, appliances, or equipment using water are dangerous, unsafe, or not in conformity with the water utility tariff or other related municipal ordinances. No potable water service connection to any premises shall be installed or continued in use by a purveyor unless the potable water supply is protected by all necessary backflow prevention devices and assemblies. The installation or maintenance of a cross-connection, which will endanger the quality of the purveyor's water supply, shall be unlawful and is prohibited.

Administrative Authority: The building official or his authorized representative.

Purveyor: The operator or owner of a water supply.

Premises: Real property, including any house or building thereon, located within the Municipality of Anchorage.

Cross-connection inspections: No water shall be delivered to any structure hereafter built within the Municipality of Anchorage until it has been inspected by the administrative authority for possible cross-connections and been approved as being protected from such cross-connections.

Inspections will be made periodically of all potentially hazardous buildings, structures, or improvements of any nature now receiving water through the Municipal water system, for the purpose of ascertaining whether cross-connections exist. Such inspections shall be made by the Administrative Authority.

Any building modification requiring a plumbing or mechanical permit may require a cross-connection inspection and compliance.

Possible cross-connections: Backflow prevention assemblies or devices shall be installed in any premises where, in the judgment of the administrative authority, the nature and extent of activities, or the materials used or stored on the premises, could present a hazard to the potable water supply in the event a cross-connection were to be made; even though such cross-connection has not been made. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to:

- Premises having an auxiliary water supply.
- Premises having intricate plumbing arrangements which make it impractical to ascertain whether or not cross-connections in fact exist.
- Premises where entry is restricted so that inspection for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist.
- Premises having a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established.
- Premises on which any substance is handled under pressure, so as to permit entry into the water supply. This shall include the handling of process waters and cooling waters.
- Premises where materials of a toxic or hazardous nature are handled in such a way that if back siphonage should occur, a health hazard might result.
- The following facilities, when connected to a potable water supply, require backflow prevention assemblies or devices unless the Administrative authority determines that no hazard exists:
 - Hospitals, mortuaries, and clinics;
 - Laboratories;
 - Metal plating industries;
 - Piers and docks;
 - Sewage treatment plants;
 - Food or beverage processing plants;
 - Chemical plants;
 - Petroleum processing or storage plants;
 - Radioactive material processing plants, nuclear reactors, or other facilities where radioactive materials may be utilized;
 - Manufacturing facilities;
 - Car wash facilities;
 - Water systems not within the definition of potable water supply;
 - Fire sprinkler systems;
 - Medical/dental facilities;
 - Waterfront facilities;
 - Irrigation systems;
 - Laundries and dry cleaners;
 - High rise or other buildings above system pressure which require booster pumps; and
 - Sand, gravel and concrete plants or other material processing plants.