system(s), plumbing fixtures and industrial piping systems; and,

1.1.3. To provide for the maintenance of a continuing Program of Cross-Connection Control which will systematically and effectively prevent the contamination or pollution of all potable water systems.

1.1.4. To comply with rules pertaining to operation of a public water supply as outlined in 327 IAC 8-10, et seq.

1.2. Responsibility. The Lebanon Utilities shall be responsible for the protection of the public potable water distribution system from contaminants or pollutants through the water service connection. If, in the judgment of said Lebanon Utilities an approved backflow prevention assembly is required as defined by the I.A.C. 8-10, Rule 10(at the customer's water service connection; or, within the customer's private water system) for the safety of the water system, Lebanon Utilities or their designated agent shall give notice in writing by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to said customer to install such an approved backflow prevention assembly at specific location(s) on his premises. The consumer shall immediately install such approved assembly(s) at the consumer's own expense; and, failure, refusal or inablility on the part of the customer to install, have tested and maintain said assembly(s) shall constitute a ground for discontinuing water service to the premises until such requirements have been satisfactorily met.

Section 2. DEFINITIONS

2.1. Lebanon Utilities Water Superintendent. The Superintendent of the Water Department of the Lebanon Utilites is vested with the authority and responsibility for the implementation of an effective cross-connection control program and for the enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance.

2.2. Approved. Accepted by the Lebanon Utilities as meeting an applicable specification stated or cited in this ordinance, or as suitable for the proposed use.

2.3. Auxilliary 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 ausiliary water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source(s) such as a well, sprong, river, stream, harbor, etc., or "used waters" or "industrial fluids". 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.

2.4. Backflow. The reversal of the normal flow of water caused by either backpressure or backsiphonage.

2.5. Backpressure. The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances under pressure into the distribution pipes of a potable water supply system from any source or sources other than the intended source.

2.6. Backsiphonage. The flow of water of other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distribution pipes of a potable water supply caused by the reduction of pressure in the potable water supply system.

2.7. Backflow Preventer. An approved assembly or means designed to prevent backflow.

2.7.1. Air Gap. The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank, plumbing, fixture, or other device and the flood level rim of said 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; and in no case less than one inch.

2.7.2. Reduced Pressure Principal Assembly. An assembly of two independently acting approved check valves together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent differential pressure relief valve located between the check valves and at the same time below the first check valve. The unit shall include properly licated resilient seated test cocks and resilient seated shut-off valves at each end of the assembly. The entire assembly shall meet the design and performance specifications as determined by a laboratory and a field evaluation program resulting in an approval by a recognized and Lebanon Utilities' approved testing agency for backflow prevention assemblies. The assembly shall operate to maintain the pressure in the zone between the two check valves at an acceptable level less than the pressure on the public water supply side of teh assembly. At cessation of a normal flow the pressure between the two check valves shall be less than the pressure on the public water supply side of the assembly. In case of leakage of either of the check valves the differential relief valve shall operate to maintain the reduced pressure in the zone between the check valves by discharging to the atmosphere. When the inlet pressure is two pounds per square inch or less, the relief valve shall open to the atmosphere. To be approved these assemblies must be readily accessible for in-line testing and maintenance and be installed in a location where no part of the assembly will be submerged.

2.7.3. Double Check Valve Assembly. An assembly of two independently operating approved check valves with resilient seated shut-off valves on each end of the check valves, plus properly located resilient seated test cocks for the testing of each check valve. The entire assembly shall meet the design and performance specifications as determined by a baloratory and field evaluation program resulting in an approval by a recognized and Lebanon Utilites' approved testing agency for backflow prevention assemblies. To be approved these assemblies must be readily accessible for in-line testing and maintenance.

2.8. Contamination. Means an impairment of the quality of the potable water by sewage, industrial fluids or waste liquids, compunds or other materials to a degree which creates an actual or potential hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease.