

- plug valves, spools, dummy section of pipe, swivel or change-over devices or sliding multiport tube.
- 2.10. Cross-Connections - Controlled. A connection between a potable water system and a non-potable water system with an air-gap or approved backflow prevention assembly properly installed and maintained so that it will continuously afford the protection commensurate with the degree of hazard.
- 2.11. Cross-Connection Control by Containment. The installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly at the water service connection to any customer's premises where it is physically and economically infeasible to find and permanently eliminate or control all actual or potential cross-connections within the customer's water system; or, it shall mean the installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly on the service line leading to and supplying a portion of a customer's water system where there are actual or potential cross-connections which cannot be effectively eliminated or controlled at the point of the cross-connection.
- 2.12. Hazard, Degree of. The term is derived from an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse effect of the hazard upon the potable water system.
- 2.12.1. hazard- Health. Any condition, device, or practice in the water supply system and its operation which could create, or in the judgement of the Lebanon Utilities, may create a danger to the health and well-being of the water consumer.
- 2.12.2. Hazard-Plumbing. A plumbing type cross-connection in a consumer's potable water system that has not been properly protected by an approved air-gap or approved backflow prevention assembly.
- 2.12.3. Hazard - Pollutational. An actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or to the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause damage to the system or its appurtenances, but would not be dangerous to health.
- 2.12.4. Hazard - System. An actual or potential threat of severe damage to the physical properties of the public potable water system or the consumer's potable water system or of a pollution or contamination which would have a protracted effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.
- 2.13. Industrial Fluids System. Any system containing a fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health, system, pollutational or plumbing hazard if introduced into an approved water supply. This may include, but not be limited to: polluted or contaminated waters; all types of process waters and "used waters" originating from the public potable water system which may have deteriorated in sanitary quality; chemicals in fluid form; plating acids and alkalines, circulating cooling waters connected to an open cooling tower and/or cooling towers that are chemically or biologically treated or stabilized with toxic substances; contaminated natural waters such as from well, springs, streams, rivers, bays, harbors, seas, irrigation canals or systems, etc.; oils, gases, glycerine, paraffins, caustic and acid solutions and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other purposes or for fire-fighting purposes.
- 2.14. Pollution. Means the presence of any foreign substance (organic, inorganic, or biological) in water which tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a hazard or impair the usefulness or 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 such waters for domestic use.
- 2.15. Water - Potable. Any water which, according to recognized standards, is safe for human consumption.
- 2.16. Water - Nonpotable. Water which is not safe for human consumption or which is of questionable potability.
- 2.17. Water - Service Connection. The terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system; i.e., where the Water Purveyor loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the customer's water system. If a meter is installed at the end of the service connection, then the service connection shall mean the downstream end of the meter. There should be no unprotected takeoffs from the service line ahead of any meter or ahead of any backflow prevention assembly located at the point of delivery to the customer's water system. Service connection shall also include water service connection from a fire hydrant and all other temporary or emergency water service connection from the public potable water system.
- 2.18. Water - Used. Any water supplied by a Water Purveyor from a public potable water system to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the point of delivery and is no longer under the sanitary control of the Water Purveyor.

Section 3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Water System

- 3.1.1. The water system shall be considered as made up of two parts: The Utility System and the Customer System.
- 3.1.2. Utility System shall consist of the source facilities and the distribution system; and shall include all those facilities of the water system under the complete control of the utility, up to the point where the customer's system begins.
- 3.1.3. The source shall include all components of the facilities utilized in the production, treatment, storage, and delivery of water to the distribution system.
- 3.1.4. The distribution system shall include the network of conduits used for the delivery of water from the source to the customer's system.
- 3.1.5. The customer's system shall include those parts of the facilities beyond the termination of the utility distribution system which are utilized in conveying utility delivered domestic water to points of use.