MOORE COUNTY
ORDINANCE FOR THE CONTROL OF CROSS-CONNECTIONS

A. CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL - GENERAL POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Cross-Connection Control Ordinance (hereinafter the "Ordinance") is to eliminate all cross-connections within the public potable water supply operated by or under the authority of the County of Moore (hereinafter the "County").

This Ordinance shall apply to all consumers connected to any water system operated by or under the authority of the County.

This Ordinance complies with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (P.L. 93-523), the North Carolina State Administrative Code (Title 15A, Subchapter 8C.0709), and the North Carolina State Building Code (Volume II), as they pertain to cross-connection within the public water supply.

In accordance with General Statute 162A-9.1, the County is authorized and empowered to adopt this ordinance.

2. OBJECTIVE OF ORDINANCE

The specific objectives of the Ordinance are as follows:

a. To protect the public potable water supply of Moore County from the possibility of contamination or pollution by isolating within its consumers' water systems such contaminants, waterborne health hazards and other significant pollutants that could backflow into the public water system;

b. To eliminate or control existing cross-connections, actual or potential, between the consumers' potable water system(s) and non-potable water systems, plumbing fixtures and industrial piping systems; and

c. To provide a continuing inspection program of cross-connection control that will systematically and effectively control all actual or potential cross-connections that are installed in the future.

3. DESIGNATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

a. Health Agency's Responsibility

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (Division of Water Resources) has the responsibility for promulgating and enforcing laws, rules, regulations, and policies applicable to all water purveyors in the State of North Carolina in carrying out an effective Cross-Connection Control Program.

The Division of Water Resources also has the primary responsibility of ensuring that the water purveyor operates a public potable water system free of actual or potential hazards including unprotected cross-connections. The Division of Water Resources also has the responsibility of ensuring that the water purveyor provides an approved water supply at the service connection to the consumer's water system and, further, that the purveyor requires the installation, testing and maintenance of an approved backflow prevention assembly on the service connection when required.

b. Moore County

Except as otherwise provided herein, the County is the water purveyor and is responsible for ensuring a safe water supply begins at the source and includes all of the public water distribution system including the service connection and ends at the point of delivery (meter) to the consumer's water system. In addition, the County shall exercise reasonable vigilance to ensure that the consumer has taken the proper steps to protect the public water system. The County will determine the degree of hazard or potential hazard to the public potable water system, the degree of protection required and will ensure proper cross connection protection through an ongoing inspection program. The County will identify all facilities where approved backflow protection assemblies are required to be installed.

When it is determined that a backflow prevention assembly is required for the protection of the public system, the County shall require the consumer, at the consumer's expense, to install an approved backflow prevention assembly at the service connection, to test immediately upon installation and thereafter at a frequency determined by the County, to properly repair and maintain assembly or assemblies and to keep adequate records of each test and subsequent maintenance and repair, including materials and/or replacement parts.

c. Plumbing Inspector's Responsibility

The plumbing inspections department of the County shall have the responsibility to review building plans, inspect plumbing as it is installed and shall have the explicit responsibility of preventing cross-connections from being designed and built into the plumbing system within the County. Within the Village of Pinehurst (hereinafter the "Village"), the Village shall have the responsibility to review building plans, inspect plumbing as it is installed and shall have the explicit responsibility of preventing cross-connections from being designed and built into the plumbing system. Where the review of building plans suggests or detects the potential for cross-connection being made an integral part of the plumbing system, the plumbing inspector has the responsibility, under the North Carolina Building Code, for requiring that such cross-connections be either eliminated or provided with backflow prevention assembly approved by the North Carolina State Building Code. Furthermore, any cross-connections must meet the requirements of this Ordinance.

The plumbing inspector's responsibility begins at the point of delivery (meter), on the downstream side, and continues throughout the entire length of the consumer's water system. The inspector should inquire about the intended use of water at any point where it is suspected that a cross-connection might be made or where one is actually called for by the plans. When a cross-connection is discovered, it shall be mandatory that a suitable, approved backflow prevention assembly approved by the North Carolina Building Code, North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality and the County be required and be properly installed.

d. Consumer's Responsibility

The consumer has the primary responsibility of preventing pollutants and contaminants from entering his/her potable water system or the public potable water system. The consumer's responsibility starts at the point of delivery (meter), on the downstream side, from the public potable water system and includes all of his/her water system. The consumer, at his/her expense, shall install, operate, test and maintain all approved backflow prevention assemblies as directed by the County. The consumer shall maintain accurate records of tests and repairs made to backflow prevention assemblies and shall maintain such records for a minimum period of three (3) years. The records shall be on forms approved by the County and shall include the list of materials or replacement parts used. Following any repair, overhaul, or relocation of an assembly, the consumer shall have it tested to ensure that it is in good operating condition and will prevent backflow. Tests, maintenance and repairs of backflow prevention assemblies shall be made by a Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester.

e. Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester Responsibility

When employed by the consumer to test, repair, overhaul or maintain backflow prevention assemblies, a Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester (Tester) will have the following responsibilities:

i. The Tester will be responsible for making competent inspections and for repairing or overhauling backflow prevention assemblies and making reports of such repairs to the consumer and the County on forms approved by the County.

ii. The Tester shall include the list of materials or replacement parts used.

iii. The Tester shall be equipped with and be competent to use all the necessary tools, gauges, manometers and other equipment necessary to properly test, repair and maintain backflow prevention assemblies.

iv. It will be the Tester's responsibility to ensure that original manufactured parts are used in the repair of or replacement of parts in a backflow prevention assembly.

v. It will be the Tester's further responsibility not to change the design, material or operational characteristics of an assembly during repair or maintenance without prior approval of the County.

vi. The Tester shall perform the work and be responsible for the competency and accuracy of all tests and reports.

vii. The Tester shall submit a copy of all test and repair reports to the consumer and to the County within ten (10) business days of any completed test or repair work. The tester shall submit a copy of the test and repair reports to any agency if required by the County.

viii. The Tester shall maintain such records for a minimum period of three (3) years.

All Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Testers must obtain and employ backflow prevention assembly test equipment which has been evaluated and approved by the County. All test equipment shall be registered with the County. All test equipment shall be checked for accuracy annually, calibrated if necessary, and certified to the County as to the calibration employing a method acceptable to the County.

B. DEFINITIONS

1. Air gap (AG): The term "air gap" shall mean a physical separation between the free-flowing discharge end of a water supply pipeline and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel. An "approved air gap" shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the overflow rim of the vessel in no case less than 1 inch (2.54 cm).

2. Auxiliary Water Supply: Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor's approved public water supply will be considered as an auxiliary water supply. These waters may be contaminated or polluted or they may be objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

3. Backflow: The term "backflow" shall mean an assembly used to prevent backflow into a consumer or public potable water system. The type of assembly used should be based on the degree of hazard either existing or potential (as defined herein). The types are:

    a. Double-Check valve assembly (DCVA)
    b. Double Check Detector Assembly (Fire System) (DCDA)
    c. Reduced Pressure Principle Assembly (RP)
    d. Reduced Pressure Principle-Detector Assembly (Fire System) (RPDA)

4. Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester: The term "Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester" shall mean a person who has proven their competency to the satisfaction of the County. Each person who is certified to make competent tests, or to repair, overhaul, and make reports on backflow prevention assemblies shall be knowledgeable of applicable laws, rules, and regulations, shall be a licensed plumber or have at least two (2) years experience under and be employed by a North Carolina licensed plumber or plumbing contractor, or have equivalent qualifications acceptable to the County, and must hold a valid "certificate of completion" from an approved training program in the testing and repair of backflow prevention assemblies recognized by the County.

5. Backpressure: The term "backpressure" shall mean any elevation of pressure in the downstream piping system (by pump, elevation of piping, or steam and/or air pressure) above the supply pressure at the point of consideration (delivery) which would cause, tend to cause, a reversal of the normal direction of flow.

6. Backsiphonage: The term "backsiphonage" shall mean a reversal of the normal direction of flow in the pipeline due to a reduction in system pressure which causes a sub atmospheric pressure to exist at a site in the water system.

7. Approved Check Valve: The term "approved check valve" shall mean a check valve that is drip-tight in the normal direction of flow when the inlet pressure is at least one (1) psi and the outlet pressure is zero (0).

   The check valve shall permit no leakage in a direction reversed to the normal flow. The closure element (e.g. clapper, poppet, or other design) shall be internally loaded to promote rapid and positive closure. **An approved check valve is only one component of an approved backflow prevention assembly** – i.e., pressure vacuum breaker, double-check valve assembly, double-check detector assembly, reduced pressure principle assembly, or reduced pressure principle detector assembly. These devices must have met the design performance standards of the American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE), the American Water Works Association (AWWA), or the Foundation for Cross Connection Control and the Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California and approved by the County.

8. Consumer: The term "consumer" shall mean any person, firm, or corporation using or receiving water from the County.

9. Consumer's Water System: The term "consumer's water system" shall include any water system commencing at the point of delivery (meter), on the downstream side, and continuing throughout the consumer's plumbing system located on the consumer's premises, whether supplied by the public potable water or an auxiliary water supply. The system may be either a potable water system or an industrial piping system.

10. Consumer's Potable Water System: The term "consumer's potable water system" shall mean that portion of the privately owned potable water system lying between the point of delivery (meter), on the downstream side, and the point of use. The system will include all pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment, and appurtenances used to produce, convey, store, or use potable water.

11. Containment: The term "containment" shall mean preventing the impairment of the public potable water supply by installing an approved backflow prevention assembly at the service connection.

12. Contamination: The term "contamination" shall mean an impairment of the quality of the water which creates a potential or actual hazard to the public health through the introduction of hazardous or toxic substances or waterborne health hazards in the form of physical or chemical contaminants or biological organisms and pathogens.

13. Cross-Connection: The term "cross-connection" shall mean any unprotected actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a public or a consumer's water system and any other source or system through which it is

possible to introduce any contamination or pollution, other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which "backflow" can or may occur are considered to be cross-connections.

14. Double-Check Valve Assembly (DCVA): The term "double-check valve assembly" shall mean an assembly composed of two (2) independently acting, approved check valves, including tightly closing shut-off valves attached at each end of the assembly and fitted with properly located test cocks. The assembly shall only be used to protect against a non-health hazard (i.e., pollutant). Device must be approved by Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research.

15. Double-Check Detector Assembly (DCDA): The term "double-check detector assembly" shall mean a specially designed assembly composed of a line-size approved double-check valve assembly with a specific bypass water meter and a meter-sized approved double-check valve assembly. The meter shall register (in U.S. gallons) accurately for very low rates of flow and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly shall only be used to protect against a non-health hazard (i.e., pollutant). Device must be approved by Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research.

16. Degree of Hazard: The term "degree of hazard" shall be derived from the evaluation of conditions within a system which can be classified as either a "pollutant" (non-health) or a contaminant (health) hazard.

17. Health Hazard: The term "health hazard" shall mean an actual or potential threat of contamination of a physical, chemical, biological, pathogenic or toxic nature to the public of consumer's potable water system to such a degree or intensity that there would be a danger to health. Examples of waterborne health hazards include but are not limited to:

    a. Physical: radioisotopes/radionuclides;
    b. Chemical: lead, mercury and other heavy metals, organic compounds, other toxins and hazardous substances;
    c. Biological: microorganisms and pathogens like cryptosporidium, typhoid, cholera and E. Coli.

18. Non-Health Hazard: The term "non-health hazard" shall mean an actual or potential threat of polluting the quality of the public or the consumer's water system. A non-health hazard is one that, if introduced into the public water supply system could be a nuisance to water customers but would not adversely affect human health.

19. Health Agency: The term "health agency" shall mean the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality.

20. Industrial Fluids: The term "industrial fluids" shall mean any fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health or non-health hazard if introduced into a public or consumer potable water system. Such fluids may include but are not limited to process waters, chemicals in fluid form, acids, alkalis, oils, gases, etc...

21. Industrial Piping System: The term "industrial piping system" shall mean a system used by the consumer for transmission, conveyance or storage of any fluid, solid or gaseous substance other than an approved water supply. Such a system would include all pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment and appurtenances used to produce, convey or store substances which are or may be pollutant or contaminant.

22. Point Of Delivery: The term "point of delivery" shall generally be at the downstream side of the meter, where the meter or backflow prevention assembly is located. The consumer shall be responsible for all water piping and control devices located on the consumer's side of the point of delivery.

23. Pollution: The term "pollution" shall mean an impairment of the quality of the water to a degree which does not create an actual hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect the aesthetic qualities of such water for domestic use.

24. Potable Water: The term "potable water" shall mean water from any source which has been approved for human consumption by the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ).

25. Public Potable Water System: The term "public potable water system" shall mean any publicly or privately owned water system operated as a public utility, under a current NCDQ permit, to supply water for public consumption or use. This system will include all sources, facilities and appurtenances between the source and the point of delivery such as valves, pumps, pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment and appurtenances used to convey, treat or store potable water for public consumption or use.

26. Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly (RPZ): The term "reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly" shall mean an assembly containing within its structure a minimum of two (2) independently acting approved check valves, together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent, pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and at the same time below the first check valve. The first check valve reduces the supply pressure to a predetermined amount so that during

normal flow and at cessation of normal flow, the pressure between the checks shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the pressure differential relief valve, by discharging to atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the check less than the supply pressure.

The unit shall include tightly closing valves located at each end of the assembly and each assembly shall be fitted with properly located test cocks. The assembly is designed to protect against a health hazard (i.e., contaminant) or a non-health (i.e., pollutant). This assembly must be approved by Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research.

27. Reduced Pressure Principle-Detector Assembly (RPDA): The term "reduced pressure principle-detector assembly" shall mean a specially designed assembly composed of a line-size approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly with a specific bypass water meter and a meter-sized approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly. The meter shall register (in U.S. gallons) accurately for very low rates of flow and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly shall be used to protect against a health hazard (i.e., contaminant) or a non-health (i.e., pollutant). This assembly must be approved by Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research.

28. Service Connections: The term "service connections" shall mean the terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system, i.e., where the County loses jurisdiction and control over the water at its point of delivery to the consumer's water system. Specifically this is the downstream side of the meter.

29. Water Purveyor: The term "water purveyor" shall mean the owner, operator or grantor of authority to operate a public potable water system approved and permitted by NCDEQ.

30. Unapproved Water Supply: The term "unapproved water supply" shall mean a water supply which has not been approved for human consumption by NCDEQ.

31. Used Water: The term "used water" shall mean any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public water system to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the point of delivery and is no longer under the control of the water purveyor.

C. RIGHT OF ENTRY

1. Upon presentation of proper credentials and identification, authorized representatives from the County shall have the right to enter any building, structure or premises during normal business hours, or at any time during the event of an emergency, to perform any duty imposed by this Ordinance. Those duties may include sampling and testing of water or inspections and observations

of all piping systems connected to the public water supply system. Where a consumer has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the consumer shall make necessary arrangements with security so that upon presentation of suitable identification, County personnel will be permitted to enter without delay for the purpose of performing specific responsibilities. Refusal to allow entry for these purposes may result in discontinuance of water service.

2. On request, the consumer shall furnish to the County any pertinent information regarding the water supply system on such property where cross-connections and backflows are deemed possible.

D. ELIMINATION OF CROSS-CONNECTIONS: DEGREE OF HAZARD

1. When cross-connections are found to exist, the owner, his/her agent, occupant or tenant will be notified in writing to disconnect the same within the time limit established by the County. The degree of protection required and maximum time allowed for compliance will be based upon the potential degree of hazard to the public water supply system.

2. If, in the judgment of the County, an imminent health hazard exists, water service to the building or premises where a cross-connection exists may be terminated unless an air gap is immediately provided or the cross-connection is immediately eliminated.

3. Cross-connections with private wells or other auxiliary water supplies require immediate disconnection.

4. All facilities that pose a potential health hazard to the potable water system must have a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly within sixty (60) days of notification by the County.

5. All industrial and commercial facilities not identified as a "health hazard" shall be considered non-health hazard facilities. All non-health hazard facilities must install a double-check valve assembly within ninety (90) days of notification by the County.

6. Water mains served by the County, but not maintained by the County, shall be considered cross-connections, with degree of hazard to be determined by the County. Degree of protection shall be based upon the degree of hazard, as determined by the County.

7. In the event that the County Cross Connection Control Representative does not have sufficient access to every portion of a private water system (i.e. classified research and development facilities; Federal Government property) to allow a

complete evaluation of the degree of hazard associated with such private water systems, an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly shall be required as a minimum protection.

8. No person shall fill special use tanks or tankers containing pesticides, fertilizers, other toxic chemicals or their residues from the public water system except at a County approved location equipped with an air gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly properly installed on the public water system.

E. INSTALLATION OF ASSEMBLIES

1. All backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed in accordance with the specifications furnished by the County, the manufacturer's installation instructions and in the latest edition of the North Carolina Building Code (particularly Table 608.1 of the NC Plumbing Code), whichever is most restrictive.

2. All new construction plans and specifications, when required by the North Carolina Building Code and the North Carolina Division of Water Resources, shall be made available to the County for review and approval and to determine the degree of hazard.

3. Ownership, testing and maintenance of the assembly shall be the responsibility of the consumer.

4. All double-check valve assemblies must be installed in drainable pits wherever below ground installation is necessary, in accordance with detailed specifications provided by the County. Double-check valve assemblies may be installed in a vertical position with prior approval from the County, provided the flow of water is in an upward direction.

5. Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies must be installed in a horizontal position (unless specifically designed for vertical installation) and in a location in which no portion of the assembly can become submerged in any substance under any circumstance. Pit or below grade installations are prohibited.

6. The installation of any backflow prevention assembly which is not approved by the County must be replaced by one which is approved.

7. The consumer shall make sure all backflow prevention assemblies are working properly upon installation and must furnish to the County and submit to County designated agency the following information within fifteen (15) days after a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer (RPZ), double-check valve assembly (DCVA), double-check detector assembly (DCDA) or reduced pressure principle detector assembly (RPDA) is installed:

a. Service address where assembly is located.
b. Owner (and address, if different from service address).
c. Description of assembly's location.
d. Date of installation.
e. Installer (include name, company represented, plumbers license number).
f. Type of assembly and size of assembly.
g. Manufacturer, model number and serial number.
h. Test results/report.

8. When it is not possible to interrupt water service, provisions shall be made for a "parallel installation" of backflow prevention assemblies. The County will not accept an unprotected bypass around a backflow preventer. Bypass lines will have at least the same degree of protection as the backflow preventer being bypassed.

9. Upon notification by the County, the consumer shall install the appropriate backflow prevention assembly not to exceed the following time frame:

   Health Hazard .....sixty (60) days
   Non-Health Hazard .....ninety (90) days

10. Following installation, all RPZ, DCVA, DCDA, and RPDA are required to be tested by a Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester within ten (10) days.

F. TESTING AND REPAIR OF ASSEMBLIES

1. Testing of backflow prevention assemblies shall be made by a Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester that has been approved by the County. Such tests are to be conducted upon installation and annually thereafter. A record of all testing and repairs is to be retained by the consumer for a minimum of three (3) years. Copies of the records must be provided to the County and submitted to the County designated agency within ten (10) business days after the completion of any testing and repair work.

2. Any time that repairs to backflow prevention assemblies are deemed necessary, whether through annual or required testing, routine inspection by the consumer or by the County, such repairs must be completed within a specified time in accordance with the degree of hazard. In no case shall this time period exceed:

   Health Hazard Facilities.....seven (7) days
   Non-Health Hazard Facilities.....twenty-one (21) days

3. All backflow prevention assemblies with test cocks are required to be tested annually.

4. All Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Testers must obtain and employ backflow prevention assembly test equipment which has been evaluated and approved by the County. All test equipment shall be registered with the County. All test equipment shall be checked for accuracy annually, calibrated if necessary, and certified to the County as to the calibration employing a method acceptable to the County.

5. It shall be unlawful for any consumer or certified backflow prevention assembly tester to submit any record to the County, or the County designated agency, that is false or incomplete in any respect. It shall be unlawful for any consumer or certified tester to fail to submit to the County any record which is required by this Ordinance. Such violations may result in the enforcement actions outlined in this Ordinance.

G. FACILITIES REQUIRING PROTECTION

Approved backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed on the service line to any facility that the County has identified as having a potential for backflow.

The following types of facilities or services have been identified by the County as having a potential for backflow of non-potable water into the public water supply system. Therefore, an approved backflow prevention assembly may be required on all such services according to the degree of hazard present. Other types of facilities or services not listed below may also be required to install approved backflow prevention assemblies if determined necessary by the County. As a minimum requirement, all commercial services will be required to install a double-check valve assembly, unless otherwise listed below.

Abbreviations:

DCVA = Double-Check Valve Assembly
RPZ = Reduced Pressure Principle Assembly
DCDA = Double-Check Detector Assembly
RPDA = Reduced Pressure Detector Assembly
AG = Air Gap

1. Automotive Service Stations, Dealerships, etc.
    a. Non-Health Hazard: DCVA
    b. Health Hazard: RPZ or RPDA

2. Auxiliary Water System:
    a. Approved Public/Private Water System: DCVA
    b. Unapproved Public/Private Water System: AG
    c. Used Water and Industrial Fluids: RPZ

3. Bakeries

a. Non-Health Hazard: DCVA
b. Health Hazard: RPZ

4. Beauty Shops/Barber Shops
   a. Non -Health Hazard: DCVA
   b. Health Hazard: RPZ

5. Beverage Bottling Plants: RPZ

6. Breweries RPZ

7. Buildings - Hotels, apartment houses, public and private buildings or other structures having unprotected cross-connections.
   a. (Under five stories) Non-Health Hazard: DCVA
   b. (Under five stories) Health Hazard: RPZ or RPDA
   c. (Over five stories) All: RPZ or RPDA

8. Canneries, packing houses, and rendering plants: RPZ

9. Chemical plants - Manufacturing, processing, compounding or treatment: RPZ or RPDA

10. Chemically contaminated water systems: RPZ or RPDA

11. Commercial carwash facilities: RPZ or RPDA

12. Commercial greenhouses: RPZ or RPDA

13. Commercial sales establishments (department stores, malls, etc.)
    a. Non-Health Hazard: DCVA
    b. Health Hazard: RPZ

14. Concrete/asphalt plants: RPZ or RPDA

15. Dairies and cold storage plants: RPZ or RPDA

16. Dye works: RPZ or RPDA

17. Film laboratories: RPZ or RPDA

18. Fire systems ¾" (inch) to 2" (inch): RPZ

19. Fire systems 2 ½" (inch) to 10" (inch): RPDA

20. Fire Trucks: RPZ or RPDA

21. Hospitals, medical buildings sanitariums, morgues, mortuaries, autopsy facilities, nursing and convalescent homes, medical clinics, and veterinary hospitals: RPZ or RPDA

22. Industrial facilities:
    a. Non-Health Hazard: DCVA
    b. Health Hazard: RPZ or RPDA

23. Laundries:
    a. Non-Health Hazard: DCVA
    b. Health Hazard: (i.e., Dry Cleaners): RPZ or RPDA

24. Lawn irrigation systems:
    a. Non-Health Hazard: DCVA
    b. Health Hazard: (Booster Pumps, Chemical Systems): RPZ

25. Metal manufacturing, cleaning, processing. And fabrication- plants: RPZ or RPDA

26. Mobile home parks:
    a. Non-Health Hazard: DCVA
    b. Health Hazard: RPZ or RPDA

27. Nail Salons: RPZ

28. Oil and gas production, storage or transmission properties: RPZ or RPDA

29. Pest control (extermination and fumigating): RPZ or RPDA

30. Power plants: RPZ or RPDA

31. Radioactive materials of substance-plants or handling facilities: RPZ or RPDA

32. Residential (this is ONLY for residential facilities that are deemed to have a hazard by the County; i.e. Swimming Pools etc…):
    a. Non-Health Hazard: DCVA
    b. Health Hazard: RPZ

33. Restaurants:
    a. Non-Health Hazard: DCVA
    b. Health Hazard: RPZ or RPDA

34. Restricted, classified, or other closed facilities: RPZ or RPDA

35. Sand and gravel plants: RPZ or RPDA

36. Schools and colleges: RPZ or RPDA

37. Sewage and storm drain facilities: RPZ or RPDA

38. Swimming Pools: RPZ

39. Water facilities and industries: RPZ or RPDA

All assemblies and installations shall be subject to inspection and approval by the County.

H. CONNECTIONS WITH UNAPPROVED SOURCES OF SUPPLY

1. No person shall connect or cause to be connected any supply of water not approved by the NCDEQ to the water system supplied by the County. Any connections allowed by the County must be in conformance with the backflow prevention requirements of this Ordinance.

2. In the event of contamination or pollution of a public or consumer's potable water system, the consumer shall notify the County immediately in order that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome and eliminate the contamination or pollution.

I. IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

1. All existing backflow prevention assemblies installed on irrigation systems that were initially approved by the County shall be allowed to remain on the premises, as long as they are being properly maintained tested and repaired as required by this Ordinance. However, if the existing assembly must be replaced (once it can no longer be repaired), or in the event of proven water theft through an un-metered source, the consumer shall be required to install an approved RPZ assembly as required by this provision.

J. FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

2. All connections for fire protection systems connected with the public water system 2" and smaller shall be protected with an approved RPZ assembly as a minimum requirement. All fire systems using toxic additives or booster pumps shall be protected by an approved RPZ assembly at the main service connection.

3. All connections for fire protection systems connected with the public water system greater than two 2" shall be protected with an approved RPZ assembly as a minimum requirement. All fire protection systems using toxic or hazardous additives or booster pumps shall be protected by an approved RPZ assembly at the main service connection.

4. All existing backflow prevention assemblies 2½" and larger installed on fire protection systems that were initially approved by the County shall be allowed to remain on the premises, as long as they are being properly maintained tested and repaired as required by this Ordinance. However, if the existing assembly must be replaced (once it can no longer be repaired), or in the event of proven water theft through an un-metered source, the consumer shall be required to install an approved RPZ assembly as required by this provision.

K. ENFORCEMENTS

1. The consumer or person in charge of any installation found not to be in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be notified in writing with regard to the corrective action(s) to be taken.

2. Such notice must explain the violation and give the time period within which the violation must be corrected. The time period set to correct a violation shall not exceed thirty (30) days after receiving notice unless otherwise specified in this Ordinance. If the violation has been determined by the County to be an imminent hazard, the service will be disconnected and the consumer shall be required to correct the violation immediately.

3. In the event a consumer is found in violation of this ordinance and fails to correct the violation in a timely manner or to pay any civil penalty or expense assessed, water service may be terminated and shall be reestablished when the violation is corrected and any applicable civil penalties and re-connect fees are paid.

4. The violation of any section of this ordinance may be punished by a civil penalty listed as follows:

    a. Unprotected cross-connection involving a private water system which creates an imminent hazard - $1,000.00 per day not to exceed $10,000.00.

    b. Unprotected cross-connection involving a private water system which is of a moderate or high hazard - $500.00 per day not to exceed $5,000.00.

    c. If in the judgment of the County any consumer, manager, supervisor or person in charge of any installation is found to be in noncompliance with the provisions of this Ordinance and neglects their responsibility to correct a violation, water service will be discontinued. After the violation is corrected, civil penalties and re-connect fees have been paid, service will be restored.

    d. Failure of a consumer or Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester to submit any record required by this Ordinance, or the submission of falsified reports or records, may result in a civil penalty of up to $500.00 per violation. If a Tester submits falsified records to the County, the

County shall permanently revoke that Tester's privileges to test any backflow prevention assembly within the jurisdiction of the County.

e. Failure of a consumer to test or maintain backflow prevention assemblies as required shall be subject to a civil penalty of $200.00 per day.

5. Enforcement of this program shall be administered by the Director of Moore County Public Works or the authorized representative of the Director.

Adopted this the 9 day of January, 2018

Catherine Graham
Chairman
Moore County Board of Commissioners

Attest:

Sara M. Willis
Clerk to the Board of Commissioners

COUNTY OF MOORE CORPORATE SEAL NORTH CAROLINA