# An Introduction To Backflow Prevention Programs



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# Today's Talking Points

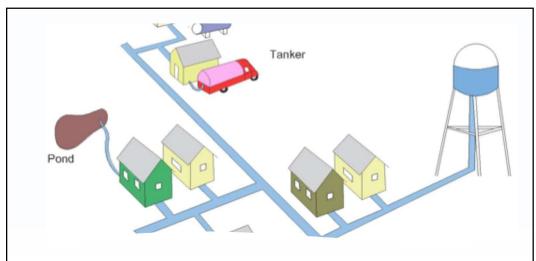
- Talk the Talk Basic Terminology in the Backflow Industry
- 2. Cross Connection Examples
- 3. Fundamentals of Backflow
- 4. Preventing Backflow
- 5. Testing Requirements
- 6. Backflow Programs



## **Cross Connection**

Physical connection between the potable water and a non-potable source.

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## **Backflow**

Reversal of flow from the intended direction.

2 Types of Backflow: Backsiphonage

Backpressure



# Backsiphonage

Loss or fluctuations in supply side pressure.

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# Backpressure

Increase in customer pressure above supply side pressure.



# Degree of Hazard

Classification of a hazard as either a pollutant (low hazard) or contaminant (high hazard).

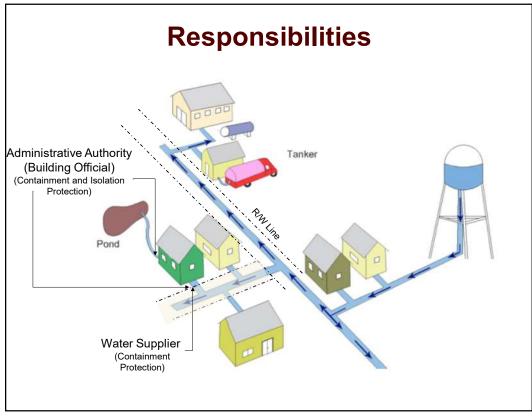


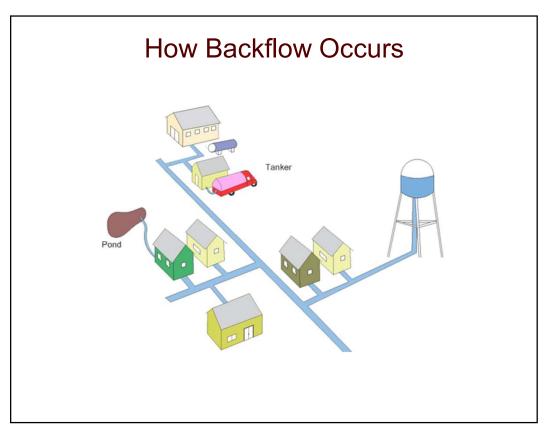




### Contaminant (high hazard)

Agents that cause disease, sickness and death. (ex. Car wash, autopsy table)







#### **Fundamentals of Backflow**

#### **Understanding Backflow**

Backflow occurs when water moves through a cross connection in the opposite direction it was intended to flow.

This flow reversal is caused by <u>differential</u> <u>pressure</u>.

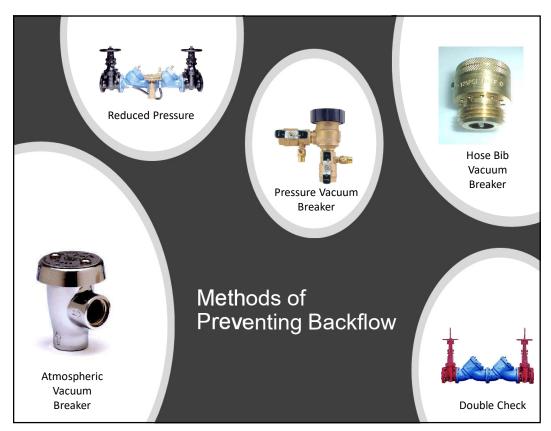
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# Fundamentals of Backflow

What causes differential pressure?

#### Changes in:

- Atmospheric Pressure
- Temperature
- Water Velocity
- Mechanical Devices (Pumps)



### Testing Requirements

When should backflow preventers be tested?

Sources: Every plumbing code and state agency!

- 1. Upon installation
- 2. When repaired
- 3. At least annually



#### National Tester Certification Organizations

ABPA – American Backflow Prevention Association ASSE – American Society of Sanitary Engineers

AWWA – American Water Works Association (Various AWWA chapters)



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# 20-Years of Backflow Program Observations

- 1. Comprehensive (and accurate) education is limited.
- 2. Commitment to backflow programs is token at best.
- 3. Enforcement is inconsistent across regions.

#### **Statistics** (per code)

% of water system service connections requiring containment protection.

7%

% of commercial service connections requiring containment protection.

35%\*

\* Heavy urban areas could approach 50%

# **Backflow Prevention Programs Keys to Success**



How do we achieve success?
... by setting goals!

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### **The Importance of Setting Goals**

Consider: Purpose of the Program

#### Goals

- 1. Protect the Water
- 2. Minimize Cost Burden to Customer
- 3. Achieve Regulatory Compliance

### **Starting a Backflow Program**

## Things to Do:

- 1. Develop a Written Plan
- 2. Educate the Customer
- 3. Identify and Document Hazards
- 4. Minimize Customer's Burdens

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#### **Backflow Prevention Program Process**

- 1. Get Educated
- 2. Implement Written Plan
- 3. Select Data Management Application
- 4. Review Data
- Perform Water Use Surveys and Educate Customers
- 6. Document Hazards
- 7. Letters to Customers
- 8. Install and Test Backflow Preventers
- 9. Repeat 7. and 8. Annually

# **Sample Survey Findings**







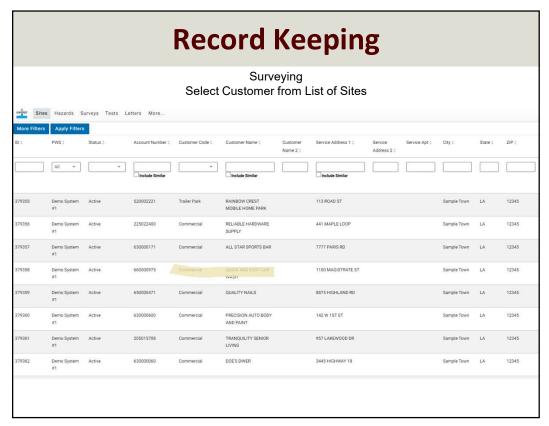




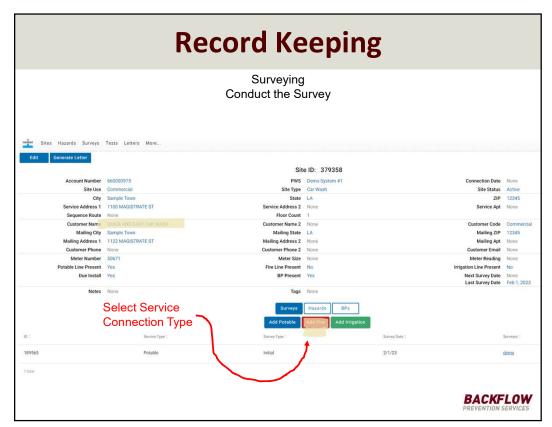
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# **Record Keeping**

- Surveys
- Hazards
- Letters
- Test Results
- Plumber/Tester Compliance



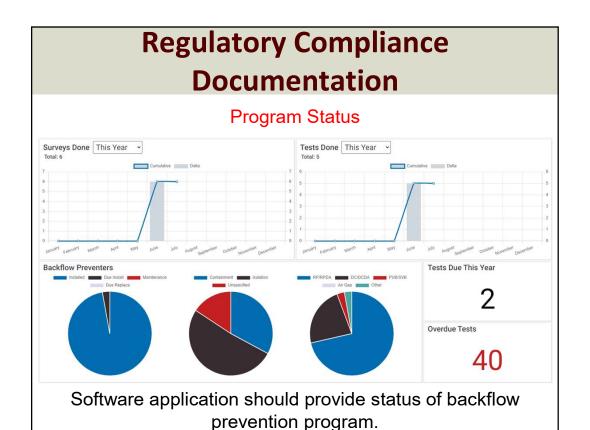




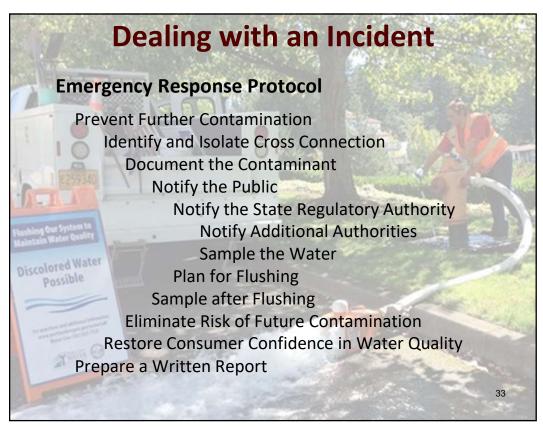
Document Hazards			
Upon Identifying Hazard (Cross Connection), ask 2 questions:			
Subject to Backsiphonage Backpressure	☑ Yes □ Yes		(Answer ALWAYS Yes)
Degree of Hazard Pollutant Contaminant	☑ Yes □ Yes		(Answer ALWAYS Yes)
			<b>BACKFLOW</b> PREVENTION SERVICES











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