DRAFT

2025

Cross Connection Control Management Plan

This Cross Connection Control Management Plan has been prepared in compliance with the California State Water Board CCCPH.

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1 Cross Connection Control Policy Overview

1.1 Objective

The primary objective of the Cross-Connection Control Management Plan (CCCMP) is to bring the City of La Habra into compliance with the Cross Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH) developed by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) for the protection of public health through the establishment of standards intended to ensure a public water system's (PWS) drinking water distribution system will not be subject to the backflow of liquids, gases, or other substances, see CCCMP **Appendix A**. In addition, by providing basic educational information on backflow prevention, the City of La Habra intends to build a foundation of awareness within the City of La Habra regarding the importance of backflow protection and cross-connection control, leading to the implementation of a robust cross-connection control program.

Per Section 3.1.4 (b)(1) description the City of La Habra will implement the requirements of the State CCCPH by implementing ordinances and procedures as detailed in this CCCMP.

1.2 Applicability

The State CCCPH and its standards apply to all California PWSs, as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, section 116275 (h)). Compliance with the State CCCPH is mandatory for all California PWSs. The City of La Habra's CCCMP has been developed in conformance to the State CCCPH and is applicable to all customers within the City of La Habra's service area.

1.3 Policy Development Background and Legal Authorities

Through the adoption of the State CCCPH, the State Water Board exercised its authority, under California's Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), to establish enforceable standards applicable to California's PWSs. Failure to comply with the CCCMP which is in conformance with the State CCCPH may result in the issuance of compliance, enforcement, or other corrective actions against the City of La Habra.

1.4 California Safe Drinking Water Act

On October 6, 2017, Assembly Bill 1671 (AB 1671) was approved and filed with the Secretary of State (**see** CCCMP **Appendix B**). AB 1671 amended California's SDWA through the establishment of CHSC sections 116407 and 116555.5. AB 1671 also amended section 116810 of the CHSC, which is briefly discussed in CCCPH.

On October 2, 2019, Assembly Bill 1180 (AB 1180) was approved and filed with the Secretary of State. AB 1180 amended Section 116407 of the CHSC and added section 13521.2 to the Water Code. AB 1180 requires that the CCCPH include provisions for the use of a swivel or changeover device (swivel-ell), see CCCMP **Appendix B**.

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Pursuant to sections 116407 and 116555.5 of the CHSC, the State Water Board chose to adopt standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control through the adoption of this State CCCPH, which became effective July 1, 2024.

- The State Water Board is required to adopt regulations for the control of cross-connections that it determines to be necessary for ensuring PWSs "distribute a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, potable, and healthy water." (CHSC section 116375, subd. (c).)
- Any person who owns a PWS is required to ensure that the distribution system will not be subject to backflow under normal operating conditions. (CHSC section 116555, subd. (a)(2).)

Prior to AB 1671 and the adoption of the State CCCPH, California's regulations pertaining to cross-connection control were set forth in regulations in CCR Title 17, which were adopted in 1987 with minor revisions in 2000. Although still protective to public health, the CCR Title 17 cross-connection regulations required updating as both the drinking water and cross-connection control industries had evolved. This State CCCPH updates those regulations, which as previously noted are no longer operative following the adoption of the State CCCPH.

The State Water Board may update its standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control through revisions of the State CCCPH. Prior to adopting substantive revisions to the State CCCPH, the State Water Board will consult with state and local agencies and persons identified as having expertise on the subject by the State Water Board, and the State Water Board will hold at least one public hearing to consider public comments.

1.5 Acronyms and Abbreviations

As used in this policy, acronyms and abbreviations reference the following:

Acronym or Abbreviation	Meaning
AB	Assembly Bill
AG	Air Gap separation
BAT	Best Available Technology
BPA	Backflow Prevention Assembly
Bus. & Prof. Code	Business and Professional Code
CA	California
CBSC	California Building Standards Commission
CCCMP	Cross Connection Control Management Plan
CCCPH	Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook
CCR	California Code of Regulations
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CHSC	California Health and Safety Code
City	City of La Habra
Civ. Code	Civil Code
DC	Double Check valve backflow prevention assembly
DCDA	Double Check Detector backflow prevention Assembly
DCDA-II	Double Check Detector backflow prevention Assembly – type II
Division	Division of Drinking Water
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Gov. Code	Government Code
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
Muni Code	Municipal Code
Pen. Code	Penal Code
PVB	Pressure Vacuum Breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly
PWS	Public Water System
RP	Reduced Pressure principle backflow prevention assembly
RPDA	Reduced Pressure principle Detector backflow prevention Assembly
RPDA-II	Reduced Pressure principle Detector backflow prevention Assembly – type II
RW	Recycled Water
SB	Senate Bill
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SVB	Spill-resistant Pressure Vacuum Breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly
U.S.	United States

1.6 Definitions and General Requirements

The following definitions apply to the terms used in the CCCPH:

"**Air-gap separation**" or "**AG**" means a physical vertical separation of at least two (2) times the effective pipe diameter between the free-flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and the flood level of an open or non-pressurized receiving vessel, and in no case less than one (1) inch.

"**Approved water supply**" means a water source that has been approved by the State Water Board for domestic use in a public water system and designated as such in a domestic water supply permit issued pursuant to section 116525 of the CHSC.

"**Auxiliary water supply**" means a source of water, other than an approved water supply, which is either used or equipped, or can be equipped, to be used as a water supply and is located on the premises of, or available to, a water user.

"**Backflow**" means an undesired or unintended reversal of flow of water and/or other liquids, gases, or other substances into a public water system's distribution system or approved water supply.

"**Backflow prevention assembly**" or "BPA" means a mechanical assembly designed and constructed to prevent backflow, such that while in-line it can be maintained and its ability to prevent backflow, as designed, can be field tested, inspected, and evaluated.

"**Backflow prevention assembly tester**" means a person who is certified as a backflow prevention assembly tester.

"**Community water system**" means a public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents of the area served by the system.

"**Contact hour**" means not less than 50 minutes of a continuing education course.

"**Continuing education course**" means a presentation or training that transmits information related to cross-connection control programs and backflow prevention and protection.

"**Cross-connection**" means any actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a public water system, including a piping system connected to the public water system and located on the premises of a water user or available to the water user, and any source or distribution system containing liquid, gas, or other substances not from an approved water supply.

"**Cross-connection control specialist**" means a person who is certified as a cross-connection control specialist.

"**Distribution system**" has the same meaning as defined in section 63750.50 of CCR,

Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 2.

"**Double check detector backflow prevention assembly**" or "**DCDA**" means a double check valve backflow prevention assembly that includes a bypass with a water meter and double check backflow prevention assembly, with the bypass's water meter accurately registering flow rates up to two gallons per minute and visually showing a registration for all rates of flow. This type of assembly may only be used to isolate low hazard cross-connections. See Diagram 1, CCCMP **Appendix G**.

"**Double check detector backflow prevention assembly – type II**" or "**DCDA-II**" means a double check valve backflow prevention assembly that includes a bypass around the second check, with the bypass having a single check valve and a water meter accurately registering flow rates up to two gallons per minute and visually showing a registration for all rates of flow. This type of assembly may only be used to isolate low hazard cross-connections. See Diagram 2, CCCMP **Appendix G**.

"**Double check valve backflow prevention assembly**" or "**DC**" means an assembly consisting of two independently-acting internally-loaded check valves, with tightly closing shut-off valves located at each end of the assembly (upstream and downstream of the two check valves) and fitted with test cocks that enable accurate field testing of the assembly. This type of assembly may only be used to isolate low hazard cross-connections. See Diagram 3, CCCMP **Appendix G.**

"**Existing public water system**" or "**existing PWS**" means a public water system initially permitted on or before July 1, 2024 as a public water system by the State Water Board.

"Hazard Assessment" means an evaluation of a user premises designed to evaluate the types and degrees of hazard at a user's premises.

"**High hazard cross-connection**" means a cross-connection that poses a threat to the potability or safety of the public water supply. Materials entering the public water supply through a high hazard cross-connection are contaminants or health hazards. See CCCMP **Appendix C** for some examples.

"**Low hazard cross-connection**" means a cross-connection that has been found to not pose a threat to the potability or safety of the public water supply but may adversely affect the aesthetic quality of the potable water supply. Materials entering the public water supply through a low hazard cross-connection are pollutants or non-health hazards.

"**New public water system**" or "**new PWS**" means a public water system permitted after July 1, 2024 as a public water system by the State Water Board. A new public water system includes a public water system receiving a new permit because of a change in ownership.

"**Premises containment**" means protection of a public water system's distribution system from backflow from a user's premises through the installation of one or more air

gaps or BPAs, installed as close as practical to the user's service connection, in a manner that isolates the water user's water supply from the public water system's distribution system.

"**Pressure vacuum breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly**" or "**PVB**" means an assembly with an independently-acting internally-loaded check valve and an independently-acting loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve; with test cocks and tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly that enable accurate field testing of the assembly. This type of assembly may only be used for protection from backsiphonage and is not to be used to protect from backpressure. See Diagram 4, CCCMP **Appendix G.**

"**Public water system**" or "**PWS**" has the same meaning as defined in section 116275(h) of the CHSC.

"**Recycled Water**" is a wastewater which as a result of treatment is suitable for uses other than potable use.

"**Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly**" or "**RP**" means an assembly with two independently acting internally-loaded check valves, with a hydraulically operating mechanically independent differential-pressure relief valve located between the check valves and below the upstream check valve. The assembly shall have shut-off valves located upstream and downstream of the two check-valves, and test cocks to enable accurate field testing of the assembly. See Diagram 5, CCCMP **Appendix G.**

"**Reduced pressure principle detector backflow prevention assembly**" or "**RPDA**" means a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly that includes a bypass with a water meter and reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly, with the bypass's water meter accurately registering flow rates up to two gallons per minute and visually showing a registration for all rates of flow. See Diagram 6, CCCMP **Appendix G.**

"**Reduced pressure principle detector backflow prevention assembly – type II**" or "**RPDA-II**" means a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly that includes a bypass around the second check, with the bypass having a single check valve and a water meter accurately registering flow rates up to two gallons per minute and visually showing a registration for all rates of flow. See Diagram 7, CCCMP **Appendix G.**

"**Spill-resistant pressure vacuum breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly**" or "**SVB**" means an assembly with an independently-acting internally-loaded check valve and an independently-acting loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve; with shutoff valves at each end and a test cock and bleed/vent port, to enable accurate field testing of the assembly. This type of assembly may only be used for protection from backsiphonage and is not to be used to protect from backpressure. See Diagram 8, CCCMP **Appendix G.**

"**State Water Board**," unless otherwise specified, means the State Water Resources Control Board or the local primacy agency having been delegated the authority to enforce the requirements of the CCCPH by the State Water Resources Control Board.

"**Swivel-Ell**" means a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly combined with a changeover piping configuration (swivel-ell connection) designed and constructed pursuant to this Chapter. See design and construction criteria, as well as Diagrams 9a and 9b, CCCMP **Appendix G.**

"**User premises**" means the property under the ownership or control of a water user and is served, or is readily capable of being served, with water via a service connection with a public water system.

"**User's service connection**" means either the point where a water user's piping is connected to a water system or the point in a water system where the approved water supply can be protected from backflow using an air gap or backflow prevention assembly.

"**User Supervisor"** means a person designated by a water user to oversee a water use site and responsible for the avoidance of cross-connections.

"**Water supplier**" means a person who owns or operates a public water system.

"**Water user**" means a person or entity who is authorized by the PWS to receive water.

2 Hazard Assessments and Required Protection

In accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.1.3 (a)(3) – Hazard Assessments, Section 3.1.4 (b)(2), and Section 3.2.1 – The City of La Habra must survey its service area and conduct hazard assessments per Article 2 of the State CCCPH that identifies actual or potential cross-connection hazards, degree of hazard, and any backflow protection needed.

2.1 Hazard Assessments

a. To evaluate the potential for backflow into the City of La Habra's water distribution system the City of La Habra must conduct an initial hazard assessment of the user premises within its service area. The hazard assessment must consider:

    1. The existence of cross-connections;
    2. the type and use of materials handled and present, or likely to be, on the user premises;
    3. the degree of piping system complexity and accessibility;
    4. access to auxiliary water supplies, pumping systems, or pressure systems;
    5. distribution system conditions that increase the likelihood of a backflow event (e.g., hydraulic gradient differences impacted by main breaks and high water-demand situations, multiple service connections that may result in flow-through conditions, etc.);
    6. user premises accessibility;
    7. any previous backflow incidents on the user premises; and
    8. the requirements and information provided in the State CCCPH, and the City of La Habra's CCCMP.

b. Each hazard assessment must identify the degree of hazard to the City of La Habra's distribution system as either a high hazard cross-connection, a low hazard cross-connection, or having no hazard. Examples of some high hazard cross-connection activities may be found in CCCMP **Appendix E**.

c. The hazard assessment must determine whether an existing BPA, if any, provides adequate protection based on the degree of hazard.

d. Hazard assessments completed prior to the adoption of the State CCCPH may be considered as an initial hazard assessment provided that such hazard assessments and associated backflow protection provide protection consistent with the State CCCPH and the City of La Habra and describes their review of these assessments in the City of La Habra's CCCMP.

e. Subsequent to the initial hazard assessment described in subsection (a), the City of La Habra must perform a hazard assessment under the following criteria:

    1. if a user premises changes account holder, excluding single-family residences;
    2. if a user premises is connected to the City of La Habra's water distribution system;

3. if evidence exists of changes in the activities or materials on a user's premises;
4. if backflow from a user's premises occurs;
5. periodically, as identified in the City of La Habra's CCCMP required pursuant to State CCCPH section 3.1.4.;
6. if the State Water Board requests a hazard assessment of a user's premises; or
7. if the City of La Habra concludes an existing hazard assessment may no longer accurately represent the degree of hazard.

f. A cross-connection control specialist must review or conduct each initial and follow-up hazard assessment pursuant to this section and make a written finding that, in the specialist's judgment based on cross-connection control principles, the City of La Habra's hazard assessment properly identified all hazards at the time of the assessment, the appropriate degree of hazards, and the corresponding backflow protection.

2.2 Hazard Assessment Process

In order to assess each connection in the City of La Habra's water distribution system for potential cross connection the City of La Habra will undertake assessments in the following phases. As part of the hazard assessment process the City of La Habra has created a tracking system for the assessments made under the CCCMP. Data will be gathered and logged into the assessment database in four phases. The assessment database will be included in the City of La Habra's Records Retention Policy, see CCCMP **Appendix H**.

- Phase 1 Connections with BPA at the meter connection
- Phase 2 Commercial/industrial connections without BPA at the meter connection
- Phase 3 Residential connections without AMI or BPA at the meter connection
- Phase 4 Residential connections with AMI (Automated Meter Infrastructure) meters

2.2.1 Phase 1 - Connections with Backflow Protection

The City has 781 existing connections with backflow protection installed at the meter, as of March 31, 2025. For existing connections with backflow protection at the meter, the City will enter each address into the assessment tracking system indicating what type of BPA has been installed. The City of La Habra's Cross Connection Control Specialist will review the data when entered into the assessment database to verify that an appropriate BPA has been installed on the meter connection. The Cross Connection Control Specialist's review date will be noted in the assessment database. If the commercial/industrial site is equipped with an AMI meter, it will be noted in the assessment database with the BPA information.

It is assumed that a Cross Connection Control Specialist can process (5) existing connections with backflow protection installed at the meter per available hour, and the total number of annual Cross Connection Control Specialist available hours is 93 hrs./yr (5% of total annual 1,867 hrs., based 2,080 hrs./yr less 80 hrs./yr for vacation, 45 hrs./yr for sick leave, and 88 hrs./yr for holidays) for a total of 465 existing connections per year per Cross Connection Control Specialist assigned by the City to cross connection control.

Based on the availability of the Cross Connection Control Project Specialist the City has

determined that this phase of the assessments can be completed within 1.7 years from the adoption of the City's CCCMP.

2.2.2 Phase 2 - Commercial/Industrial Connections without Backflow Protection

The City has 364 commercial/industrial accounts without backflow protection installed at the meter, as of March 31, 2025. For those commercial/industrial accounts without an approved BPA, the City of La Habra will provide a self-reporting letter to provide information regarding onsite conditions which would necessitate the installation of an approved BPA at the meter connection. The self-reporting letters could be distributed via direct mail.

It is assumed that a Cross Connection Control Specialist can process (5) self-reporting letters per available hour, and the total number of annual Cross Connection Control Specialist available hours is 93 hrs./yr (5% of total annual 1,867 hrs., based 2,080 hrs./yr less 80 hrs./yr for vacation, 45 hrs./yr for sick leave, and 88 hrs./yr for holidays) for a total of 465 self-reporting letters per year per Cross Connection Control Specialist assigned by the City to cross connection control.

Based on the availability of the Cross Connection Control Project Specialist the City has determined that this phase of the assessments can be completed within 1 year from the completion of Phase 1.

- If the Cross Connection Control Specialist determines that based on the self-reporting letter that an approved BPA is not required, they will note that in the assessment database and the reason for not requiring an approved BPA.

- If the Cross Connection Control Specialist determines that based on the self-reporting letter that an approved BPA is required, they will note that in the assessment database and notify the commercial/industrial customer that an approved BPA must be installed at the meter connection and note that determination in the assessment database.

- If the commercial/industrial site is equipped with an AMI meter, it will be noted in the assessment database.

2.2.3 Phase 3 – Residential Connections without Backflow Protection

The City has approximately 25 residential accounts without AMI meters, as of March 31, 2025. For those residential connections without an AMI meter at the water connection, the City of La Habra will assess each site by means of office-based tools such as:

- Reviewing sites via Google Maps or other aerial photography software
- Reviewing tract maps to review blocks of residential customer in a common building area or zone.
- Using meter route maps or other billing information databases.

The office-based assessment will review sites for:

- Private water wells
- Other auxiliary water supplies
- Sewer lift stations
- Graywater systems

The office-based assessments would be conducted based on the available Cross Connection Control Specialist hours to review the office-based databases and/or files.

- If the Cross Connection Control Specialist determines that based on the office-based assessment that an approved BPA is not required, they will note that in the assessment database.

- If the Cross Connection Control Specialist determines that based on the office-based that an approved BPA is required, they will note that in the assessment database and notify the residential customer that an approved BPA must be installed at the meter connection and note that the customer has been contacted in the assessment database.

It is assumed that a Cross Connection Control Specialist can process (5) existing residential connections without an AMI meter per available hour, and the total number of annual Cross Connection Control Specialist available hours is 93 hrs./yr (5% of total annual 1,867 hrs. based on 2,080 hrs./yr less 80 hrs./yr for vacation, 45 hrs./yr for sick leave, and 88 hrs./yr for holidays).

Based on the availability of the Cross Connection Control Project Specialist the City has determined that this phase of the assessments can be completed within 0.5 years from the completion of Phase 2.

2.2.4 Phase 4 – Residential Connections with AMI/AMR Meters

The City has approximately 12,000 residential connections equipped with Master Meter AMI meters, as of March 31, 2025, which monitor flow on a continuous basis and can inform the City of La Habra of a backflow condition when it occurs, either by email or through direct access to the proprietary Master Meter water meter reading software (Harmony). For those residential connections with AMI meters the addresses for those connections will be entered into the assessment database and noted as equipped with AMI. The Cross Connection Control Specialist will review the data for accuracy and note their review in the assessment database indicating no BPA is required.

It is assumed that a Cross Connection Control Specialist can process (25) existing residential connections with AMI meters per available hour, and the total number of annual Cross Connection Control Specialist available hours is 93 hrs./yr (5% of total annual 1,867 hrs., based 2,080 hrs./yr less 80 hrs./yr for vacation, 45 hrs./yr for sick leave, and 88 hrs./yr for holidays) for a total of 2,325 existing connections per year per Cross Connection Control Specialist assigned by the City to cross connection control.

Based on the availability of the Cross Connection Control Project Specialist the City has determined that this phase of the assessments can be completed within 5.2 years from the completion of Phase 3.

3 Operating Rules or Ordinances

In accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.1.3 (a)(1), and Section 3.1.4(b)(1) and Section 3.1.4 (b)(3), the City of La Habra must have operating rules, ordinances, by-laws, or a resolution to implement the cross-connection program. The City of La Habra must have legal authority to implement corrective actions in the event a water user fails to comply in a timely manner with the City of La Habra's provisions regarding the installation, inspection, field testing, or maintenance of BPAs required pursuant to this Section. Such corrective actions must include the City of La Habra's ability to perform at least one of the following:

- Deny or discontinue water service to a water user,
- Install, inspect, field test, and/or maintain a BPA at a water user's premises, or
- Otherwise address in a timely manner a failure to comply with the City of La Habra's cross-connection control program.

The City's backflow and cross-connection prevention requirements are contained in the City's Municipal Code, Sections 15.70.010 thru 15.70.070, and City Ordinance No. 1521. Copies are contained in CCCMP **Appendices C and D**.

Municipal Code and Ordinance revisions will be submitted for a first reading on October 6, 2025 and a second reading on November 17, 2025.

4 Backflow Prevention

In accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.1.3 (a)(4) and Section 3.2.2 – the City of La Habra must ensure that actual and potential cross-connections are eliminated when possible or controlled by the installation of approved BPAs or AG's consistent with the requirements of the Article 3 of the State CCCPH and the sections to follow.

4.1 Backflow Prevention Requirements

(a) The City of La Habra must ensure its distribution system is protected from backflow from identified hazards through the proper installation, continued operation, and field testing of an approved BPA (see Section 4.2.1 for installation and approved BPA criteria). When a DC is required or referenced in the State CCCPH, a DCDA or DCDA-II type of assembly may be substituted if appropriate. When an RP is required or referenced in the State CCCPH, an RPDA or RPDA-II type of assembly may be substituted if appropriate.

(b) The BPA installed must be no less protective than that which is commensurate with the degree of hazard at a user premises, as specified in this section and as determined based on the results of the hazard assessment conducted pursuant to CCCMP Section 3.

(c) Unless specified otherwise in this section, a City of La Habra must, at all times, protect its distribution system from high hazard cross-connections (see CCCMP **Appendix E** for examples), through premises containment, through the use of AG(s) or RP(s).

(1) Following State Water Board review and approval, the City of La Habra may implement an alternate method of premises containment in lieu of a required AG provided that the proposed alternative would provide at least the same level of protection to public health.
(2) Following State Water Board review and approval, the City of La Habra may accept internal protection in lieu of containment when premises containment is not feasible.

(d) Except as otherwise allowed or prohibited in statute or in CCR Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, a swivel-ell may be used instead of an AG for premises containment protection when temporarily substituting tertiary recycled water use areas with potable water from a PWS if all the following criteria are met:

(1) the swivel-ell is approved by the State Water Board;
(2) the City of La Habra has a cross-connection control program, required pursuant to the State CCCPH Section 3.1.3, and the use and operation of the swivel-ell is described in the CCCMP required pursuant to the State CCCPH Section 3.1.4;
(3) the design and construction-related requirements of the swivel-ell adheres to the criteria in CCCMP **Appendix G;**

(4) at least every 12 months, inspections are performed and documented to confirm ongoing compliance with the design and construction-related requirements in CCCMP **Appendix G;**

(5) the RP used in conjunction with the swivel-ell is field tested and found to be functioning properly:

(A) immediately upon each switchover to potable water use, a visual inspection of the RP must be completed

(B) within 72 hours of each switchover to potable water use, a field test must be completed, and

(C) at least every 12 weeks the use site is supplied with potable water; and

(6) there is a legally binding agreement between the City of La Habra and the entity supplying the recycled water, signed by those with relevant legal authority, which includes the following requirements:

(A) The State Water Board will be notified within 24 hours of all switchovers to or from potable water, will be given an estimate of the timeframe until the next switchover, and will be provided the results of the field testing required in paragraph (5);

(B) a trained representative of the City of La Habra be present to supervise each switchover; and

(C) within seven days of each switchover, if requested by the State Water Board, the City of La Habra will submit a written report describing compliance with this subsection, as well as potable and recycled water usage information.

(e) Except as noted below, the City of La Habra must ensure its distribution system is protected with no less than DC protection for a user premises with a fire protection system within ten years of adoption of the State CCCPH.

(1) A high hazard cross-connection fire protection system, including but not limited to fire protection systems that may utilize chemical addition (e.g., wetting agents, foam, anti-freeze, corrosion inhibitor, etc.) or an auxiliary water supply, must have no less than RP protection.

(2) For existing fire protection systems that do not meet the State CCCPH, Section 3.2.2 (e)(3) or cannot install DC protection within ten years of adoption of the State CCCPH, the City of La Habra may propose in the CCCMP submitted for compliance with the State CCCPH Section 3.1.4:

(A) an alternative date; or

(B) an alternative method of backflow protection that provides at least the same level of protection to public health.

(3) A BPA is not necessary for a low hazard fire protection system on a residential user premises if the following criteria are satisfied:

(A) the user premises has only one service connection to the City of La Habra;
(B) a single service line onto the user premises exists that subsequently splits on the property for domestic flow and fire protection system flow, such that the fire protection system may be isolated from the rest of the user premises;
(C) a single, water industry standard, water meter is provided to measure combined domestic flow and fire protection system flow;
(D) the fire protection system is constructed of piping materials certified as meeting NSF/ANSI Standard 61; and
(E) the fire protection system's piping is looped within the structure and is connected to one or more routinely used fixtures (such as a water closet) to prevent stagnant water.

(f) The State Water Board and the City of La Habra may, at their discretion, require a water user to designate a user supervisor when the user premises has a multi-piping system that conveys various types of fluids and where changes in the piping system are frequently made. If a user supervisor is designated the following is required:

(1) The user supervisor is responsible for the avoidance of cross-connections during the installation, operation and maintenance of the water user's pipelines and equipment. The user supervisor must be trained on the fluids used and backflow protection for the premise, and must inform the City of La Habra of changes in piping, and maintain current contact information on file with the City of La Habra; and;
(2) The City of La Habra must include in the CCCMP required in the State CCCPH Section 3.1.4 the training and qualification requirements for user supervisors, identify the entity that will provide the user supervisor training, and frequency of any necessary recurring training. The training must adequately address the types of hazards and concerns typically found.

(g) Facilities producing, treating, storing, or distributing drinking water that are an approved water supply or water recycling plants as defined by CCR Title 22, Section 60301.710 must have proper internal protection from cross-connections to ensure that all drinking water produced and delivered to customers and workers at those facilities is free from unprotected cross-connections.

4.2 Backflow Prevention Assemblies

4.2.1 Standards for Types of Backflow Protection

(a) Each AG used for the CCCMP must meet the requirements in Table 1, Minimum Air Gaps for Generally used Plumbing Fixtures, page 4 of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) A112.1.2- 2012(R2017) (See CCCMP **Appendix G**).

(b) Each replaced or newly installed PVB, SVB, DC, and RP for protection of the PWS must be approved through both laboratory and field evaluation tests performed in accordance with at least one of the following:

(1) Standards found in Chapter 10 of the *Manual of Cross-Connection Control, Tenth Edition*, published by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research;
(2) certification requirements for BPAs in the Standards of ASSE International current as of 2022 that include ASSE 1015-2021 for the DC, ASSE 1048-2021 for the DCDA & DCDA-11, ASSE 1013-2021 for the RP, and ASSE 1047-2021
(3) for the RPDA & RPDA-II and must have the 1YT mark.

(c) BPAs must not be modified following approval granted under Section 4.2.1(b). The City of La Habra requires that BPA testers notify the City of La Habra if a water user or City of La Habra-owned BPA has been modified from the CCCMP Section 4.2.1(b) approval.

4.2.2 Installation Criteria for Backflow Protection

(a) For AGs, the following is required:

(1) The receiving water container must be located on the water user's premises at the water user's service connection unless an alternate location has been approved by the City of La Habra;
(2) all piping between the water user's service connection and the discharge location of the receiving water container must be above finished grade and be accessible for visual inspection unless an alternative piping configuration is approved by the City of La Habra;
(3) the City of La Habra must ensure that the AG specified in the State CCCPH Section 3.3.1 (a) has been installed; and
(4) any new air gap installation at a user's service connection must be reviewed and approved by the State Water Board prior to installation.

(b) RPs must be installed such that the lowest point of an assembly is a minimum of twelve inches above grade, and a maximum of thirty-six inches above the finished grade, unless an alternative is approved by the PWS.

(c) DCs installed or replaced after the adoption of the State CCCPH must be installed according to the State CCCPH Section 3.3.2 (b). Below ground installation can be considered if approved by the City of La Habra where it determines no alternative options are available.

(d) A PVB or SVB must be installed at a minimum of twelve inches above all downstream piping and outlets.

(e) SVBs may not be used for premises containment. PVBs may only be used for roadway right of way irrigation systems as premises containment where there is no potential for backpressure.

(f) A RP or DC installed after the adoption of the State CCCPH must have a minimum side clearance of twelve inches, except that a minimum side clearance of twenty-four inches must be provided on the side of the assembly that contains the test cocks. The City of

La Habra may approve alternate clearances providing that there is adequate clearance for field testing and maintenance.

(g) Backflow protection must be located as close as practical to the water user's service connection unless one or more alternative locations have been approved by the City of La Habra. If internal protection is provided in lieu of premises containment, the City of La Habra must obtain access to the user premises and must ensure that the on-site protection meets the requirements of this Chapter for installation, field testing, and inspections.

(h) Each BPA and air gap separation must be accessible for field testing, inspection, and maintenance.

Installation drawings for each type of BPA is contained in City of La Habra Standard Specifications and Standard Drawings (**Appendix L**).

5 Non-Testable Devices

5.1 Non-testable backflow preventer testing procedures

There are non-testable backflow preventer devices at water facilities under the City of La Habra ownership or administration. The most common form of non-testable backflow prevention device is the hose-bib vacuum breaker for La Habra. The location of the non-testable devices is shown in **Table 5-1** below.

Table 5-1 Location of Non-Testable Backflow Prevention Devices

Location of Non-Testable Backflow Preventer					
Location	Air Gap	Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker	Hose-bib Vacuum Breaker	Dual Check Valve	Identification of Potential Onsite Hazard
Westridge Reservoir	No	No	No	No	No
Byerrum Reservoir	No	No	No	No	No
Puente Hills Reservoir	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho Well	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Portola Well	No	No	Yes	No	No
La Bonita Well	No	No	Yes	No	No
Anderson Treatment Facility	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Old Reservoir Booster Station	No	No	Yes	No	No
Risner Booster	No	No	Yes	No	No
Country Hills Booster	No	No	Yes	No	No
Hacienda Booster	No	No	Yes	No	No

Each site is checked daily by a water operator and annually by the cross-connection specialist

6 Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Testers and Certified Cross-Connection Control Specialists

In accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.1.3 (a)(5), Section 3.1.4 (b)(6), and Section 3.4.1 – the City of La Habra must ensure that each BPA required by the CCCMP to protect the City of La Habra's domestic water system is field tested by a person with valid certification from a certifying organization recognized by the State Water Board pursuant to the State's CCCPH.

6.1 Backflow Tester Certification

All backflow testers testing within the service area of the City of La Habra must provide evidence of current certification from a State Water Board-recognized organization certifying backflow prevention assembly testers. Certifying organizations must be recognized by the State Water Board in accordance with requirements of the State CCCPH and ISO/IEC 17024. Beginning on July 1, 2025, only those testers with a valid certification from a State Water Board recognized certifying organization shall be allowed to test BPAs in the City of La Habra's service area, certifications from any other entity will be considered invalid.

6.1.1 Backflow Tester List

The City of La Habra maintains a list of approved Backflow Testers. Backflow Testers must provide evidence of certification from a State Water Board recognized certifying organization by email to Isabel Cabrera at ICabrera@lahabraca.gov or to Brian Jones at BJones@lahabraca.gov. Backflow testers may also submit evidence of certification electronically through the City's SwiftComply software or by mail to La Habra Public Works, 621 W. Lambert Rd., La Habra, CA 90631. Backflow testers working within La Habra are required to hold a current City of La Habra business license.

- Contact Isabel Cabrera, Sr. Utilities Clerk, at ICabrera@lahabraca.gov to obtain a copy of the list of testers.
- A copy of the list of approved testers can be downloaded from CA-NV AWWA website at https://ca-nv-awwa.org/
- City of La Habra requires that all Backflow Testers provide current calibration information for all test equipment to be used for testing within the City of La Habra service area.

The City of La Habra currently has no staff who are certified by a certifying organization as Backflow Testers.

6.2 Cross-Connection Control Specialist Certification

All Cross-Connection Control Specialists, used by the City of La Habra pursuant to the requirements of the State CCCPH, shall have valid certification from a State Water Board recognized certifying organization, which complies with the State CCCPH, will be considered to be a State Water Board-recognized certifying organization.

Beginning three years after the effective date of the State CCCPH, only those Cross-Connection Control Specialists with a valid certification from a State Water Board recognized certifying organization shall satisfy the requirements of the State CCCPH. Certifications obtained by organizations that do not meet the requirements of the State CCCPH will be invalid.

The City of La Habra has no staff who are certified by a State Water Board recognized certifying organization as Cross Connection Control Specialists. However, the City has contracted with a Cross Connection Control Specialist certified by a State Water Board recognized certifying organization. The contracted Cross Connection Specialist is listed in **Table 6-1** below.

Table 6-1 City Certified Cross Connection Specialists

Name	Agency	Address	Phone No.	Email Address	Certificate No.	Certificate Expiration Date
Nadiya Balukh	EEC Environmental	One City Boulevard West, Suite 1800 Orange, CA 92868	(714)667-2300	nbalukh@eecenvironmental.com	AWWA 03121	8/31/2025

7 Backflow Incident Response, Reporting and Notification

In accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.1.3(a)(8), Section 3.1.4 (b)(7), and Section 3.5.2 the City of La Habra has developed and implemented procedures for investigating and responding to suspected or actual backflow incidents. The procedure for responding to backflow incidents, reporting any incidents, and reporting those incidents, will be:

7.1 Backflow Incident Response Procedure

In the event that a suspected backflow incident occurs in the City of La Habra, the City's response will include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Consideration of complaints or reports of changes in water quality as possible incidents of backflow;
(b) Water quality sampling and pressure recording; and
(c) Documentation of the investigation, and any response and follow-up activities.

7.2 Backflow Incident Notification

In the event that a backflow incident occurs the Cross-Connection Control Coordinator will provide the following notification:

(a) The Cross-Connection Control Coordinator will notify the State Water Board and Orange County Health Care Agency of any known or suspected incident of backflow within 24 hours of the determination. If required by the State Water Board, the City of La Habra will issue a Tier 1 public notification pursuant to CCR, Title 22, Section 64463.1.

(b) If required by the State Water Board, the City of La Habra will submit, by a date specified by the State Water Board, a written incident report describing the details and affected area of the backflow incident, the actions taken by the City of La Habra in response to the backflow incident, and the follow up actions to prevent future backflow incidents. The written report form is in CCCMP **Appendix I.**

8 Cross-Connection Control Program Coordinator

In accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.1.3 (a)(2) and Section 3.1.4 (b)(8), the City must designate at least one individual involved in the development of and be responsible for the reporting, tracking, and other administration duties of its cross-connection control program. Further, for public water systems with more than 3,000 service connections the Cross-Connection Control Program Coordinator must be a Cross-Connection Control Specialist.

As of January 1, 2025, the City of La Habra water system includes 12,982 domestic water connections, therefore, the City of La Habra must have a Cross-Connection Control Program Coordinator, and be a Cross Connection Control Specialist.

The City's Cross-Connection Control Program Coordinator is:

Nadiya Balukh, Sr. Staff Engineer
EEC Environmental
One City Boulevard West, Suite 100
Orange, CA 92868
(714)667-2300
nbalukh@eecenvironmental.com
AWWA Cross-Connection Control Program Specialist
No. 03121
Expiration Date: 8/31/2025

The City's Cross-Connection Control Program Specialist is:

Nadiya Balukh, Sr. Staff Engineer
EEC Environmental
One City Boulevard West, Suite 100
Orange, CA 92868
(714)667-2300
nbalukh@eecenvironmental.com
AWWA Cross-Connection Control Program Specialist
No. 03121
Expiration Date: 8/31/2025

The City of La Habra's CCCMP was developed in consultation with their Cross-Connection Control Specialist(s) because the City of La Habra's domestic water system has more than 1,000 service connections.

The City of La Habra's designated Cross-Connection Control Specialist can be contacted within one hour, per the requirement of the State CCCPH for a PWS with 3,000 or more service connections.

8.1 Cross Connection Control Specialist Designee

In the event the City of La Habra's Cross Connection Control Specialist is unavailable due to vacation, sickness, or other reason, the duties of the Cross Connection Control Specialist will be carried out by:

Thomas R. Holliman, PE
T.R. Holliman and Associates, Inc.
3543 Citrus St.
Highland, CA 92346
(909)573-6802
tomh@trholliman.com
AWWA Cross Connection Control Program Specialist
No. 02726
Expiration Date: 4/30/2026

9 Recordkeeping

In accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.1.3(a)(7) and Section 3.1.4 (b)(9) the City of La Habra has developed and implemented a recordkeeping system for:

1. Backflow prevention assemblies (BPA)
2. Cross-connection information.
3. Commercial/Industrial and Residential site assessments.

This recordkeeping system complies with the State CCCPH section 3.5.1, and the City of La Habra's Written Retention Policy included in CCCMP **Appendix H.**

9.1 Records Retained

The City of La Habra maintains the following records utilizing a Public Works Server File (J:\PW-UT\Water\Backflow):

(a) The hazard assessments for each user premise, conducted pursuant to CCCPH section 3.2.1 (Hazard Assessment).

(b) For each BPA, the associated hazard or application, location, owner, type, manufacturer and model, size, installation date, and serial number.

(c) For each AG installation, the associated hazard or application and the location, owner, and as-built plans of the AG.

(d) Results of all BPA field testing, AG inspections, swivel-ell inspections, and field tests for the previous three calendar years, including the name, test date, repair date, and certification number of the backflow prevention assembly tester for each BPA field test and AG and swivel-ell.

(e) Repairs made to, or replacement or relocation of, BPAs for the previous three calendar years.

(f) The most current cross-connection tests (e.g., shutdown test, dye test), if recycled water use on the premise.

(g) If a User Supervisor is designated for a user premise, the current contact information for the User Supervisor and Water User, and any applicable training and qualifications as described by State CCCPH section 3.2.2(f).

(h) Descriptions and follow-up actions related to all backflow incidents.

(i) If any portion of the cross-connection control program is carried out under contract or agreement, a copy of the current contract or agreement.

(j) The current Cross-Connection Control Management Plan as required in the State CCCPH Section 3.1.4.

(k) Any public outreach or education materials issued as required in the State CCCPH section 3.1.3.(a)(7) for the previous three calendar years.

(l) All records retained by the City of La Habra will be made available to the State Water Board upon request.

(m) Records of Commercial/Industrial site assessments.

(n) Records of Residential site assessments.

9.2 Recordkeeping Policy and Procedures

The City of La Habra has a written Records Retention Policy which is contained in CCCMP **Appendix H.** The procedures are generally described below:

9.2.1 Backflow Prevention Assembly Test Results

- BPA test notices are generated electronically through Backflow Management Software
- Notices are generated by:
  Isabel Cabrera
  Sr. Utilities Clerk
  621 W. Lambert Rd.
  La Habra, CA 90631
  icabrera@lahabraca.gov
  (562)383-4170
- Notices are distributed to customers by direct mail
- Test results may be submitted electronically through the City's Backflow Management Software portal, or by email, or by mail
- Test records are stored electronically within the City's Backflow Management cloud server
- Staff member responsible for storage:
  Isabel Cabrera
  Sr. Utilities Clerk
  621 W. Lambert Rd.
  La Habra, CA 90631
  icabrera@lahabraca.gov
  (562)383-4170
- Records are retained for permanently.

9.2.2 Residential Site Assessments

Residential assessments conducted in accordance with Section 3 generate an electronic assessment document in the form of an Excel spreadsheet is developed by, or under the supervision of the Cross Connection Control Specialist and signed in Adobe. The data is stored electronically by the Sr. Utilities Clerk.

- If no action required – to be filed only
  - Method: Electronic copies are filed on the Public Works Server (J Drive
  - Location: Public Works Server File (J:\PW-UT\Water\Backflow\Resdential_Site_Assessments
  - Responsible Person(s)
    Isabel Cabrera
    Sr. Utilities Clerk
    621 W. Lambert Rd.
    La Habra CA 90631
    icabrera@lahabraca.gov
    (562)383-4170
  - Filing Method: Meter route, address and meter number
  - Disposal after holding period: Because records are held electronically, they are not disposed.
  - Responsible Person(s) for Disposal: NA
  - Assessment data storage method: Customer Address and Meter ID

- If action is required
  - Notification generated by Cross Connection Control Specialist that a backflow is required.
  - Notification mailed to residential customer.
  - Specialist follows up in **10** days to verify that backflow has been installed.
  - Action noted in residential assessment database.

9.2.3 Industrial/Commercial site assessments

Connections without meter protection – self assessment letters

Hard copy assessment document which has been reviewed and signed by the Cross Connection Control Specialist per Section 3.

- If no action required – to be filed only
  - Location of File: La Habra Public Works, 621W. Lambert Rd., La Habra CA 90631
  - How filed: In file cabinets located in the SCADA room of La Habra Public Works.
  - Responsible Person(s)
    Isabel Cabrera
    Sr. Utilities Clerk
    621 W. Lambert Rd.
    La Habra, CA 90631

icabrera@lahabraca.gov
(562)383-4170

- Retention Period: 3 Years in accordance with Records Retention Policy
- Disposal Means: Third party shredding company contracted by City Clerk's office
- Responsibility of:
  Brian Jones
  Utilities Manager
  City of La Habra
  621 W. Lambert Rd.
  La Habra, CA 90631
  (562)383-4170
- Data Storage Method: Meter route, address and meter number
- Electronic Storage Location: J:\PW-UT\Water\Backflow\Industrial-Commercial_Nometerprotection

- If action is required
  - Notification generated by Cross Connection Control Specialist that a backflow is required.
  - Notification mailed to industrial/commercial customer.
  - Specialist follows up in **10** days to verify that backflow has been installed.
  - Action noted in industrial/commercial assessment database.

Electronic assessment document created by or under the supervision of the Cross Connection Control Specialist then signed and scanned as a final pdf for filing. This will apply to both existing commercial and industrial connections with a BPA at the meter, and the results of the self-reporting letter for commercial and industrial connections without a BPA at the meter.

- If no action is required -
  - Electronic Copy Filing Location: Public Works Server J:\PW-UT\Water\Backflow\industrial-commercial_self_assessment
  - Storage Method: By meter route, address, and meter number
  - Filed by:
    Isabel Cabrera, Sr. Utilities Clerk
    621 W. Lambert Rd.
    La Habra, CA 90631
    icabrera@lahabraca.gov
    (562)383-4170

    Or by:
    Brian Jones, Utilities Manager
    621 W. Lambert Rd.
    La Habra, CA 90631
    bjones@lahabraca.gov
    (562)383-4170
  - Retention Period: Not disposed of as they are electronic

- If action is required
  - Notification generated by Cross Connection Control Specialist that a backflow is required.
  - Notification mailed to industrial-commercial customer.
  - Specialist follows up in **10** days to verify that backflow has been installed.
  - Action noted in residential assessment database.

10 User Supervisors

In accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.2.2 (3)(f), the State Water Board and City of La Habra may, at their discretion, require a water user to designate a user supervisor when the user premises has a multi-piping system that conveys various types of fluids and where changes in the piping system are frequently made. If a user supervisor is designated the following is required:

(1) The user supervisor is responsible for the avoidance of cross-connections during the installation, operation and maintenance of the water user's pipelines and equipment. The user supervisor must be trained on the fluids used and backflow protection for the premise, and must inform the City of La Habra of changes in piping, and maintain current contact information on file with the City of La Habra; and,

(2) The City of La Habra must include in the CCCMP required in CCCPH Section 3.1.4 the training and qualification requirements for user supervisors if required by the State Water Board or City of La Habra, identify the entity that will provide the user supervisor training, and frequency of any necessary recurring training. The training must adequately address the types of hazards and concerns typically found.

The City of La Habra has not required any user supervisors for use sites within the City of La Habra.

11 Backflow Prevention Assembly Testing and Reporting

In accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.1.3 (a)(6) – the City of La Habra must ensure that each BPA required by the CCCMP to protect the City of La Habra's domestic water system is field tested. The City of La Habra must develop and implement a procedure for ensuring all BPAs are field tested, inspected, and maintained and AG's are inspected and maintained in accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.3.3.

1. All BPAs installed in the City of La Habra in compliance with it CCCMP must be field tested following installation, repair, depressurization for winterizing, or permanent relocation. All required field testing must be performed by certified backflow prevention assembly tester.

2. BPAs must be field tested at least annually. The State CCCPH does not preclude the City of La Habra, the State Water Board, or a local health agency from requiring more frequent field testing for premises with high hazard cross-connection or BPA at increased risk of testing failure.

3. Air-gap separations must be visually inspected at least annually by a certified as backflow prevention assembly tester or certified as a cross-connection control specialist.

4. The City of La Habra must receive passing field tests before providing continuous service to a water user with a newly installed BPA.

5. BPAs that fail the field test must be repaired or replaced within 30 days of notification of the failure by the City of La Habra. Extensions will not be allowed by the City of La Habra.

Backflow prevention assembly testers must notify the City of La Habra within one day if a backflow incident or an unprotected cross-connection is observed at the BPA or prior to the user premises during field testing. The City of La Habra will immediately investigate and discontinue service to the user premises if a backflow incident is confirmed, and water service will not be restored to that user premises until the City of La Habra receives a confirmation of a passing BPA field test from a backflow prevention assembly tester and the assembly is protecting the City of La Habra.

11.1 Backflow Testing Notification Process

Each water user with a BPA on the service connection must comply with the following schedule in order to be in compliance with the CCCMP and continue to receive water service from the City of La Habra.

- First notice – The City has divided those properties with BPAs into four groups. The first annual notice of BPA testing required is sent to User Group 1 in January, User Group 2 in March, User Group 3 in May, and User Group 4 in September. The customer has 30 days from the date of the notice to respond and submit backflow test results either by email, mail or electronically through the City's backflow management software.

- Second notice – if 30 days after the first notice was sent to the user and a response has not been submitted, a second notice will be sent to the user. The customer has 15 days from the date of the second notice to provide the required backflow test results either by email, mail or electronically through the City's backflow management software.

- Third notice – if 15 days after the first notice was sent to the user and a response has not been submitted, a third notice will be sent to the user. The customer has 15 days from the date of the second notice to provide the required backflow test results either by email, mail or electronically through the City's backflow management software.

- Final notice – if 15 days after the first notice was sent to the user and a response has not been submitted, a final notice will be sent to the user. The customer has 7 days from the date of the final notice to provide the required backflow test results either by email, mail or electronically through the City's backflow management software. During the 7-day period, the City will make an additional effort either by phone or email to notify the user.

- Termination of water service – if the user fails to provide the required test results 48 hours after the final notice, 7-day period, the water service will be terminated.

11.2 Damaged, missing, or improperly installed backflow prevention assemblies.

In the event that a backflow prevention assembly is missing (or stolen), installed incorrectly, illegally modified, or tampered with, the City of La Habra may implement the following actions.

- For missing (or stolen) BPAs, water service will be terminated until such time as the condition has been rectified. Owner will be notified.
- Other conditions, as noted above, may constitute up to two written notices specifying the corrective action needed and the time period in which corrections must be completed.
- Failure to comply to written notices may result in termination of water service. Water service will remain inactive until correction to the violation has been approved by the City.

12 Public Outreach and Education

In accordance with State CCCPH, Section 3.1.3 (a)(9) and Section 3.1.4 (b)(12) – the City has developed a cross-connection control public outreach and education program that is intended to educate staff, customers, and the community about backflow protection and cross-connection control.

The City has a designated Public Information Officer (PIO) that provides a point of contact for the City regarding the City's cross-connection control and backflow protection program and other water related issues. The City's PIO is:

Breanna Hurt, Public Information Officer
City of La Habra
110 E. Euclid St.
La Habra, CA 90631
(562)383-4013
bhurt@lahabraca.gov

Public Outreach to educate the City's customers on backflow and cross-connection control include information on backflow and cross-connections on the City's website which is:

www.lahabraca.gov

In addition, backflow and cross-connection prevention may be distributed by other means, including but not limited to, periodic water bill inserts, information pamphlet distribution, new customer documentation, emails, and additions to the City's Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) see **Appendix J.**

13 Local Entity Coordination

In accordance with the State CCCPH, Section 3.1.3 (a)(10) and Section 3.1.4 (b)(13) The City must coordinate with applicable local entities that are involved in either cross-connection control or public health protection to ensure hazard assessments can be performed, appropriate backflow protection is provided and provide assistance in the investigation of backflow incidents. Local entities may include but are not limited to plumbing, permitting, or health officials, law enforcement, fire departments, maintenance, and public and private entities.

For the City the local entities which are involved in cross-connection control include, but are not limited to:

Local Entity: City of La Habra Police Department
Contact Name: Adam Foster, Chief of Police
Address: 150 N. Euclid St., La Habra, CA 90631
Phone: (562)383-4300
Email: afoster@lahabraca.gov
Coordination includes: Public notification in the event of a cross connection

Local Entity: Los Angeles County Fire Department
Contact Name: Khoi Dao, Assistant Fire Chief
Address: 850 W. La Habra Blvd., La Habra, CA 90631
Phone: (562)860-5524
Email: khoi.dao@lacounty.gov
Coordination includes: Fire service laterals

Local Entity: City of La Habra Community Development
Contact Name: Cynthia Bastreri, Code Enforcement Supervisor
Address: 110 E. La Habra Blvd., La Habra, CA 90631
Phone: (562)383-4139
Email: cbastreri@lahabraca.gov
Coordination includes: Code enforcement

Local Entity: Orange County Health Care Agency
Contact Name: Hisham Elmishad, Water Quality Supervisor Environmental Health Specialist
Address: 405 W. 5th St., Santa Ana, CA 92701
Phone: (714)955-3963
Email: helmishad@ochca.com
Coordination includes: Internal cross-connection

The City intends to include coordination with other local PWS through events which may include, but not be limited to, semi-annual gatherings with other PWS' Cross Connection Control Coordinators, public outreach events, and vendor workshops.

Appendix A

What is a Cross Connection?

Appendix A
Background on Backflow Protection and Cross-Connection Control

A.1 What is a Cross-Connection?

A cross-connection is an interconnection between a potable water supply and a non- potable source via any actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a PWS and any source or distribution system containing liquid, gas, or other substances not from an approved water supply. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over devices and other temporary or permanent devices through which, or because of which backflow can occur are considered to be cross-connections.[1] The State CCCPH includes acceptable installation criteria for swivel-ell and other types of backflow prevention assemblies (BPAs) to prevent backflow.

Backflow is the undesired or unintended reversal of flow of water and/or other liquids, gases, or other substances into a PWS's distribution system or approved water supply.

The presence of a cross-connection represents a location in a distribution system through which backflow of contaminants or pollutants can occur. Backflow occurs when a non-potable source is at a greater pressure than the potable water distribution system. Backflow can occur from either backsiphonage or backpressure. Backsiphonage occurs when a non-potable source enters the drinking water supply due to negative (i.e., sub-atmospheric) distribution system pressure. Backpressure occurs when the pressure from a non-potable source exceeds the pressure in the potable water distribution system.

Backsiphonage may be caused by a variety of circumstances, such as main breaks, flushing, pump failure, or emergency firefighting water demand. Backpressure may occur when heating, cooling, waste disposal, or industrial manufacturing systems are connected to potable supplies and the pressure in the external system exceeds the pressure in the distribution system. Both situations act to change the direction of water, which normally flows from the distribution system to the customer, so that non-potable substances from industrial, commercial, or residential premises flows back into the distribution system through a cross-connection.

Cross-connections are not limited to industrial or commercial facilities. Submerged inlets are found on many common plumbing fixtures and are sometimes necessary features of the fixtures if they are to function properly. Examples of this type of design are siphon-jet urinals or water closets, flushing rim slop sinks, and dental cuspidors.

Older bathtubs and lavatories may have supply inlets below the flood level rims, but modern sanitary design has minimized or eliminated this cross-connection in new fixtures. Chemical and industrial process vats sometimes have submerged inlets where the water pressure is used as an aid in diffusion, dispersion, and agitation of the vat contents. Even though a supply pipe may be installed above a vat, backsiphonage can still occur. Siphon action has been shown to raise a liquid in a pipe such as water almost 34 feet. Some submerged inlets are difficult to control, including those which are not apparent until a

[1] California Department of Health Services (DHS), Public Water Supply Branch. (1988). *Guidance Manual for cross connection Control Program (Green Manual).* California Department of Health Services.

significant change in water level occurs or where a supply may be conveniently extended below the liquid surface by means of a hose or auxiliary piping. A submerged inlet may be created in numerous ways, and its detection may be difficult.

Chemical and biological contaminants have caused illness and deaths during known incidents of backflow, with contamination affecting several service connections, and the number of incidents reported is believed to be a small percentage of the total number of backflow incidents that actually occur. The public health risk from cross-connections and backflow is a function of a variety of factors including cross-connection and backflow occurrence and type and amount of contaminants.

A.2 Purpose of a Cross-Connection Control Program

The purpose of a cross-connection control program is to prevent the occurrence of backflow into a PWS's distribution system in order to protect customers from contamination or pollution from any on-site hazards. Properly installed and maintained BPAs, devices or methods provide protection against the threat posed by many conditions typically found on a user's premise.

The use of approved BPAs ensures that the appropriate performance evaluation of the assembly was conducted. It is important and required by the State CCCPH to select and properly install an approved BPA that is capable of protecting the distribution system from the hazard identified. The success of a program depends on individuals that are knowledgeable about cross-connection control to identify actual and potential hazards, apply principles of backflow protection and prevention, and implement cross-connection control policies and procedures. A successful program will have ongoing surveillance of a PWS to ensure BPAs, devices or methods are working and identify new hazards or changes in the distribution system. Certified specialists are needed to properly evaluate the degree of hazard that exists in the distribution system. Hazards typically identified in distribution systems along with the required level of protection are specified in Chapter 3 of the State CCCPH.

A.3 Notes on Applicability of the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook

The State CCCPH provides the basis for regulating the use and management of cross-connection control programs and BPAs in PWSs, and related requirements for supporting programs and policies. Activities or uses outside of the scope of the authority of the State Water Board to regulate PWSs are not regulated by the State CCCPH, including California Plumbing Code requirements and definitions not related to PWSs.

Recycled water cross-connection control installations and programs for the purposes of protecting the recycled water supply are not regulated by the State CCCPH, although a PWS that uses recycled water is regulated by the State CCCPH to ensure that a PWS's drinking water system has adequate backflow protection from a recycled water system.

Water systems that do not meet the definition of a PWS (e.g., "State Small Water Systems" under CCR Title 22, Article 3) are not regulated by the CCCPH, although they may need to comply with the California Plumbing Code, local health agencies, and other laws or entities.

Appendix B

Assembly Bill 1671 (AB 1671) was approved and filed with the Secretary of State on October 6, 2017

AB 1671 amended California's SDWA through the establishment of CHSC Section 116407 and 116555.5. AB 1671 also amended section 116810 of the CHSC

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AUTHENTICATED
ELECTRONIC LEGAL MATERIAL

Assembly Bill No. 1671

CHAPTER 533

An act to amend Section 116810 of, and to add Sections 116407 and 116555.5 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[Approved by Governor October 6, 2017. Filed with Secretary of State October 6, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1671, Caballero. Backflow protection and cross-connection controls: standards.

(1) Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration projects relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of private domestic water wells. Existing law makes certain violations of the act a misdemeanor.

Existing law requires any person who owns a public water system to ensure that the system does certain things, including, but not limited to, that it will not be subject to backflow under normal operating conditions. Existing law, to ensure that testing and maintenance of backflow prevention devices are performed by persons qualified to do testing and maintenance, authorizes local health officers to maintain programs for certification of backflow prevention device testers and requires the certification program to be consistent with backflow protection regulations adopted by the state board. A violation of these provisions, or an order by a local health officer pursuant to these provisions, is a misdemeanor.

This bill would require a public water system to implement a cross-connection control program that complies with, and would require the certification program to be consistent with, applicable regulations and the standards described in (2).

(2) Existing regulations establish standards for a backflow prevention device and cross-connection control.

This bill, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the state board to adopt standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control and would authorize the state board to do so through the adoption of a policy handbook, as specified. By authorizing the state board to adopt standards, the violation of which would be a crime, the bill would create a new crime and impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 116407 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

116407. (a) On or before January 1, 2020, the state board shall adopt standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control.

(b) The state board may implement subdivision (a) through the adoption of a policy handbook that is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The policy handbook shall include standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control. In developing the standards and any amendments to those standards, the state board shall consult with state and local agencies and other persons whom the state board has identified as having expertise in the subject of backflow protection and cross-connection control. The state board shall hold at least two public hearings before adopting the policy handbook. The policy handbook shall be posted on the board's Internet Web site.

(c) (1) Upon the effective date of a policy handbook adopted by the state board pursuant to subdivision (b), the regulations set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 7583) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 7601) of Group 4 of Subchapter 1 of Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations shall become inoperative, and, 90 days thereafter, are repealed, unless the state board makes a determination not to repeal a specific regulation.

(2) If the state board determines not to repeal a specific regulation pursuant to paragraph (1), the state board shall provide to the Office of Administrative Law and the Secretary of State written notice of its determination, including identification of the specific regulation that is not repealed. That regulation, upon the provision of that written notice to the Office of Administrative Law and the Secretary of State, shall become operative.

SEC. 2. Section 116555.5 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

116555.5. A public water system shall implement a cross-connection control program that complies with applicable regulations and with standards adopted by the board pursuant to Section 116407.

SEC. 3. Section 116810 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

116810. To ensure that testing and maintenance of backflow prevention devices are performed by persons qualified to do testing and maintenance,

local health officers may maintain programs for certification of backflow prevention device testers. The local health officer may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the certificate of a tester, if, after a hearing before the local health officer or his or her designee, the local health officer or his or her designee finds that the tester has practiced fraud or deception or has displayed gross negligence or misconduct in the performance of his or her duties as a certified backflow prevention device tester. The local health officer may collect fees from certified testers to offset the cost of the certification program provided pursuant to this section. The certification standards shall be consistent with standards adopted by the state board pursuant to Section 116407 and any other applicable backflow protection regulations.

SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

O

LEGISCAN

Bill Text: CA AB1180 | 2019-2020 | Regular Session | Chaptered California Assembly Bill 1180 ***(Prior Session Legislation)***

Bill Title: Water: recycled water.

Spectrum: Partisan Bill (Democrat 1-0)

Status: *(Passed)* 2019-10-02 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 455, Statutes of 2019. [AB1180 Detail]

Download: California-2019-AB1180-Chaptered.html

Assembly Bill No. 1180

CHAPTER 455

An act to amend Section 116407 of the Health and Safety Code, and to add Section 13521.2 to the Water Code, relating to water.

[Approved by Governor October 02, 2019. Filed with Secretary of State October 02, 2019.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1180, Friedman. Water: recycled water.

(1) Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2020, the state board to adopt standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control through the adoption of a policy handbook, as specified.

This bill would require that handbook to include provisions for the use of a swivel or changeover device to supply potable water to a dual-plumbed system during an interruption in recycled water service.

(2) Existing law requires the state board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health.

This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2023, as specified, to update the uniform statewide criteria for nonpotable recycled water uses.

Digest Key

Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: no

Bill Text

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) On December 11, 2018, the State Water Resources Control Board unanimously adopted an amendment to the policy for water quality control for recycled water, which included a goal to increase the use of recycled water in the state from 714,000 acre-feet per year in 2015 to 1,500,000 acre-feet per year by 2020 and 2,500,000 acre-feet per year by 2030.

(b) Section 13521 of the Water Code requires the state board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health.

(c) The regulations establishing the uniform statewide criteria for recycled water uses are set forth in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.050) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The regulations that pertain to nonpotable recycled water uses have not been updated since 2000.

(d) The regulations relating to backflow protection and cross-connection control for recycled water are set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 7583) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 7601) of Group 4 of Subchapter 1 of Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations. These regulations have not been updated since 1987.

(e) Section 1 of Chapter 533 of the Statutes of 2017 (Assembly Bill 1671 of the 2017–18 Regular Session) requires, on or before January 1, 2020, the state board to adopt backflow protection and cross-connection control standards and authorizes their implementation through a policy handbook.

(f) In order to maximize the amount of recycled water California can safely use for beneficial purposes, it is necessary to update the uniform statewide criteria for nonpotable recycled water uses and specify certain associated backflow protection and cross-connection control provisions.

SEC. 2. Section 116407 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

116407. (a) On or before January 1, 2020, the state board shall adopt standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control.

(b) (1) The state board may implement subdivision (a) through the adoption of a policy handbook that is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The policy handbook shall include standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control. In developing the standards and any amendments to those standards, the state board shall consult with state and local agencies and other persons whom the state board has identified as having expertise in the subject of backflow protection and cross-connection control. The state board shall hold at least two public hearings before adopting the policy handbook. The policy handbook shall be posted on the board's internet website.

(2) (A) The policy handbook described in this subdivision shall include provisions for the use of a swivel or changeover device to supply potable water to a dual-plumbed system during an interruption in recycled water service.

(B) The use of a swivel or changeover device shall be consistent with any notification and backflow protection provisions contained in the policy handbook.

(c) (1) Upon the effective date of a policy handbook adopted by the state board pursuant to subdivision (b), the regulations set forth in Article 1 (commencing with Section 7583) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 7601) of Group 4 of Subchapter 1 of Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations shall become inoperative, and, 90 days thereafter, are repealed, unless the state board makes a determination not to repeal a specific regulation.

(2) If the state board determines not to repeal a specific regulation pursuant to paragraph (1), the state board shall provide to the Office of Administrative Law and the Secretary of State written notice of its determination, including identification of the specific regulation that is not repealed. That regulation, upon the provision of that written notice to the Office of Administrative Law and the Secretary of State, shall become operative.

SEC. 3. Section 13521.2 is added to the Water Code, to read:

13521.2. (a) On or before January 1, 2023, the state board shall update the uniform statewide criteria for nonpotable recycled water uses established in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301.050) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The deadline imposed by this section is mandatory only if the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds, as determined by the executive director of the state board, in the annual Budget Act or otherwise to cover the state board's costs associated with the performance of the duties imposed by this section.

(b) For purposes of the update to the uniform statewide criteria for nonpotable recycled water uses described in subdivision (a), the state board shall adopt a regulation that incorporates by reference the criteria and applicable backflow protection provisions, including the provisions for the use of a swivel or changeover device for dual-plumbed systems, that are contained in the most recently adopted version of the policy handbook adopted pursuant to Section 116407 of the Health and Safety Code and any future versions of the policy handbook.

Appendix C
Municipal Code

CHAPTER 15.70
WATER SYSTEM BACKFLOW AND CROSS-CONNECTIONS

§ 15.70.010. Purpose.

It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation at any time to make or maintain or cause to be made or maintained, temporarily or permanently, for any period of time whatsoever, any cross-connection between plumbing pipes or water fixtures being served with water by the city water department and any other source of water supply or to maintain any sanitary fixture or other appurtenances or fixtures which, by reason of their construction, may cause or allow backflow of water or other substances into the water supply system of the city and/or the service of water pipes or fixtures of any consumer of the city.
(Ord. 1521 § 1, 1997)

§ 15.70.020. Definitions.

~~As used in this chapter,~~ Refer to the Cross Connection Control Management Plan for the ~~following terms are defined in this section:~~

~~Air-gap separation. The term "air-gap separation" means a physical break between a supply pipe and a receiving vessel. The air-gap shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel, in no case less than one inch.~~

~~Approved backflow prevention assembly. The term "approved backflow prevention assembly" means an assembly which has passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by a recognized testing organization which has demonstrated their competency to perform such tests to the California Department of Health Services.~~

~~Approved water supply. The term "approved water supply" means any water supply whose potability is regulated by a state or local health agency.~~

~~Auxiliary supply. The term "auxiliary supply" means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the approved water supply.~~

~~AWWA standard. The term "AWWA standard" means an official standard developed and approved by the American Water Works Association (AWWA).~~

~~Backflow. The term "backflow" shall mean a flow condition, caused by a differential in pressure, that causes the flow of water or other liquids, gases, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source or sources other than an approved water supply source. Back siphonage is one cause of backflow. Back pressure is the other cause.~~

~~Contamination. The term "contamination" means a degradation of the quality of the potable water by any foreign substance which creates a hazard to the public health, or which may impair the usefulness or quality of the water.~~

~~Cross-connection. The term "cross-connection" as used in this chapter means any unprotected actual or potential water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome, and potable. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover assemblies, or other assembly through which backflow could occur, shall be considered to be cross-connections.~~

~~Double-check valve assembly. The term "double check valve assembly" means an assembly~~

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~~of two internally loaded, independently acting check valves, including resilient seated shut off valves on each end of the assembly and test cocks for testing the water tightness of each check valve.~~

~~Health agency. The term "health agency" means the California Department of Health Services, or the local health agency with respect to a small water system.~~

~~Local health agency. The term "local health agency" means the county or city health authority.~~ ~~Person. The term "person" means an individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, municipality, public utility, or other public body or institution.~~

~~Premises. The term "premises" means any and all areas on a water user's property which are served or have the potential to be served by the public water system.~~

~~Public water system. The term "public water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that has five or more service connections or regularly serves an average of twenty five individuals daily at least sixty days out of the year.~~

~~Reclaimed water. The term "reclaimed water" means a wastewater which, as a result of treatment, is suitable for uses other than potable use.~~

~~Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly. The term "reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly" means an assembly incorporating two internally loaded, independently operating check valves and an automatically operating differential relief valve located between the two checks, including resilient seated shut off valves on each end of the assembly, and equipped with necessary test cocks for testing the assembly.~~

~~Service connection. The term "service connection" refers to the point of connection of a user's piping to the water supplier's facilities.~~

~~Water supplier. The term "water supplier" means the person who owns or operates the approved water supply system.~~

~~Water user. The term "water user" means any person obtaining water from an approved water supply system.~~
(Ord. 1521 § 2, 1997)

§ 15.70.030. Cross-connection protection requirements.

A. General Provisions.

1. Unprotected cross-connections with the public water supply are prohibited.

2. Whenever backflow protection has been found necessary, the city will require the water user to install an approved backflow prevention assembly by and at his expense for continued services or before a new service will be granted.

3. Wherever backflow protection has been found necessary on a water supply line entering a water user's premises, then any and all water supply lines from the city's mains entering such premises, buildings, or structures shall be protected by an approved backflow prevention assembly. The type of assembly to be installed will be in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

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B. Where Protection is Required.

1. Each service connection from the city water system for supplying water to premises having an auxiliary water supply shall be protected against backflow of water from the premises into the public water system unless the auxiliary water supply is accepted as an additional source by the city, and is approved by the public health agency having jurisdiction.

2. Each service connection from the city water system for supplying water to any premises on which any substance is handled in such fashion as may allow its entry into the water system shall be protected against backflow of the water from the premises into the public system. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the city water system which have been subjected to deterioration in sanitary quality.

3. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed on the service connection to any premises having: (a) internal cross-connections that cannot be permanently corrected and controlled to the satisfaction of the state or local health department and the city; or (b) intricate plumbing and piping arrangements or where entry to all portions of the premises is not readily accessible for inspection purposes, making it impracticable or impossible to ascertain whether or not cross-connections exist.

C. Type of Protection Required.

1. The type of protection that shall be provided to prevent backflow into the approved water supply shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's premises. The type of protective assembly that may be required (listing in an increasing level of protection) includes: double check valve assembly (DC), reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly (RP), and an air-gap separation (AG). The water user may choose a higher level of protection than required by the city. The minimum types of backflow protection required to protect the approved water supply, at the user's water connection to premises with varying degrees of hazard are given in Table 15.70.030. Situations which are not covered in Table 15.70.030 shall be evaluated on a case by case basis and the appropriate backflow protection shall be determined by the city or health agency.

Table 15.70.030
Type of Backflow Protection Required

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
(a) Sewage and Hazardous Substances.	
(1) Premises where the public water system is used to supplement the reclaimed water supply.	AG

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Table 15.70.030
Type of Backflow Protection Required

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
(2) Premises where there are wastewater pumping and/or treatment plants and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the city.	AG
(3) Premises where reclaimed water is used and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the city.	AG
(4) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter a potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the city.	AG
(5) Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be, injected.	RP
(b) Auxiliary Water Supplies.	
(1) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply which is interconnected with the public water system. An RP or DC may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the city.	AG
(2) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply and there are no interconnections with the public water system. A DC may be provided in lieu of an RP if approved by the health agency and the city.	RP
(c) Fire Protection Systems.	
(1) Premises where the fire system is directly supplied from the public water system and there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply on or to the premises (not interconnected).	DC
(2) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and interconnected with an unapproved auxiliary water supply. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the city.	AG
(3) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire pumps which take suction from the private reservoirs or tanks are used.	DC

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Table 15.70.030
Type of Backflow Protection Required

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
(d) Dockside Watering Points and Marine Facilities.	
(1) Pier hydrants for supplying water to vessels for any purpose.	RP
(2) Premises where there are marine facilities.	RP
(e) Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist.	RP
(f) Premises where there is a repeated history of cross-connections being established or reestablished.	RP

2. Two or more services supplying water from different street mains to the same building, structure, or premises through which an interstreet main flow may occur, shall have at least a standard check valve on each water service to be located adjacent to and on the property side of the respective meters. Such check valve shall not be considered adequate if backflow protection is deemed necessary to protect the city's mains from pollution or contamination; in such cases the installation of approved backflow assemblies at such service connections shall be required.

(Ord. 1521 § 3, 1997)

§ 15.70.040. Backflow prevention assemblies.

A. Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies.

1. Only backflow prevention assemblies which have been approved by the city shall be acceptable for installation by a water user connected to the city's potable water system.

2. The city will provide, upon request, to any affected customer with a list of approved backflow prevention assemblies.

B. Backflow Prevention Assembly Installation.

1. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed in a manner prescribed in ~~Section 7603, Title 22 of the California Administrative Code~~the Cross Connection Control Policy Handbook which replaced State of California Administrative Code Title 17, Sections §7583 through §7605 and applies to all State of California Public Water Systems, as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, section 116275(h)). Location of the assemblies should be as close as practical to the user's connection. The city shall have the final authority in determining the required location of a backflow prevention assembly.

a. Air-gap separation (AG). The air-gap separation shall be located on the user's side of and as close to the service connection as is practical. All piping from the service connection to the receiving tank shall be above grade and be entirely visible. No water use shall be provided from any point between the service connection and the

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air-gap separation. The water inlet piping shall terminate a distance of at least two pipe diameters of the supply inlet, but in no case less than one inch above the overflow rim of the receiving tank.

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b. Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly (RP). The approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly shall be installed on the user's side of and as close to the service connection as is practical. The assembly shall be installed a minimum of twelve inches above grade and not more than thirty-six inches above grade measured from the bottom of the assembly and with a minimum of twelve inches side clearance. The assembly shall be installed so that it is readily accessible for maintenance and testing. Water supplied from any point between the service connection and the RP assembly shall be protected in a manner approved by the city.

c. Double check valve assembly (DC). The approved double check valve assembly shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed above grade, if possible, and in a manner where it is readily accessible for testing and maintenance. If a double check valve assembly is put below grade it must be installed in a vault such that there is a minimum of six inches between the bottom of the vault and the bottom of the assembly, so that the top of the assembly is no more than a maximum of eight inches below grade, so there is a minimum of twenty-four inches of clearance between the side of the assembly with the test cocks and the side of the assembly and the side of the vault, and so there is a minimum of twelve inches clearance between the other side of the assembly and the side of the vault. Special consideration must be given to double check valve assemblies of the "Y" type. These assemblies must be installed on their "side" with the tests cocks in a vertical position so that either check valve may be removed for service without removing the assembly. Vaults which do not have an integrated bottom must be placed on a three inch layer of gravel.

C. Backflow Prevention Assembly Testing and Maintenance.

1. The owners of any premises on which, or on account of which, backflow prevention assemblies are installed, shall have the assemblies tested by a person who has demonstrated their competency in testing of these assemblies to the city. Backflow prevention assemblies must be tested at least annually and immediately after installation, relocation or repair. The city may require a more frequent testing schedule if it is determined to be necessary. No assembly shall be placed back in service unless it is functioning as required. A report in a form acceptable to the city shall be filed with the city each time an assembly is tested, relocated, or repaired. These assemblies shall be serviced, overhauled, or replaced whenever they are found to be defective and all costs of testing, repair, and maintenance shall be borne by the water user.

2. The city will supply affected water users with a list of persons acceptable to the city to test backflow prevention assemblies. The city will notify affected customers by mail when annual testing of an assembly is needed and also supply users with the necessary forms which must be filled out each time an assembly is tested or repaired.

D. Backflow Prevention Assembly Removal.

1. Approval must be obtained from the city before a backflow prevention assembly is removed, relocated, or replaced.

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a. Removal. The use of an assembly may be discontinued and the assembly removed from service upon presentation of sufficient evidence to the city to verify that a hazard no longer exists or is not likely to be created in the future;

b. Relocation. An assembly may be relocated following confirmation by the city that the relocation will continue to provide the required protection and satisfy installation requirements. A retest will be required following the relocation of the assembly;

c. Repair. An assembly may be removed for repair, provided the water use is either discontinued until repair is completed and the assembly is returned to service, or the service connection is equipped with other backflow protection approved by the city. A retest will be required following the repair of the assembly; and

d. Replacement. An assembly may be removed and replaced provided the water use is discontinued until the replacement assembly is installed. All replacement assemblies must be approved by the city and must be commensurate with the degree of hazard involved.

(Ord. 1521 § 4, 1997)

§ 15.70.050. User supervisor.

At each premises where it is necessary, in the opinion of the city, a user supervisor shall be designated by and at the expense of the water user. This user supervisor shall be responsible for the monitoring of the backflow prevention assemblies and for avoidance of cross-connections. In the event of contamination or pollution of the drinking water system due to a cross-connection on the premises, the city shall be promptly notified by the user supervisor so that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome the contamination. The water user shall inform the city of the user supervisor's identity on, as a minimum, an annual basis and whenever a change occurs.
(Ord. 1521 § 5, 1997)

§ 15.70.060. Administrative procedures.

A. Water System Survey.

1. The city shall review all requests for new services to determine if backflow protection is needed. Plans and specifications must be submitted to the city upon request for review of possible cross-connection hazards as a condition of service for new service connections. If it is determined that a backflow prevention assembly is necessary to protect the public water system, the required assembly must be installed before service will be granted.

2. The city may require an on-premises inspection to evaluate cross-connection hazards. The city will transmit a written notice requesting an inspection appointment to each affected water user. Any water user who cannot or will not allow an on-premises inspection of his piping system shall be required to install the backflow prevention assembly the city considers necessary.

3. The city may, at its discretion, require a reinspection for cross-connection hazards of

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any premises to which it serves water. The city will transmit a written notice requesting an inspection appointment to each affected water user. Any water user who cannot or will not allow an on-premises inspection of his piping system shall be required to install the backflow prevention assembly the city considers necessary.

B. Customer Notification—Assembly Installation.

1. The city will notify the water user of the survey findings, listing the corrective actions to be taken if any are required. A period of sixty days will be given to complete all corrective actions required, including installation of backflow prevention assemblies.

2. A second notice shall be sent to each water user which does not take the required corrective actions prescribed in the first notice within the sixty days period allowed. The second notice will give the water user a two week period to take the required corrective action. If no action is taken within the two week period the city may terminate water service to the affected water user until the required corrective actions are taken.

C. Customer Notification—Testing and Maintenance.

~~1. The city will notify each affected water user when it is time for the backflow prevention assembly installed on their service connection to be tested. This written notice shall give the water user thirty days to have the assembly tested and supply the water user with the necessary form to be completed and resubmitted to the city.~~

~~2. A second notice shall be sent to each water user which does not have his/her backflow prevention assembly tested as prescribed in the first notice within the thirty day period allowed. The second notice will give the water user a two week period to have his/her backflow prevention assembly tested. If no action is taken within the two week period the city may terminate water service to the affected water user until the subject assembly is tested.~~

Commented [JR1]: Brian – This section has to match your CCCMP and only 2 notices does not sound right. Suggest removing and referring to the CCCMP.

(Ord. 1521 § 6, 1997)

§ 15.70.070. Water service termination.

A. General. When the city encounters water users that represent a clear and immediate hazard to the potable water supply that cannot be immediately abated, the city shall institute the procedure for discontinuing the city water service.

B. Basis For Termination. Conditions or water uses that create a basis for water service termination shall include, but are not limited to, the following items:

1. Refusal to install a required backflow prevention assembly;

2. Refusal to test a backflow prevention assembly;

3. Refusal to repair a faulty backflow prevention assembly;

4. Refusal to replace a faulty backflow prevention assembly;

5. Direct or indirect connection between the public water system and a sewer line;

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6. Unprotected direct or indirect connection between the public water system and a system or equipment containing contaminants;

7. Unprotected direct or indirect connection between the public water system and an auxiliary water system;

8. A situation which presents an immediate health hazard to the public water system.

C. Water Service Termination Procedures.

1. For conditions 1, 2, 3 or 4, the city will terminate service to a customer's premises after two written notices have been sent specifying the corrective action needed and the time period in which it must be done. If no action is taken within the allowed time period, water service may be terminated.

2. For conditions 5, 6, 7 or 8, the city will take the following steps:

   a. Make reasonable effort to advise water user of intent to terminate water service;

   b. Terminate water supply and lock service valve. The water service will remain inactive until correction of violations has been approved by the city.

(Ord. 1521 § 7, 1997)

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Appendix D

Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. ~~1521~~XXXX

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LA HABRA, CALIFORNIA REGULATING AND CONTROLLING WATER SYSTEM BACKFLOW AND CROSS-CONNECTIONS

WHEREAS, The City of La Habra has an obligation to protect the public water supply system from contamination due to potential and actual cross-connections by isolating sources of contamination that may occur within a water user's premises because of some undiscovered or unauthorized cross-connection on the premises; and

WHEREAS, The City of La Habra desires to eliminate existing connections between drinking water systems and other sources of water that are not approved as safe and potable for human consumption; and

WHEREAS, The City of La Habra desires to eliminate cross-connections between drinking water systems and sources of contamination; and

WHEREAS, The City of La Habra desires to prevent the making of cross-connections in the future;

WHEREAS, In cooperation with the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water, City of La Habra major goal is to ensure the distribution of a safe and potable water supply to all domestic water users. In order for the City of La Habra to achieve this goal, a Cross-Connection Control Management Plan (CCCMP) is being developed with an effective date of July 1, 2025. The City's CCCMP was developed pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH) which replaced State of California Administrative Code Title 17, Sections §7583 through §7605 and applies to all State of California Public Water Systems, as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, section 116275(h)).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of La Habra that these regulations are adopted pursuant to the Cross Connection Control Policy Handbook which replaced State of California Administrative Code Title 17, Sections §7583 through §7605 and applies to all State of California Public Water Systems, as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, section 116275(h))~~State of California Administrative Code, Title 17 - Public Health entitled "Regulations Relating to Cross-Connections"~~, and that Ordinance No. 1521 is hereby repealed and superseded and Ordinance No. ~~1521~~XXXX is adopted and enacted as follows:

SECTION I. PURPOSE:

It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation at any time to make or maintain or cause to be made or maintained, temporarily or permanently, for any period of time whatsoever,

any cross-connection between plumbing pipes or water fixtures being served with water by the City of La Habra water department and any other source of water supply or to maintain any sanitary fixture or other appurtenances or fixtures which, by reason of their construction, may cause or allow backflow of water or other substances into the water supply system of the City of La Habra and/or the service of water pipes or fixtures of any consumer of the City of La Habra.

SECTION II DEFINITIONS:

Refer to the Cross-Connection Control Management Plan for the definitions.

A. Air Gap Separation: The term "air-gap separation" means a physical break between a supply pipe and a receiving vessel. The air gap shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel, in no case less that one inch.

B. Approved Backflow Prevention **Assembly:** The term "Approved backflow prevention assembly" shall mean an assembly which has passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by a recognized testing organization which has demonstrated their competency to perform such tests to the California Department of Health Services.

C. Approved Water Supply: The term "approved water supply" means any water supply whose potability is regulated by a State or local health agency.

D. Auxiliary Supply: The term "auxiliary supply" means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the approved water supply.

E. AWWA Standard: The term "AWWA Standard" means an official standard developed and approved by the American Water Works Association (AWWA).

F. Backflow: The term "backflow" shall mean a flow condition, caused by a differential in pressure, that causes the flow of water or other liquids, gases, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source or sources other than an approved water supply source. Backsiphonage is one cause of backflow. Back pressure is the other cause.

G. Contamination: The term "contamination" means a degradation of the quality of the potable water by any foreign substance which creates a hazard to the public health, or which may impair the usefulness or quality of the water.

H. Cross Connection: The term "cross connection" as used in this Ordinance means any unprotected actual or potential water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substanc[illegible] that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome, and potable. By pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover assemblies, or other assembly through which backflow could occur, shall be considered to be cross connections.

I. Double Check Valve Assembly: The term "double check valve assembly" means an assembly of two internally loaded, independently acting check valves, including resilient seated shut off valves on each end of the assembly and test cocks for testing the watertightness of each check valve.

J. Health Agency: The term "health agency" means the California Department of Health Services, or the local health agency with respect to a small water system.

~~K. Local Health Agency: The term "local health agency" means the county or city health authority.~~

~~L. Person: The term "person" means an individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, municipality, public utility, or other public body or institution.~~

~~M. Premises: The term "premises" means any and all areas on a water user's property which are served or have the potential to be served by the public water system.~~

~~N. Public Water System: The term "public water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that has five or more service connections or regularly serves an average of 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.~~

~~O. Reclaimed Water: The term "reclaimed water" means a wastewater which, as a result of treatment, is suitable for uses other than potable use.~~

~~P. Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly: The term " reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly" means an assembly incorporating two internally loaded, independently operating check valves and an automatically operating differential relief valve located between the two checks, including resilient seated shut off valves on each end of the assembly, and equipped with necessary test cocks for testing the assembly.~~

~~Q. Service Connection: The tenn "service connection" refers to the point of connection ofa user's piping to the water supplier's facilities.~~

~~R. Water Supplier: The term "water supplier" means the person who owns or operates the approved water supply system.~~

~~S. Water User: The term "water user" means any person obtaining water from an approved water supply system.~~

SECTION III. CROSS-CONNECTION PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

A. General Provisions

1. Unprotected cross-connections with the public water supply are prohibited.

2. Whenever backflow protection has been found necessary, the City of La Habra will require the water user to install an approved backflow prevention assembly by and at his expense for continued services or before a new service will be granted.

3. Wherever backflow protection has been found necessary on a water supply line entering a water user's premises, then any and all water supply lines from the City of La Habra's mains entering such premises, buildings, or structures shall be protected by an approved backflow prevention assembly. The type of assembly to be installed will be in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance.

B. Where Protection is Required

1. Each service connection from the City of La Habra water system for supplying water to premises having an auxiliary water supply shall be protected against backflow of water from the premises into the public water system unless the auxiliary water supply is accepted as an additional source by the City of La Habra, and is approved by the public health agency having jurisdiction.

2. Each service connection from the City of La Habra water system for supplying water to any premises on which any substance is handled in such fashion as may allow its entry into the water system shall be protected against backflow of the water from the premises into the public system. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the City of La Habra water system which have been subjected to deterioration in sanitary quality.

3. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed on the service connection to any premises having (a) internal cross-connections that cannot be permanently corrected and controlled to the satisfaction of the state or local health department and the City of La Habra, or (b) intricate plumbing and piping arrangements or where entry to all portions of the premises is not readily accessible for inspection purposes, making it impracticable or impossible to ascertain whether or not cross-connections exist.

C. Type of Protection Required

1. The type of protection that shall be provided to prevent backflow into the approved water supply shall commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's premises. The type of protective assembly that may be required (listing in an increasing level of protection) includes: Double Check Valve Assembly (DC), Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly (RP), and an Air-gap separation (AG). The water user may choose a higher level of protection than required by the City of La Habra. The minimum types of backflow protection required to protect the approved water supply, at the user's water connection to premises with varying degrees of hazard are given in Table 1. Situations which are not covered in Table 1 shall be evaluated on a case by case basis and the appropriate backflow protection shall be determined by the City of La Habra or health agency.

Table 1
TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIRED

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
(a) Sewage and Hazardous Substances	
(1) Premises where the public water system is used to supplement the reclaimed water supply.	AG
(2) Premises where there are wastewater pumping and/or treatment plants and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the City of La Habra.	AG
(3) Premises where reclaimed water is used and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the City of La Habra.	AG
(4) Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter a potable water system. This does not include a single family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the City of La Habra.	AG
(5) Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be, injected.	RP
(b) Auxiliary Water Supplies	
(1) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply which is interconnected with the public water system. RP or DC may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the City of La Habra.	AG
(2) Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply and there are no interconnections with the public water system. A DC may be provided in lieu of a RP if approved by the health agency and the City of La Habra.	RP

Table I
(continued)
TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIRED

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
(c) Fire Protection Systems	
(1) Premises where the fire system is directly supplied from the public water system and there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply on or to the premises (not interconnected).	DC
(2) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and interconnected with an unapproved auxiliary water supply. A RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and the City of La Habra.	AG
(3) Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire pumps which take suction from the private reservoirs or tanks are used.	DC
(d) Dockside Watering Points and Marine Facilities	
(1) Pier hydrants for supplying water to vessels for any purpose.	RP
(2) Premises where there are marine facilities.	RP
(e) Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist.	RP
(f) Premises where there is a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established.	RP

2. Two or more services supplying water from different street mains to the same building, structure, of premises through which an interstreet main flow may occur, shall have at least a standard check valve on each water service to be located adjacent to and on the property side of the respective meters. Such check valve shall not be considered adequate if backflow protection is deemed necessary to protect the City of La Habra's mains from pollution or contamination; in such cases the installation of approved backflow assemblies at such service connections shall be required.

SECTION IV - BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES

A. Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies

1. Only backflow prevention assemblies which have been approved by the City of La Habra shall be acceptable for installation by a water user connected to the City of La Habra's potable water system.

2. The City of La Habra will provide, upon request, to any affected customer with a list of approved backflow prevention assemblies.

B. Backflow Prevention Assembly Installation

1. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed in a manner prescribed in ~~Section 7603, Title 22 of the California Administrative Code~~ the Cross Connection Control Policy Handbook which replaced State of California Administrative Code Title 17, Sections §7583 through §7605 and applies to all State of California Public Water Systems, as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, section 116275(h)). Location of the assemblies should be as close as practical to the user's connection. The City of La Habra shall have the final authority in determining the required location of a backflow prevention assembly.

a. Air-gap separation *(AG)* - The air-gap separation shall be located on the user's side of and as close to the service connection as is practical. All piping from the service connection to the receiving tank shall be above grade and be entirely visible. No water use shall be provided from any point between the service connection and the air-gap separation. The water inlet piping shall terminate a distance of at least two (2) pipe diameters of the supply inlet, but in no case less than one (1) inch above the overflow rim of the receiving tank.

b. Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly (BP) - The approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly shall be installed on the user's side of and as close to the service connection as is practical. The assembly shall be installed a minimum of twelve inches (12") above grade and not more than thirty-six inches (36") above grade measured from the bottom of the assembly and with a minimum of twelve inches (12") side clearance. The assembly shall be installed so that it is readily accessible for maintenance and testing. Water supplied from any point between the service connection and the RP assembly shall be protected in a manner approved by the City of La Habra.

c. Double check valve assembly (DC) - The approved double check valve assembly shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed above grade, if possible, and in a manner where it is readily accessible for testing and maintenance. If a double check valve

assembly is put below grade it must be installed in a vault such that there is a minimum of six inches (6") between the bottom of the vault and the

bottom of the assembly, so that the top of the assembly is no more than a maximum of eight inches (8") below grade, so there is a minimum of twenty four inches (24") of clearance between the side of the assembly with the test cocks and the side of the assembly and the side of the vault, and so there is a minimum of twelve inches (12") clearance between the other side of the assembly and the side of the vault. Special consideration must be given to double check valve assembles of the "Y" type. These assemblies must be installed on their "side" with the tests cocks in a vertical position so that either check valve may be removed for service without removing the assembly. Vaults which do not have an integrated bottom must be placed on a three inch (3") layer of gravel.

C. Backflow Prevention Assembly Testing and Maintenance

I. The owners of any premises on which, or on account of which, backflow prevention assemblies are installed, shall have the assemblies tested by a person who has demonstrated their competency in testing of these assemblies to the City of La Habra. Backflow prevention assemblies must be tested at least annually and immediately after installation, relocation or repair. The City of La Habra may require a more frequent testing schedule ifit is determined to be necessary. No assembly shall be placed back in service unless it is functioning as required. A report in a form acceptable to the City of La Habra shall be filed with the City of La Habra each time an assembly is tested, relocated, or repaired. These assemblies shall be serviced, overhauled, or replaced whenever they are found to be defective and all costs of testing, repair, and maintenance shall be borne by the water user.

2. The City of La Habra will supply affected water users with a list of persons acceptable to the City of La Habra to test backflow prevention assemblies. The City of La Habra will notify affected customers by mail when annual testing of an assembly is needed and also supply users with the necessary forms which must be filled out each time an assembly is tested or repaired.

D. Backflow Prevention Assembly Removal

I. Approval must be obtained from the City of La Habra before a backflow prevention assembly is removed, relocated, or replaced.

a. Removal: The use of an assembly may be discontinued and the assembly removed from service upon presentation of sufficient evidence to the City of La Habra to verify that a hazard no longer exists or is not likely to be created in the future;
b. Relocation: An assembly may be relocated following confirmation by the City of La Habra that the relocation will continue to provide the required protection and satisfy installation requirements. A retest will be required following the relocation of the assembly;

c. Repair: An assembly may be removed for repair, provided the water use is either discontinued until repair is completed and the assembly is returned to service, or the service connection is equipped with other backflow protection approved by the City of La Habra. A retest will be required following the repair of the assembly; and

d. Replacement: An assembly may be removed and replaced provided the water use is discontinued until the replacement assembly is installed. All replacement assemblies must be approved by the City of La Habra and must be commensurate with the degree of hazard involved.

SECTION V - USER SUPERVISOR

At each premises where it is necessary, in the opinion of the City of La Habra, a user supervisor shall be designated by and at the expense of the water user. This user supervisor shall be responsible for the monitoring of the backflow prevention assemblies and for avoidance of cross connections. In the event of contamination or pollution of the drinking water system due to a cross-connection on the premises, the City of La Habra shall be promptly notified by the user supervisor so that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome the contamination. The water user shall inform the City of La Habra of the user supervisor's identity on, as a minimum, an annual basis and whenever a change occurs.

SECTION VI - ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

A Water System Survey

1. The City of La Habra shall review all requests for new services to determine if backflow protection is needed. Plans and specifications must be submitted to the City of La Habra upon request for review of po·ssible cross-connection hazards as a condition of service for new service connections. If it is determined that a backflow prevention assembly is necessary to protect the public water system, the required assembly must be installed before service will be granted.

2. The City of La Habra may require an on-premise inspection to evaluate cross-connection hazards. The City of La Habra will transmit a written notice requesting an inspection appointment to each affected water user. Any water user who cannot or will not allow an on-premise inspection of his piping system shall be required to install the backflow prevention assembly the City of La Habra considers necessary.

3. The City of La Habra may, at it's discretion, require a reinspection for cross-connection hazards of any premise to which it serves water. The City of La Habra will transmit a written notice requesting an inspection appointment to each affected water user. Any water user who cannot or will not allow an on-premise inspection of his piping

system shall be required to install the backflow prevention assembly the City of La Habra considers necessary.

B. Customer Notification - Assembly Installation

~~1. The City of La Habra will notify the water user of the survey findings, listing the corrective actions to be taken if any are required. A period of 60 days will be given to complete all corrective actions required, including installation of backflow prevention assemblies.~~

~~2. A second notice shall be sent to each water user which does not take the required corrective actions prescribed in the first notice within the 60 days period allowed. The second notice will give the water user a two week period to take the required corrective action. If no action is taken within the 2 week period the City of La Habra may terminate water service to the affected water user until the required corrective actions are taken.~~

Commented [JR1]: Brian – This section has to match your CCCMP and only 2 notices does not sound right. Suggest removing and referring to the CCCMP.

C. Customer Notification - Testing and Maintenance

1. The City of La Habra will notify each affected water user when it is time for the backflow prevention assembly installed on their service connection to be tested. This written notice shall give the water user 30 days to have the assembly tested and supply the water user with the necessary form to be completed and resubmitted to the City of La Habra.

2. A second notice shall be sent to each water user which does not have his/her backflow prevention assembly tested as prescribed in the first notice within the 30 day period allowed. The second notice will give the water user a two week period to have his/her backflow prevention assembly tested. If no action is taken within the 2 week period the City of La Habra may terminate water service to the affected water user until the subject assembly is tested.

SECTION VII - WATER SERVICE TERMINATION

A General

When the City of La Habra encounters water users that represent a clear and immediate hazard to the potable water supply that cannot be immediately abated, the City of La Habra shall institute the procedure for discontinuing the City of La Habra water service.

B. Basis For Termination

Conditions or water uses that create a basis for water service termination shall include, but are not limited to, the following items:

1. Refusal to install a required backflow prevention assembly,

2. Refusal to test a backflow prevention assembly,

3. Refusal to repair a faulty backflow prevention assembly,

4. Refusal to replace a faulty backflow prevention assembly,

5. Direct or indirect connection between the public water system and a sewer line,

6. Unprotected direct or indirect connection between the public water system and a system or equipment containing contaminants,

7. Unprotected direct or indirect connection between the public water system and an auxiliary water system,

8. A situation which presents an immediate health hazard to the public water system.

C. Water Service Termination Procedures

I. For conditions I, 2, 3, or 4, the City of La Habra will terminate service to a customer's premise after 2 written notices have been sent specifying the corrective action needed and the time period in which it must be done. If no action is taken within the allowed time period, water service may be terminated.

2. For conditions 5, 6, 7, or 8, the City of La Habra will take the following steps:

a. Make reasonable effort to advise water user of intent to terminate water service;

b. Terminate water supply and lock service valve. The water service will remain inactive until correction of violations has been approved by the City of La Habra.

SECTION VIII - SEVERABILITY

If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance, or any part thereof, is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof. The Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION IX - EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days from the date of its passage. before the expiration of fifteen (15) days after its passage, this Ordinance shall be published in accordance with law.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this ~~23rd day of October~~ _____, ~~1997~~.

David Cheverton, Mayor

Attest:

Sharie L. Apodaca, City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) SS.
CITY OF LA HABRA)

I, Sharie L. Apodaca, City Clerk of the City of La Habra, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. ~~1521~~XXXX introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of La Habra held on the ~~2nd day of October, 1997~~, and was thereafter adopted at an adjourned regular meeting held on the ~~23rd day of October, 1997~~ by the following vote:

AYES:	**COUNCILMEMBERS:**	Anderson, Gareia, Holmberg, Cheverton
NOES:	**COUNCILMEMBERS:**	None
ABSENT:	**COUNCILMEMBERS:**	Rush
ABSTAIN:	**COUNCILMEMBERS:**	None

Said ordinance has been published or posted pursuant to law.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the City of La Habra this ~~24th day of October, 1997~~.

Sharie L. Apodaca, City Clerk

Appendix E

High Hazard Premises

APPENDIX E

HIGH HAZARD CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PREMISES

The list below identifies premises that require backflow protection provided by an air gap or a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly, unless noted otherwise. The list below is not intended to be all-inclusive. A PWS, State Water Board, or local health agency may require an AG, RP, or both to protect a PWS from other hazards not listed below and identified in premises through the hazard assessment completed in CCCPH Chapter 3, section 3.2.1. A PWS may reduce or increase the minimum protection required for a previously hazard-assessed user premise following a hazard reassessment as described in CCCPH Chapter 3, section 3.2.1.

1. Sewage handling facilities
2. Wastewater lift stations and pumping stations
3. Wastewater treatment processes, handling, or pumping equipment that is interconnected to a piping system connected to a PWS (+)
4. Petroleum processing or storage plants
5. Radioactive material storage, processing plants or nuclear reactors
6. Mortuaries
7. Cemeteries
8. Sites with an auxiliary water supply interconnected with PWS (+)
9. Sites with an auxiliary water supply not interconnected with PWS
10. Premises with more than one connection to the PWS (++++)
11. Recycled water (++)(+++)
12. Recycled water interconnected to piping system that contains water received from a PWS (+)
13. Graywater systems, as defined in California Water Code Section 14876, that are interconnected to a piping system that is connected to a PWS
14. Medical facilities
15. Kidney dialysis facilities
16. Dental office with water-connected equipment
17. Veterinarian facilities
18. Chemical plants
19. Laboratories
20. Biotech facilities
21. Electronics manufacture
22. Dry cleaner facilities
23. Industrial or commercial laundry facilities
24. Metal-plating facilities
25. Business park with a single meter serving multiple businesses
26. Marine-port facilities
27. Car wash facilities
28. Mobile home park, RV park, or campgrounds with RV hookups

29. Hotels/motels
30. Gas stations
31. Fire stations
32. Solid waste disposal facilities
33. Pet groomers
34. Agricultural premises
35. Hazard assessment access denied or restricted
36. Railroad maintenance facilities
37. Incarceration facilities (e.g., prisons)
38. Temporary connections to fire hydrants for miscellaneous uses, including construction
39. Private water distribution mains
40. Drinking water storage tank overflow connected to a sump or storm drain (+)
41. Airports

(+) Premise isolated by air gap only except as allowed through CCCPH Section 3.2.2(c)

(++) Dual-plumbed use areas established per CCR Title 22, Section 60313 through 60316 where recycled water is used for individually owned residential unit.

(+++) Residences using recycled water for landscape irrigation as part of an approved dual plumbed use area established pursuant to CCR Title 22, sections 60313 through 60316 shall use, at a minimum, a DC. If the water supplier is also the supplier of the recycled water, then the recycled water supplier may obtain approval of the local public water supplier or the State Water Board, to utilize an alternative backflow protection plan that includes an annual inspection of both the recycled water and potable water systems and an annual cross-connection test of the recycled water and potable water systems pursuant to subsection 60316(a) in lieu of any BPA.

(++++) All connections must receive at least the same level of protection excluding fire protection when connected to the PWS distribution system (e.g., if one connection requires an RP then all connections must have RPs installed).

Appendix F

Self Report Letter (Commercial/Industrial Assessments)

City of La Habra - Commerical/Industrial Onsite Use Questionnaire

To help prevent backflow incidents please answer the questions below.

On December 19, 2023, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the Cross-Connection Policy Handbook, which became effective on July 1, 2024. This new legislation requires each public water system to conduct initial and ongoing inspections of potentially high hazard facilities to determine the level of hazard within your facility. The City is asking that each customer of a commerical/industrial site complete the survey below and return the completed survey to Brian Jones. Form to: Brian Jones, Utilities Manager, at bjones@lahabraca.gov or by mail to: La Habra Public Works, 621 W. Lambert Rd., La Habra, CA 90631 Attn: Water Division.

On your property do any of the following exist:

- ☐ Dental and/or medical equipment using water
- ☐ Pumps or motors connected to water or sewer piping
- ☐ Chemicals in quantities greater than 5 gallons or 5 lbs.

If yes, what chemicals are present:

_____

_____

- ☐ Laundry facilities
- ☐ Multiple tenant suites
- ☐ Graywater system(s)
- ☐ Water storage tanks, ponds, water treatment systems, sewage treatment, sewage storage, and/or wells

If yes, please describe:

_____

_____

- ☐ Petroleum, chemical or radioactive materials processing or storage
- ☐ I am uncertain of the hazards on site and request an inspection.

Type of Business

- ☐ Veterinary
- ☐ Pet grooming
- ☐ Medical/Dental
- ☐ Office/Warehouse
- ☐ Hotel/Motel
- ☐ Other (explain below):
- ☐ Manufacturing
- ☐ Food Processing
- ☐ Restaurant
- ☐ Aerospace
- ☐ Retail

Site Contact

Contact Name: _____

Business Name: _____

Phone No. _____

Email: _____

I certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature _____

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

FOR WATER PURVEYOR USE ONLY

Degree of Hazard

- ☐ High
- ☐ Low
- ☐ No Hazard

Meter protection appropriate for Degree of Hazard

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Internal Protection and Referral to OC Health

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Cross-Connection Control Specialist Reviewer: _____

Cross-Connection Control Program Specialist Certification No. _____ **Expiration Date:** _____

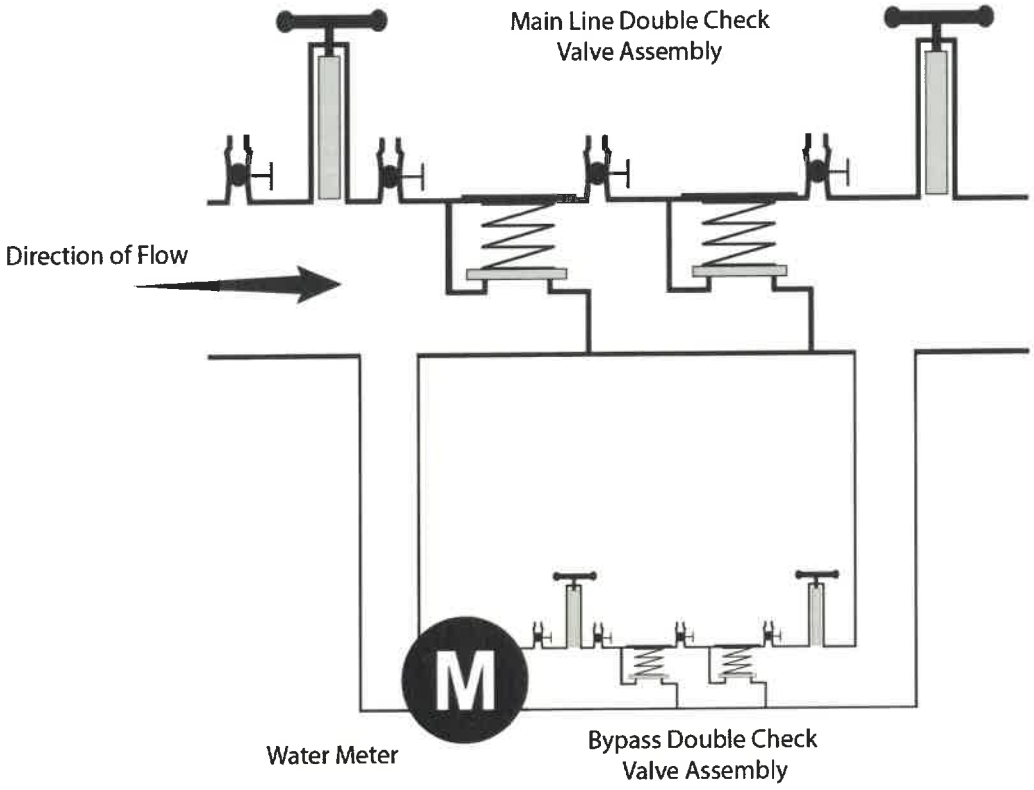
Review Date: _____

Appendix G

Backflow Prevention Assembly Diagrams

Appendix C

Diagram 1
Double check detector backflow prevention assembly[1]



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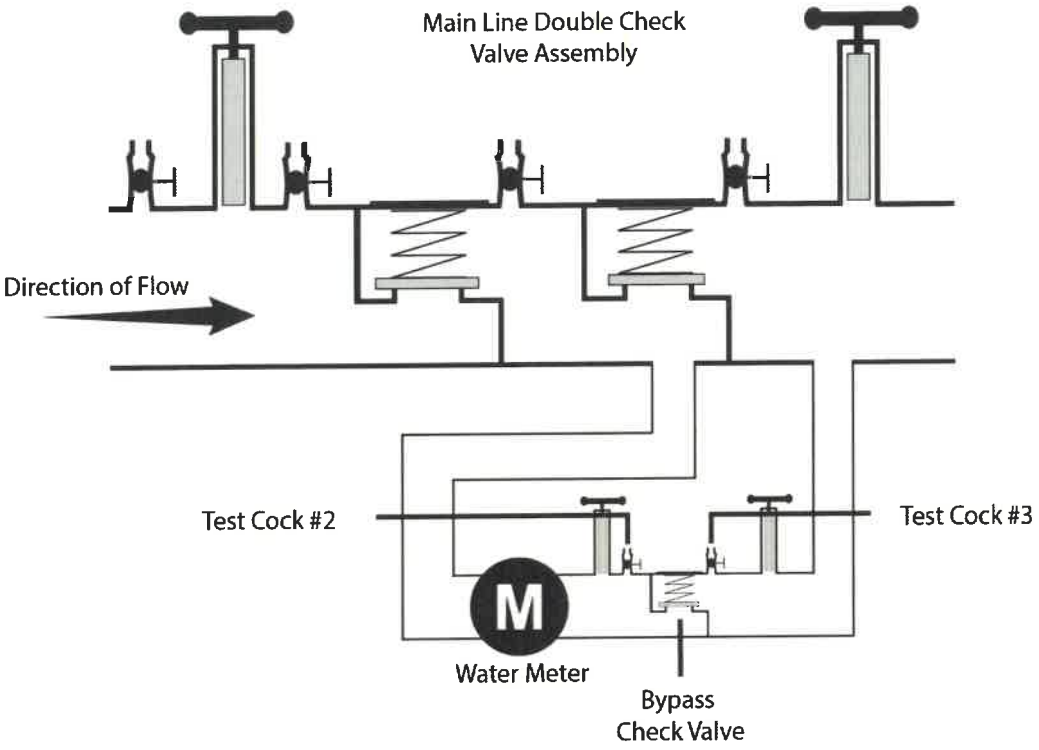
Appendix C

Diagram 2

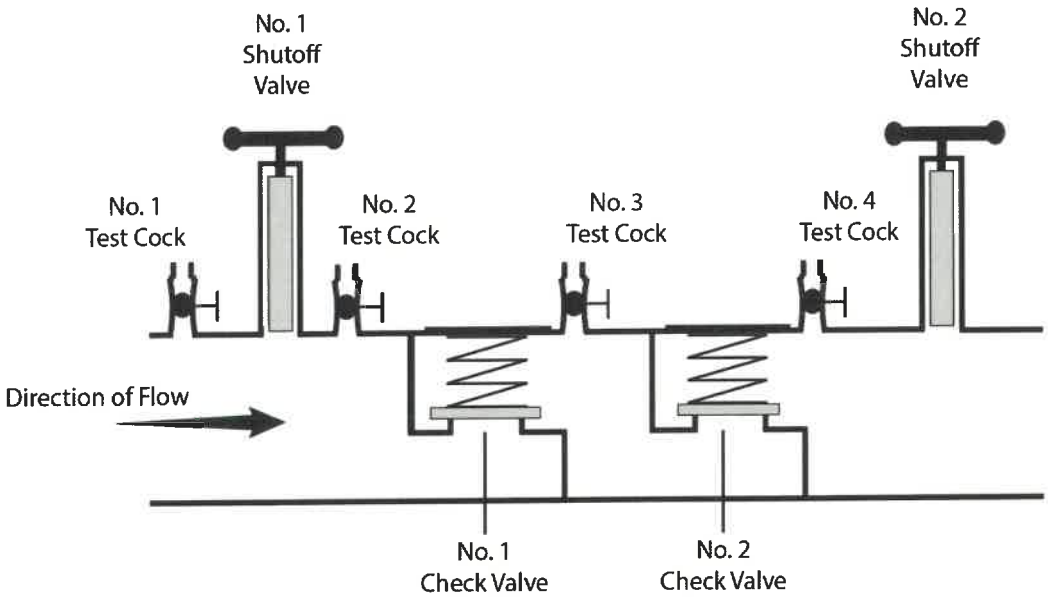
Double check detector backflow prevention assembly – type II [2]



[2] © 2023 University of Southern California. Used with permission.

Appendix C

Diagram 3
Double check valve backflow prevention assembly[3]

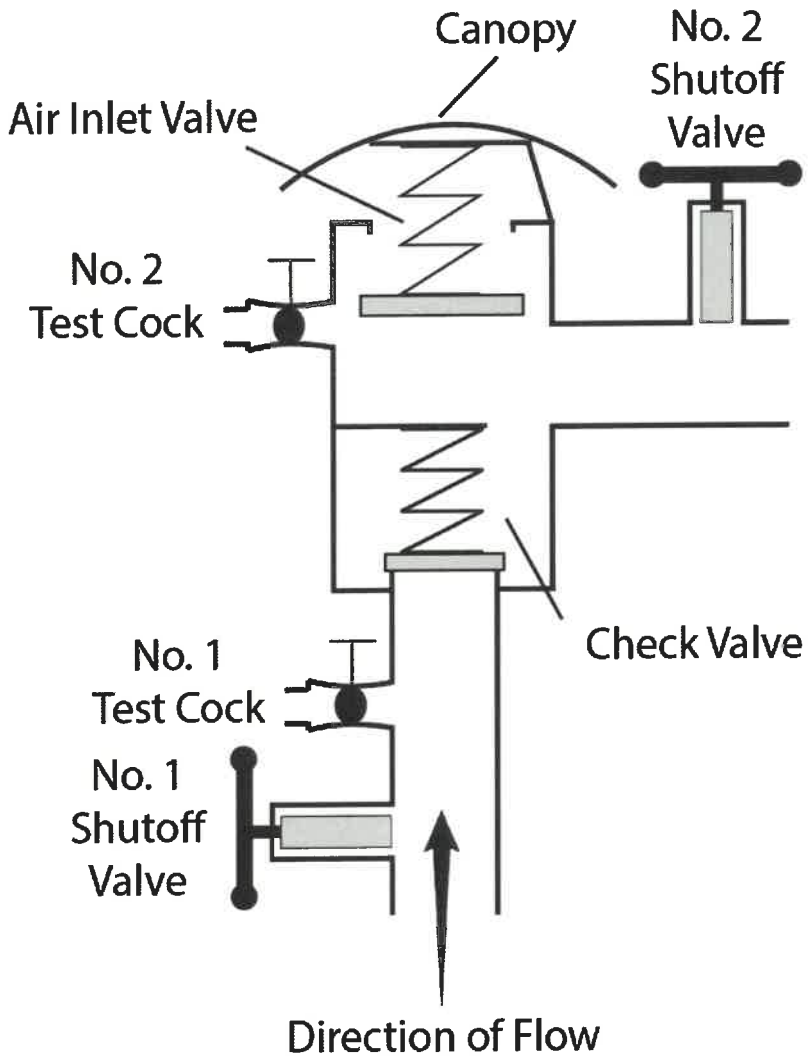


[3] © 2023 University of Southern California. Used with permission

Appendix C

Diagram 4

Pressure vacuum breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly [4]



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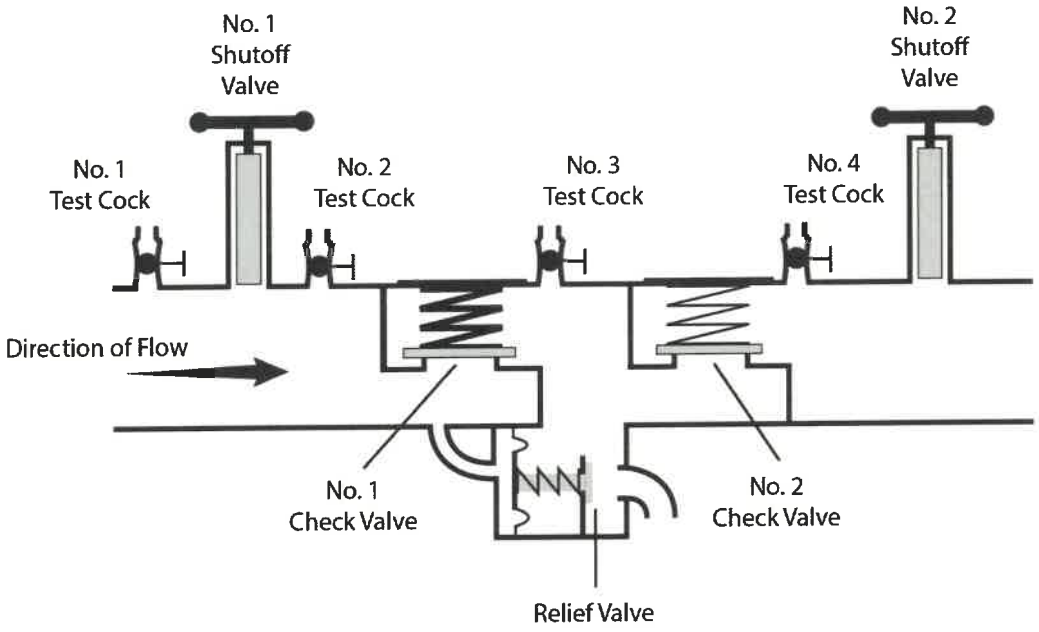
Appendix C

Diagram 5
Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly [5]

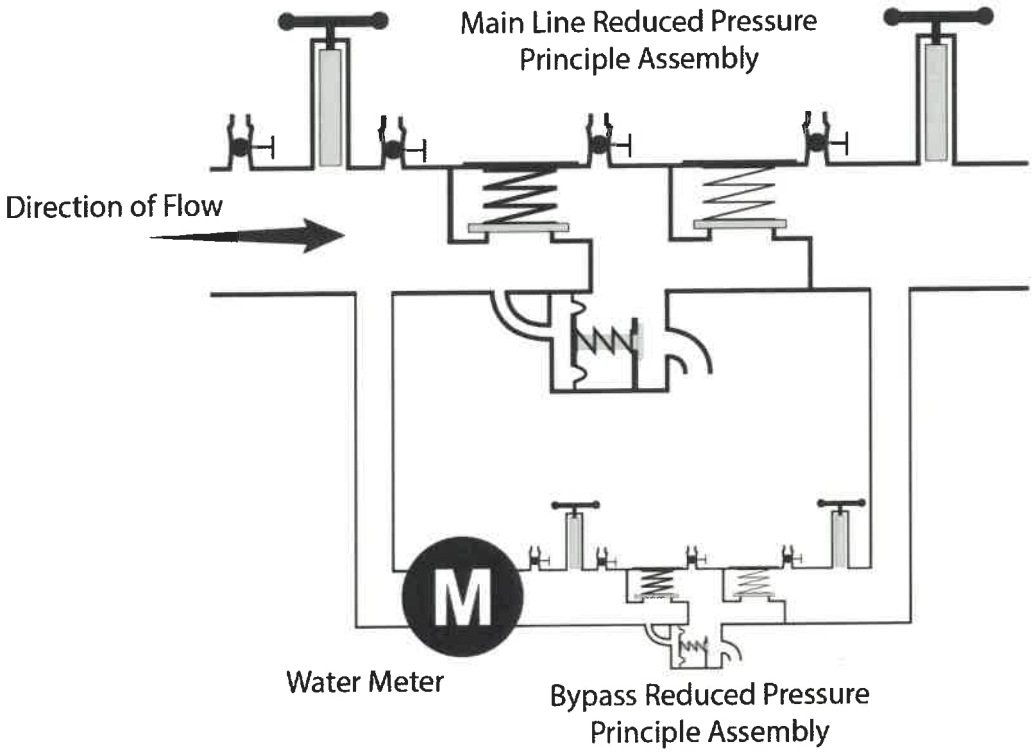


[5] © 2023 University of Southern California. Used with permission

Appendix C

Diagram 6

Reduced pressure principle detector backflow prevention assembly [6]



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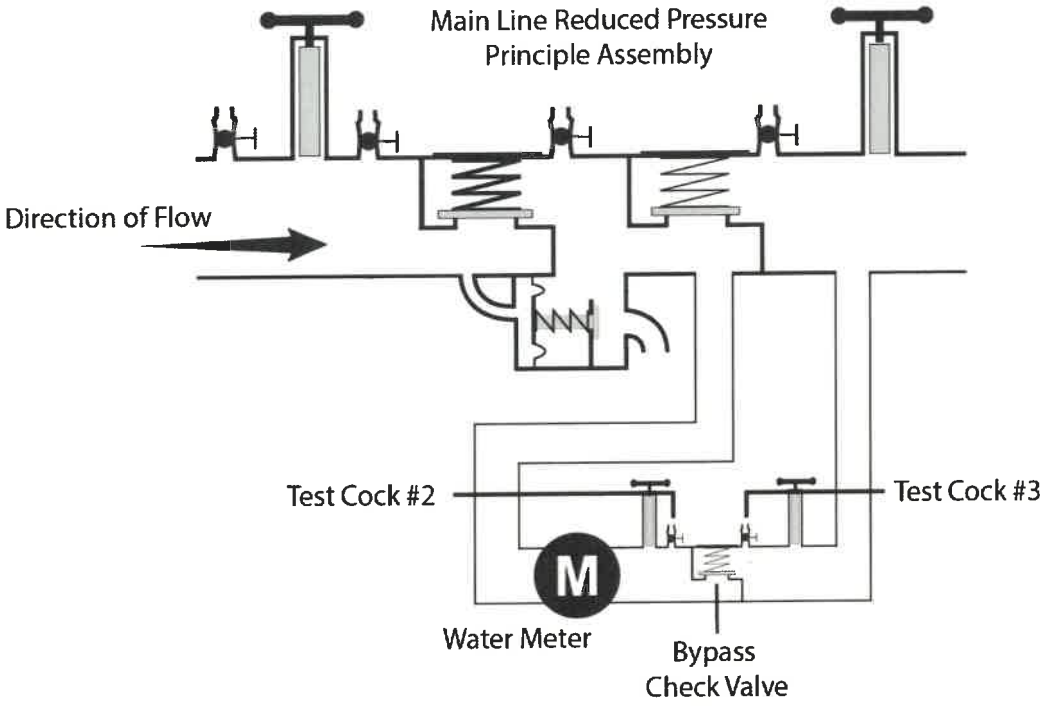
Appendix C

Diagram 7

Reduced pressure principle detector backflow prevention assembly – type II [7]



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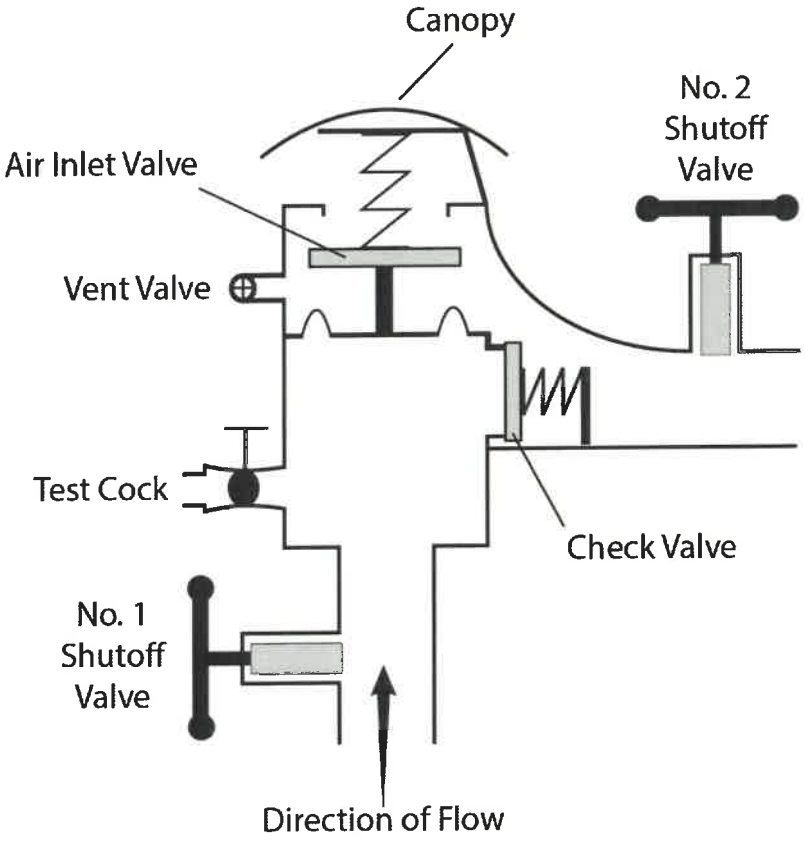
Appendix C

Diagram 8

Spill-resistant pressure vacuum breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly [8]



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Appendix C

Swivel-Ell Design and Construction Criteria

The criteria below, in conjunction with the swivel-ell diagrams that follow (Diagrams 9a and 9b), are **minimum** acceptable design and construction-related requirements for utilizing a swivel-ell. For restrictions and allowances for utilizing a swivel-ell, see CCCPH section 3.2.2.

A. Prior to operation of a swivel-ell, the PWS will receive approval for the design and construction plans of that swivel-ell from the State Water Board.

B. The drinking water supply must not, under any circumstances, be directly connected to the recycled water supply, nor be designed such that the recycled water use site could be supplied concurrently by a recycled water supply and a drinking water supply.

C. The drinking water supply line and the recycled water supply line must be offset (see Diagram 9b) in a manner that ensures a tee-connection, spool, or other prefabricated mechanical appurtenance(s) could not be readily utilized in lieu of the swivel-ell connection, nor result in the recycled water use site being supplied concurrently by recycled water and drinking water.

D. The recycled water supply line used in conjunction with the swivel-ell must be the only recycled water supply to the recycled water use area.

E. The swivel-ell must be located as close as practical to the public water system service connection, with the swivel-ell connection being located as close as practical to the RP upstream of the swivel-ell.

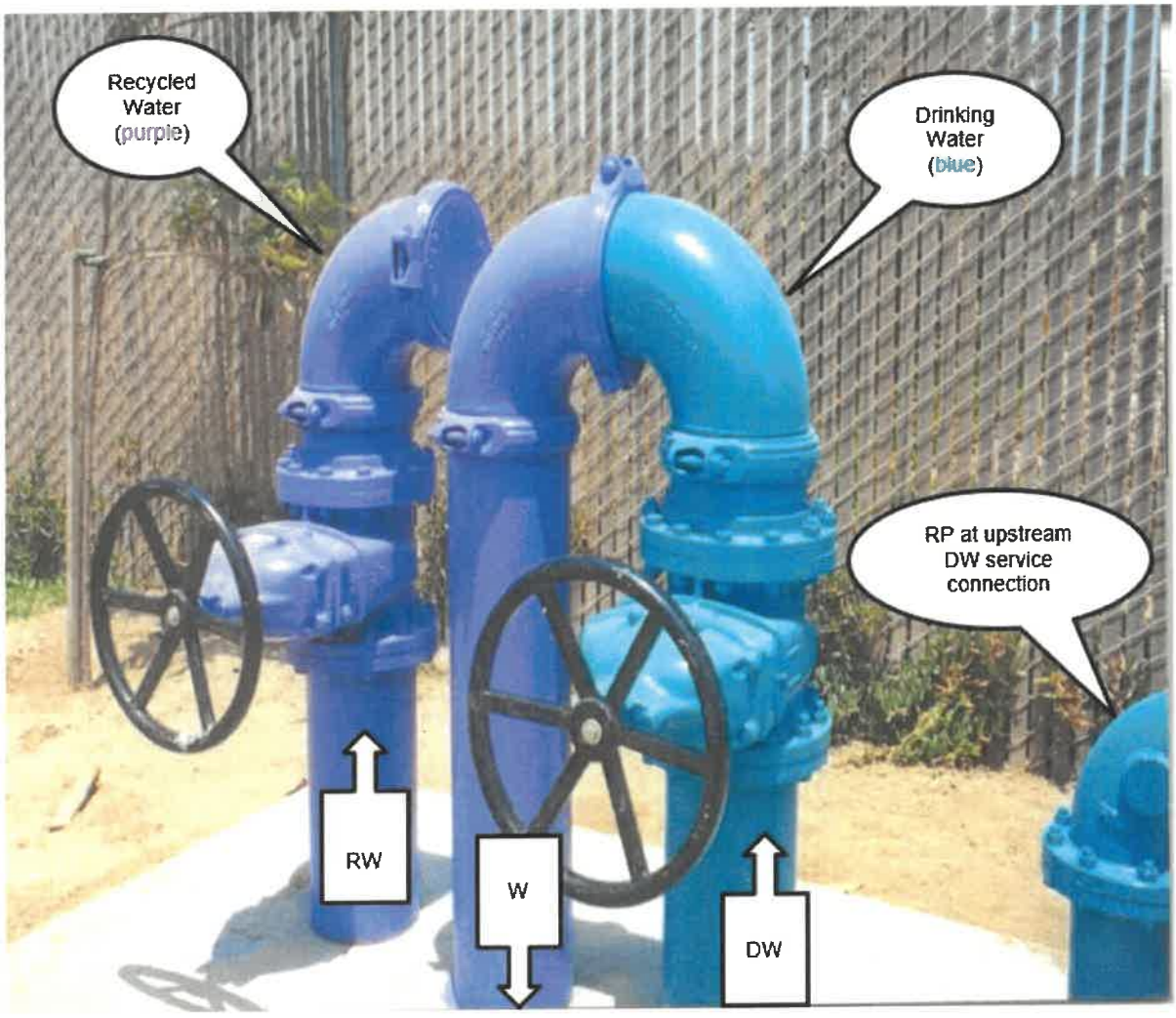
F. The swivel-ell must:

1. be located above ground;
2. be color-coded pursuant to section 116815 of the CHSC and its implementing regulations;
3. include appropriate signage, as required by regulation and the State Water Board;
4. be provided the security necessary to prevent interconnections, vandalism, unauthorized entry, etc.; and
5. be provided with meters on both the recycled water service and drinking water service connections.

Legend for Diagram 9a and 9b (also see next page)

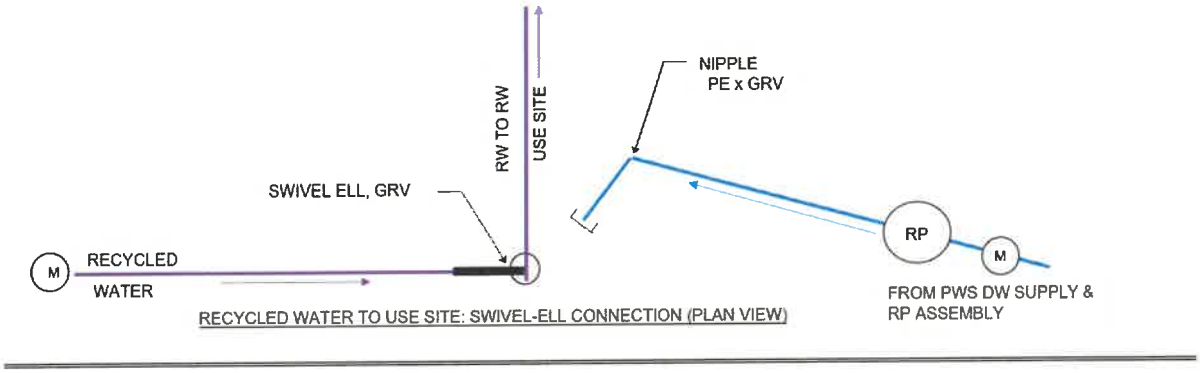
RP	=	Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly
RW	=	Tertiary-treated recycled water originating from wastewater treatment facility
DW	=	Drinking water originating from a public water system
W	=	Water (tertiary recycled water **or** drinking water) to use site. As pictured, configured for supplemental drinking water to the use site.
M	=	Meter (*next page*)
PE	=	Plain End (*next page*)
GRV	=	Groove (*next page*)
PWS	=	Public Water System (*next page*)

Diagram 9a: Example Swivel-Ell Pictorial (also see Plan View Schematics)

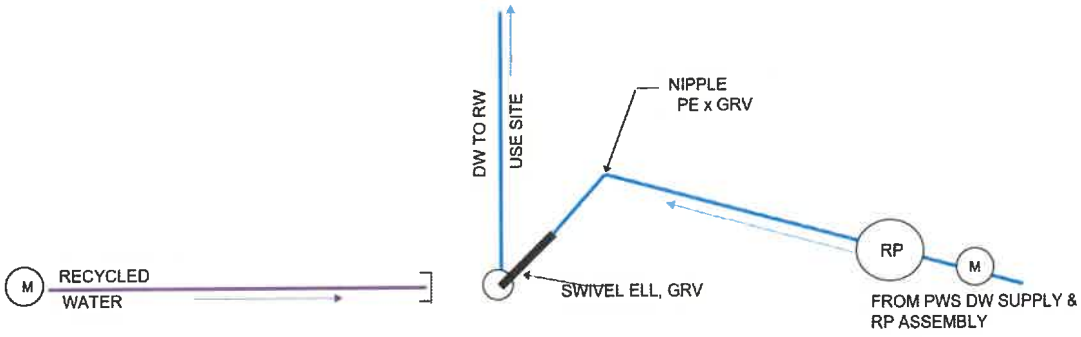


Note: The RP, a required component of an acceptable swivel-ell, is not shown in the picture.

Diagram 9b: Swivel-Ell Typical Plan View Schematics
(not intended to be an exact portrayal of the pictorial)



RECYCLED WATER TO USE SITE: SWIVEL-ELL CONNECTION (PLAN VIEW)



POTABLE WATER TO USE SITE: SWIVEL-ELL CONNECTION (PLAN VIEW)

Appendix H

Records Retention Policy

RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE: PUBLIC WORKS
(Engineering, Fleet, Parks & Trees, Refuse, Street Maint., Wastewater / Sewer, Water)

Office of Record (OFR)	Retention No.	Records Description	Total Retention	Vital?	Media Options	Image: I=Import M=Mfr S=Scan	Destroy Paper after Imaged & QC'd?	Comments / Reference
If the record is not listed here, refer to the Retention for City-Wide Standards								
Retentions begin when the act is completed, and imply a full file folder (e.g. last document + 2 years), since destruction is normally performed by file folder.								
HOLDS: Litigation, complaints, claims, public records act requests, audits and/or investigations suspend normal retention periods (retention resumes after settlement or completion).								
Public Works / Lead Div.	PW-072	Daily Written Log (of work performed)	5 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department preference; GC §34090
Public Works / Water Distribution	PW-073	Fire Hydrant Flush and Valve Maintenance Records - May be in CMMS	Minimum 5 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department preference; GC §34090
Lead Dept.	PW-074	Safety Data Sheet (SDS) / Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) / Chemical Use Report Form (or records of the chemical / substance / agent, where & when it was used)	30 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Previous MSDS may be obtained from a service; MSDS may be destroyed as long as a record of the chemical / substance / agent, where & when it was used is maintained for 30 years; Applies to qualified employers; Claims can be made for 30 years for toxic substance exposures; 8 CCR 3204(d)(1)(B)(2 and 3), 29 CFR 1910.1020(d)(1)(i), GC §34090
Public Works / Lead Div.	PW-075	Underground Service Alerts (USA's) / Dig Alerts	Minimum 3 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	The Excavator, Operator and Regional Notification Cetner all have an obligation to retain for 3 years; GC §§4216.2(f) & 4216.3(d), GC §34090
Division Providing Service / Work	PW-076	Work Orders / Service Requests / Service Orders - **CRM / CMMS DATABASE** (Computerized Maintenance Management System)	Indefinite - Minimum 5 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Data is interrelated; GC §34090
Division Providing Service / Work	PW-077	Work Orders / Service Requests / Service Orders - **All Information Entered In CRM / CMMS Database** (Paper drafts)	When No Longer Required		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Preliminary drafts (the database is the original); GC §34090

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HOLDS: Litigation, complaints, claims, public records act requests, audits and/or investigations suspend normal retention periods (retention resumes after settlement or completion).								
Division Providing Service / Work	PW-078	Work Orders / Service Requests / Service Orders - **NOT entered in CRM / CMMS Database** (or partial information entered into CMMS Database) (Division providing service retains originals; Division requesting service is considered a copy)	5 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	City Preference; CCP §§338 et seq., 340 et seq., 342, GC §34090
PUBLIC WORKS / WATER TREATMENT PLANT (POTABLE WATER)								
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-079	Chains of Custody / Water Analysis & Sampling / Tabular Summaries: **Chemical**	10 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Actual laboratory reports may be kept, or data may be transferred to tabular summaries; State law requires 10 years; 40 CFR 141.33(a); 22 CCR §64470
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-080	Chains of Custody / Water Analysis & Sampling / Tabular Summaries: **Bacteriological & Organics**	5 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Actual laboratory reports may be kept, or data may be transferred to tabular summaries; State law requires 5 years; 40 CFR 141.33(a)and (b)(1); 22 CCR §64470
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-081	Chains of Custody / Water Analysis & Sampling / Tabular Summaries: **Lead & Copper**	12 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Lead and Copper are required for 12 years or 2 compliance cycles (some compliance cycles are nine years); 22 CCR 64400.20; 22 CCR 64690.80; 40 CFR 141.33(a); 40 CFR 141.91
Public Works / Lead Div.	PW-082	Confined Space Entries / Hot Work Permits / Lockout-Blockouts / Lockout-Tagouts / Energy Control Procedures (ECP) / Air Monitoring Calibrations	3 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department preference; Cal/OSHA requests 3 years of documents of Lockout-Blockouts / Lockout-Tagouts during audits; 8 CCR 5157(d)(14) & (e)(6); 29 CFR 1910.146(e)(6); GC §34090

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If the record is not listed here, refer to the Retention for City-Wide Standards								
Retentions begin when the act is completed, and imply a full file folder (e.g. last document + 2 years), since destruction is normally performed by file folder.								
HOLDS: Litigation, complaints, claims, public records act requests, audits and/or investigations suspend normal retention periods (retention resumes after settlement or completion).								
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-083	Customer Concerns / Customer Complaints / Complaint Forms: Odor / Taste / Visual Complaints (Correspondence regarding Potable Water)	5 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	5 years is required in State and Federal law for any complaints; 40 CFR 122.41(j)(2) & 40 CFR 141.33(b); 22 CCR 64470(a)
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-084	Environmental Agencies / Regulatory Agencies for Potable Water - **Correspondence with Substantive Content**: DDW (Division of Drinking Water) / DWR (Department of Water Resources) / SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board)	Minimum 10 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department Preference; GC §34090
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-085	Leak Report / Annual Leak Report / Water Loss Reports	Minimum 2 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department Preference; GC §34090
Lead Dept.	PW-086	Operations & Maintenance Manuals / O & M Manuals	Disposal of Equipment		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department preference; GC §34090
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-087	Permits - **Water Regulatory / Operating Permits**: CalARP, CERS, Cal OSHA, DDW (Division of Drinking Water), DWR (Department of Water Resources), EPA, , RMP, SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board) ,etc.	P		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department Preference; NPDES Monitoring records required for 3 years; 40 CFR §§122.21, 122.41, 122.44; GC §34090 CCP §337 et seq.
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-088	Plant Operator Log Books	5 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department Preference; Meets Department of Public Heath requirements; GC §34090

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Office of Record (OFR)	Retention No.	Records Description	Total Retention	Vital?	Media Options	Image: I=Import M=Mfr S=Scan	Destroy Paper after Imaged & QC'd?	Comments / Reference
If the record is not listed here, refer to the Retention for City-Wide Standards								
Retentions begin when the act is completed, and imply a full file folder (e.g. last document + 2 years), since destruction is normally performed by file folder.								
HOLDS: Litigation, complaints, claims, public records act requests, audits and/or investigations suspend normal retention periods (retention resumes after settlement or completion).								
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-089	Regulatory Reports / **Water Reports to Regulatory Agencies**: CalARP, CERS, Cal OSHA, DDW (Division of Drinking Water), DWR (Department of Water Resources), EPA, RMP, SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board) ,etc.	Minimum 10 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department Preference; NPDES Monitoring records required for 3 years; 40 CFR §§122.21, 122.41, 122.44; GC §34090 CCP §337 et seq.
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-090	Reservoirs: **Dive Videos**	Minimum 10 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes - After QC & OD	Department preference (covers 2 mandated cycles); GC §34090
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-091	Reservoirs: **Flushing, Disinfection and Cleaning**	Minimum 3 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes - After QC & OD	Flushing, Disinfection, Inspection and Cleaning is required for 3 years; 22 CCR §64604(c); GC §34090
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-092	Reservoirs: **Inspection Reports, Maintenance Records**	P		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes - After QC & OD	Department preference; GC §34090
Lead Dept.	PW-093	Safety Data Sheet (SDS) / Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) / Chemical Use Report Form (or records of the chemical / substance / agent, where & when it was used)	30 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Previous MSDS may be obtained from a service; MSDS may be destroyed as long as a record of the chemical / substance / agent, where & when it was used is maintained for 30 years; Applies to qualified employers; Claims can be made for 30 years for toxic substance exposures; 8 CCR 3204(d)(1)(B)(2 and 3), 29 CFR 1910.1020(d)(1)(i), GC §34090
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-094	Sanitary Surveys of Water Sources	10 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	22 CCR §64470; GC §34090
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-095	SCADA Database (Water)	Indefinite - Minimum 5 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Data is interrelated; GC §34090

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If the record is not listed here, refer to the Retention for City-Wide Standards								
Retentions begin when the act is completed, and imply a full file folder (e.g. last document + 2 years), since destruction is normally performed by file folder.								
HOLDS: Litigation, complaints, claims, public records act requests, audits and/or investigations suspend normal retention periods (retention resumes after settlement or completion).								
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-096	Vulnerability Assessment / Emergency Response Plan / Risk & Resilience Assessment / Hazard Mitigation Plan	When Superseded - Minimum 2 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Confidential; 42 USC 300i-2(d); GC §34090
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-097	Water Production Reads / Reports (to State DDW (Division of Drinking Water) / DWR (Department of Water Resources) / SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board)	5 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department Preference; Meets California Department of Health requirements (3 years); GC §34090
Public Works / Utilities / Laboratory	PW-098	Water Quality Reports / Consumer Confidence Reports	P		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department preference; State law requires 12 years, federal 10 years; 22 CCR §§ 64400.25; 64470, 64483(g), 40 CFR 141.33(a); 40 CFR 141.91 40 CFR 141.33(a); GC §34090
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-099	Water Treatment Plant Operators Certificates (posting required)	When Superseded		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department preference; GC §34090
Public Works / Water Treatment Plant	PW-100	Water Treatment Plant Safety Training Certificates (posting required)	Minimum 5 years		Mag, Mfr, OD, Ppr	S / I	Yes: After QC & OD	Department preference; 8 CCR §3203 et seq., 29 CFR 1627.3(b)(1), LC §6429(c); GC §§12946, 21960, 34090

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Appendix I

Incident Response Form

Cross-Connection Incident Report Form

CALL DETAILS

1. Caller Name: _____ Phone number: _____

2. Call Date: _____ Time: _____

3. Location address: _____ _____ _____

Street Number Street Name City

4. Name of ownership/business: _____

ISSUE DESCRIBED BY CALLER

5. Estimated start date & time: _____

6. Description of issue:

7. Name of City/District Inspector: _____

8. Site conditions: (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Meter Protection
- Last Test Date: _____
- ☐ Pass
- ☐ Fail
- ☐ Dual Plumbed Bldg.
- ☐ Kitchen/Cafeteria
- ☐ Recycled Water Onsite
- ☐ Designated Industrial Line
- ☐ Cooling Tower
- ☐ Chemical Pumps/ Motors
- ☐ Laboratory
- ☐ Multi-Tenant

Notes:

9. Number of persons in the building: _____

10. OCHCA Notified?:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If Yes _____

(714) 955-3963 or WQOnCall@ochca.com

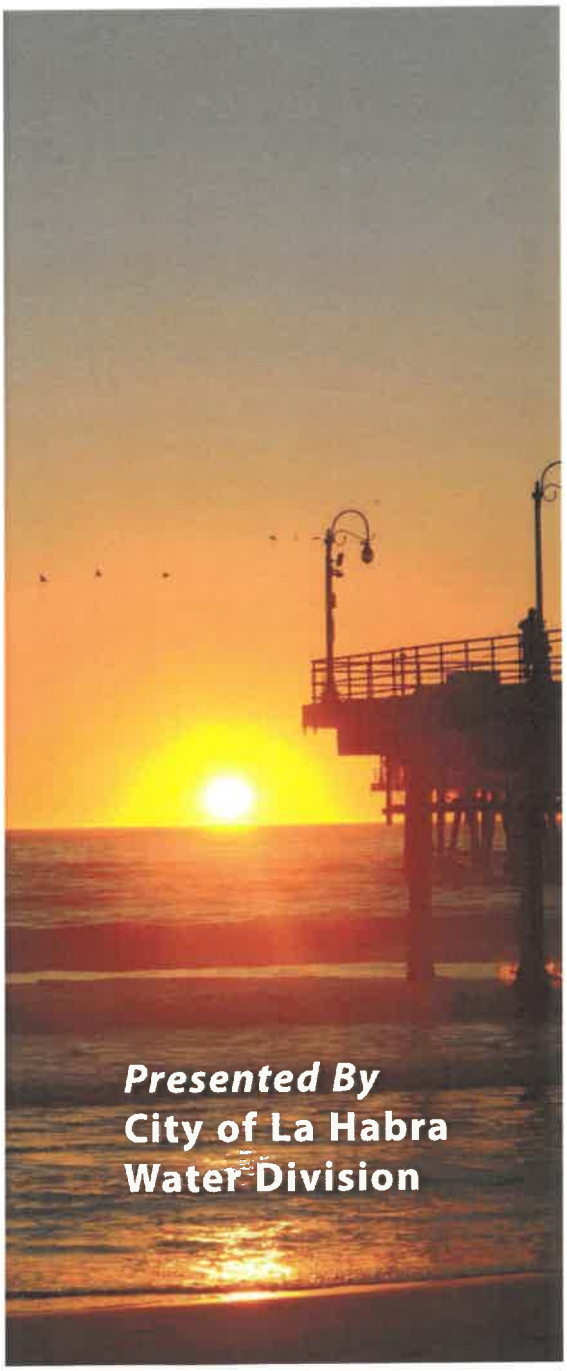
Time of Notice: ☐ _____ _____

Appendix J

City of La Habra Consumer Confidence Report

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Traducirlo, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

Your 2025 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report covers drinking water quality testing and reporting for 2024.

Your City of La Habra Water Division vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the quality standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards. In some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards.

For example, the California Domestic Water Company (Cal Domestic), which supplies the City with treated groundwater, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which supplies treated, imported surface water to the City, routinely test for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps U.S. EPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through the drinking water quality testing programs carried out by the City and Cal Domestic for our groundwater, MWDSC for imported surface water, and the City for our water distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than a year old.

The City of La Habra Water Division is pleased to distribute this report to its water customers. It provides important information about where your water comes from and the work we perform each day to ensure the water delivered to your tap meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

The tap water that comes out of your faucet has to meet rigorous state and federal regulatory standards; otherwise, we wouldn't be able to deliver it to your home. Our annual water quality report shares details about the water you receive. You can see for yourself that we are meeting or even exceeding standards required to maintain water quality. Take a look inside for details on water sources, the constituents found in the water, and how our water compares with state and federal standards.

The City of La Habra Water Division is committed to safeguarding its water supply and ensuring that your tap water is safe to drink. We also strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water supply.

Quality Water is Our Priority

Turn the tap and the water flows, as if by magic. Or so it seems. The reality is considerably different. Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers is a scientific and engineering feat that requires considerable effort and talent to ensure the water is always there, always safe to drink.

Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment and distribution operators must be licensed and are required to complete on-the-job training and technical education before becoming certified by the state.

Our licensed water professionals have an understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, and engineering. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind every drop.

Your Water: Always Available, Always Assured

The Diemer Water Treatment Plant, located in the hills above Yorba Linda, processes up to 520 million gallons of clean water per day—enough to fill the Rose Bowl every four hours. The water is a blend from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project. At 212 acres, it's one of the largest water treatment plants in the U.S. It provides nearly half of Orange County's total water supply. Water flowing from Diemer meets—or exceeds—all state and federal regulations, and it is kept safe from the treatment plant to your tap by constant testing throughout the distribution network. This constant surveillance ensures your drinking water stays within the requirements mandated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

We Invite You to Learn More About Your Water's Quality

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Brian Jones, Water and Sewer Manager, at (562) 383-4170. The La Habra City Council meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in Council Chambers at 110 East La Habra Boulevard. Public attendance and participation are welcomed.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

The most recent surveys for MWDSC's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey—2020 Update and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey—2021 Update.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

U.S. EPA also requires MWDSC to complete a source water assessment (SWA) that uses information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of the Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (800-225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in December 2010 by City staff. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants not detected in the water supply: body shops, gas stations, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, repair shops, and sewer collection systems.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, CA 92707. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City at (562) 383-4170.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Cal Domestic was completed in October 2010. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: drinking water treatment plants, known contaminant plumes, underground storage tanks—confirmed leaking tanks, housing—high density, wells—water supply, and schools. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: transportation corridors—freeways/state highways and transportation corridors—railroads. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Cal Domestic, 15505 Whittier Boulevard, Whittier, CA 90603. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Ernesto Che Venegas, Operations Manager, at (562) 947-3811.

About Lead in Tap Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. The City of La Habra Water Division is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute–accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Brian Jones, Water and Sewer Manager, at (562) 383-4170. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be found at lahabraca.gov. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

The Need To Conserve Water Remains a High Priority Throughout California

Southern California has an arid climate, and wise water use needs to become a part of everyone's daily life. Our water resources are finite, and they get smaller every year.

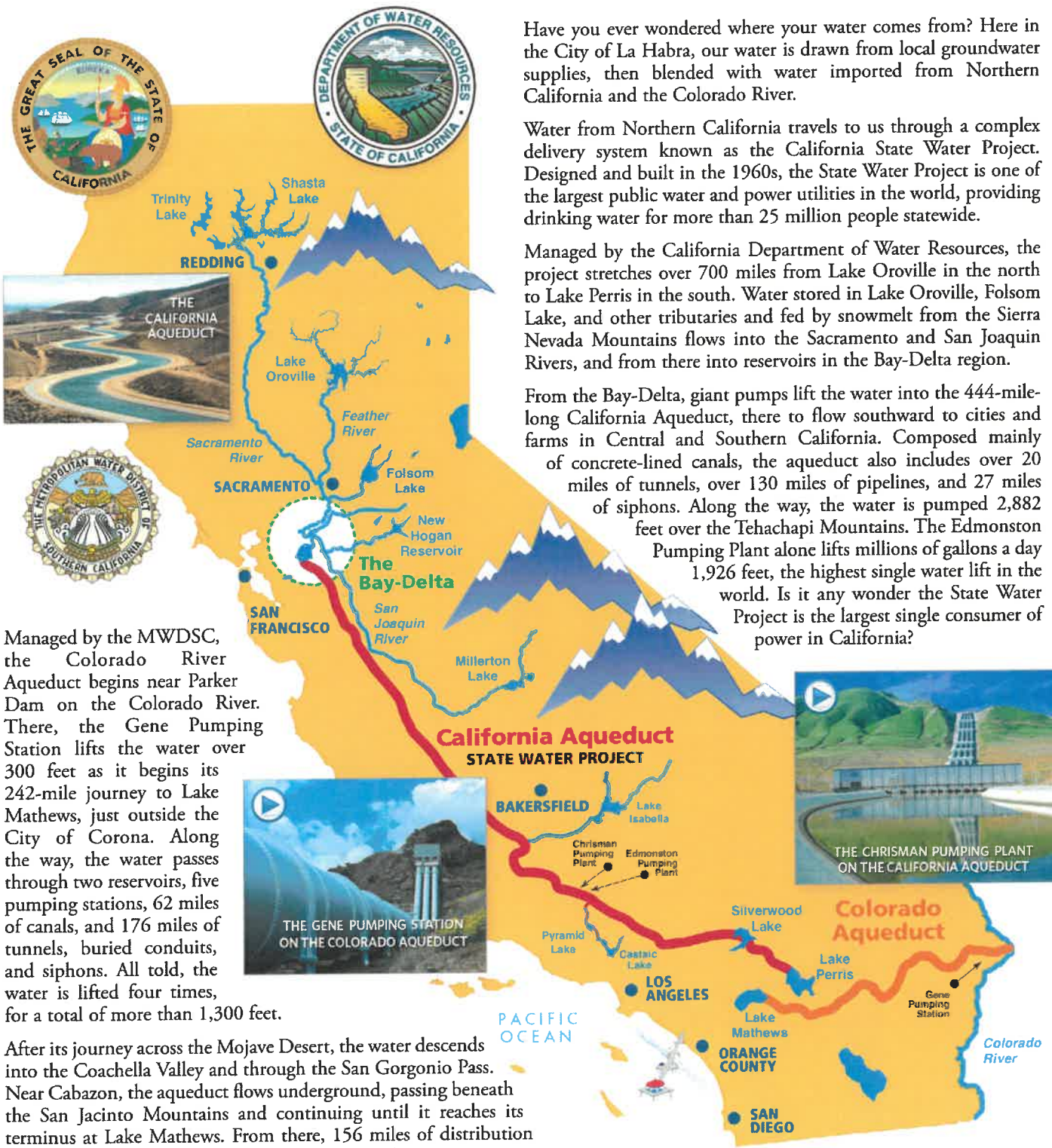
Where Does Our Water Comes From? And How Does it Get to Us?

Have you ever wondered where your water comes from? Here in the City of La Habra, our water is drawn from local groundwater supplies, then blended with water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River.

Water from Northern California travels to us through a complex delivery system known as the California State Water Project. Designed and built in the 1960s, the State Water Project is one of the largest public water and power utilities in the world, providing drinking water for more than 25 million people statewide.

Managed by the California Department of Water Resources, the project stretches over 700 miles from Lake Oroville in the north to Lake Perris in the south. Water stored in Lake Oroville, Folsom Lake, and other tributaries and fed by snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada Mountains flows into the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and from there into reservoirs in the Bay-Delta region.

From the Bay-Delta, giant pumps lift the water into the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct, there to flow southward to cities and farms in Central and Southern California. Composed mainly of concrete-lined canals, the aqueduct also includes over 20 miles of tunnels, over 130 miles of pipelines, and 27 miles of siphons. Along the way, the water is pumped 2,882 feet over the Tehachapi Mountains. The Edmonston Pumping Plant alone lifts millions of gallons a day 1,926 feet, the highest single water lift in the world. Is it any wonder the State Water Project is the largest single consumer of power in California?

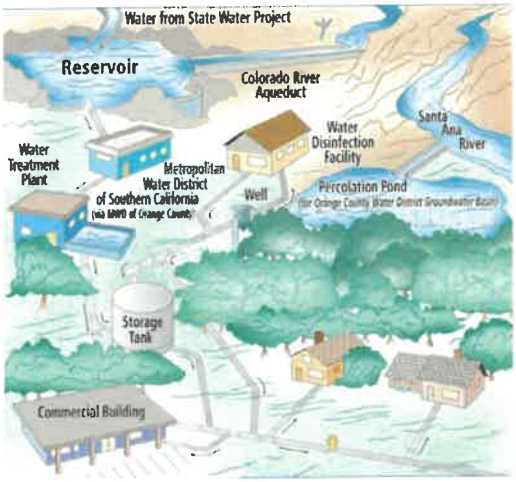


Managed by the MWDSC, the Colorado River Aqueduct begins near Parker Dam on the Colorado River. There, the Gene Pumping Station lifts the water over 300 feet as it begins its 242-mile journey to Lake Mathews, just outside the City of Corona. Along the way, the water passes through two reservoirs, five pumping stations, 62 miles of canals, and 176 miles of tunnels, buried conduits, and siphons. All told, the water is lifted four times, for a total of more than 1,300 feet.

After its journey across the Mojave Desert, the water descends into the Coachella Valley and through the San Gorgonio Pass. Near Cabazon, the aqueduct flows underground, passing beneath the San Jacinto Mountains and continuing until it reaches its terminus at Lake Mathews. From there, 156 miles of distribution lines, along with eight more tunnels and five drinking water treatment plants, deliver treated water throughout Southern California.

How Does Our Water Get to Us?

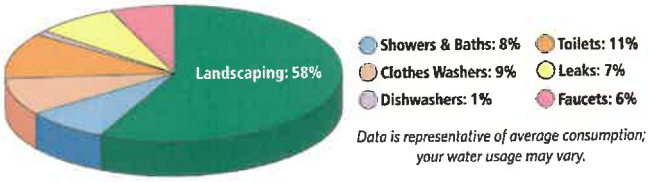
Importing water from hundreds of miles away is only the start to providing you clean, fresh water. Once the water is in Southern California, it is distributed to individual agencies and municipalities throughout the Southland by MWDSC.



The City of La Habra Water Division vigorously works to ensure the safety of your drinking water and, in conjunction with MWDSC and OCWD, continuously monitors the water to verify adherence with drinking water regulations.

Where Do We Use Water the Most?

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60 percent of home water use. By reducing your outdoor water use by either cutting back on irrigation or planting more drought-tolerant landscaping, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use. Save the most where you use the most—make your outdoor use efficient.



Data is representative of average consumption; your water usage may vary.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Where Can You Learn More?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about drinking water quality and water issues in general. Some good sites to begin your research are:

- **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California:** mwdh2o.com
- **California Department of Water Resources:** water.ca.gov
- **The Water Education Foundation:** watereducation.org

To learn more about water conservation and rebate information: bewaterwise.com and ocwatersmart.com

To see the aqueducts in action, check out these two videos:

- **Wings Over Water:** youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU
- **Wings Over Metropolitan's Colorado River Aqueduct:** youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4

2024 City of La Habra Drinking Water Quality

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the U.S. EPA hotline at (800) 426-4791.

2024 CITY OF LA HABRA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	59	3.7 - 56	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	7	1 - 8.8	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.1	0.08 - 2.7	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	3	ND - 20	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1 - 2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	ND	ND - 1.1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids, and 46 monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal;
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities.

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL	90TH PERCENTILE VALUE	SITES EXCEEDING AL / NUMBER OF SITES	AL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.23	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2024. Lead was detected in 1 home; which did not exceed the lead AL. Copper was detected in 20 homes; none exceeded the copper AL. A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Drinking Water Definitions

What are water quality standards?

Drinking water standards established by U.S. EPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

The tables in this report show the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum contaminant level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary drinking water standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory action level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

What is a water quality goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices.

The tables in this report include three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by U.S. EPA.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public health goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

How are contaminants measured?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

2024 CITY OF LA HABRA GROUNDWATER AND IMPORTED MWD DRINKING WATER QUALITY

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE GROUNDWATER AMOUNT	AVERAGE MWD WATER	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Organic Chemicals - Tested in 2024							
Tetrachloroethylene, PCE (ppb)	5	0.06	ND	ND	ND - 1.1	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Trichloroethylene, TCE (ppb)	5	1.7	0.75	ND	ND - 2.7	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Radiologicals - Tested in 2022, 2023, and 2024							
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	(0)	ND	ND	ND - 1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND - 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	NR	4	ND - 5	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	2.1	1	ND - 3.2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals - Tested in 2023 and 2024							
Aluminum (ppb)	1	0.6	ND	ND	ND - 0.11	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	0.12	ND - 0.14	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	NR	ND	ND - 1.6	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	10	0.02	1.5	ND	ND - 3.4	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits; Industrial Wastes
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.35	NR	0.31 - 0.4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	NR	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	1.8	ND	ND - 4	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate+Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	1.8	ND	ND - 4	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	ND	ND	ND - 1.8	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2023 and 2024							
Aluminum (ppm)	200*	600	ND	ND	ND - 110	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	73	104	23 - 120	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1.3	2	ND - 5	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	18	ND	ND - 37	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	945	979	520 - 1,400	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	134	224	45 - 253	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	568	621	310 - 830	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.17	ND	ND - 0.35	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits

2024 CITY OF LA HABRA GROUNDWATER AND IMPORTED MWD DRINKING WATER QUALITY (CONTINUED)

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE GROUNDWATER AMOUNT	AVERAGE IMPORTED MWD AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2023 and 2024							
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	243	114	105 - 320	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.26	0.14	ND - 0.53	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	68	68	58 - 78	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	258	270	220 - 305	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	15	16	13 - 18	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	22	26	12 - 37	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH unit)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.7	8.2	7.6 - 8.2	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4	4.9	3.3 - 5.4	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	102	103	17 - 190	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	NR	2.4	2 - 2.5	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **NR** = not required to be tested; **ND** = not detected; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **n/a** = not applicable; **NL** = Notification Level; **TT** = treatment technique
* Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT DIEMER FILTRATION PLANT	TREATMENT TECHNIQUE	TURBIDITY MEASUREMENTS	TT VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Turbidity - combined filter effluent				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.06	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a **"treatment technique" (TT)**. A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is a blend of surface water imported by MWDSC, groundwater imported from Cal Domestic, and two wells within the city. Cal Domestic water originates from the main San Gabriel groundwater basin. MWDSC's imported water sources are the Colorado River and the State Water Project, which draws water from the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta. City wells draw water from La Habra Groundwater Basin.

Cross Connections

In cooperation with the SWRCB DDW, La Habra's major goal is to ensure the distribution of a safe potable water supply to all domestic water users. For the City to achieve this goal, a Cross-Connection Control Management Plan (CCCMP) is being developed with an effective date of July 1, 2025. The City's CCCMP was developed pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH), which replaced California Administrative Code title 17, sections 7583 through 7605 and applies to all California public water systems as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, section 116275(h)).

How to Read Your Residential Water Meter

Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cement cover. Remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver in the hole in the lid, and then carefully lift the cover. The meter reads straight across, like the odometer on your car. The city bills in 100-cubic-foot (748-gallon) increments, with 100 cubic feet equivalent to one billing unit.

Water Meter Reading

The number shown indicates all water that has passed through the meter in its lifetime (in cubic feet). To know how much water is used in a given period, subtract the last reading from the current total (you'll need to take two readings or look at your last billing statement). The difference is the amount of water used.

Rate of Flow

A second reading, the rate, will be displayed constantly with the meter reading. The rate is the amount of water (in gallons per minute) passing through the meter at that moment. It can be used for leak detection. If all water is shut off and a rate is observed, this means water is flowing through the meter. Many of the water system's meters are automated. These meters have the ability to record hourly volumes of water used and can help determine the presence of a leak when flow is continuous over extended periods of time. If your meter has been exchanged for a new automated meter, you can view your water use by creating an online account at www.mywateradvisor2.com.

Water Conservation: A Little Effort Can Save a Lot of Water and Money

La Habra Water Division promotes the conservation of water so the city can preserve this scarce resource and save residents money in the process. Water is brought to Southern California via large aqueduct systems that feed from rivers in the Central Valley and the Colorado River. There are large costs involved in maintaining these systems and transporting the water over miles of deserts, valleys, and mountain ranges. The MWDSC is the main supplier of this water and controls the vast network of aqueducts, pumping stations, and filtration plants. Local municipal water suppliers have the ability to tap into underground aquifers, but this local supply of water is not enough to meet the demands of the residents, and the more expensive aqueduct water must be used. For these reasons, it is recommended that you conserve water by reducing water waste. This will save you money as well.

Simple water-saving acts like the ones listed here can save countless gallons of water every day.

- Soak pots and pans instead of letting water run while you scrub them clean. This saves water and makes the job easier.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator. This can save gallons of water every day, and it's always cold!
- Plug the sink instead of running water to rinse your razor or wet your toothbrush. This can save upward of 300 gallons of water a month.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean off sidewalks and driveways. It takes very little time to sweep, and the water savings quickly add up.
- Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray, and broken sprinkler heads and repair promptly. This can save countless gallons each time you water.
- Water plants in the early morning. It reduces evaporation and ensures deeper watering.

MWDSC has its own water conservation website. To find more information on water-saving plants and other useful tips, visit bewaterwise.com.

City of La Habra Water Division
110 E. La Habra Blvd. · La Habra, CA 90633-0337
(562) 383-4170 · lahabraca.gov

Appendix K

Emergency Notification Plan

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water

WATER QUALITY EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PLAN

NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Name of Utility: City of La Habra System Number: CA3010018

Physical Location/Address: 621 W. Lambert Rd., La Habra, CA 90631

The following persons have been designated to implement the plan upon notification by the Division of Drinking Water, SWRCB, that an imminent danger to the health of the water users exists:

Water Utility: Contact Name & Title	Email Address	Telephone Day	Telephone Evening	Telephone Cell
1. Brian Jones, Utilities Manager	bjones@lahabraca.gov	562-383-4170		909-576-3057
2. Elias Saykali, Director of Public Works	esaykali@lahabraca.gov	562-383-4170		626-512-8449
3.				

Implementation of the plan will be carried out with the assistance of the following DDW-SWRCB personnel, along with County Health Department representatives:

	DDW-SWRCB: Contact Name & Title	Email Address	Telephone Day	Telephone Evening
1	Oliver Pacifico, District Engr.	Oliver.pacifico@waterboards.ca.gov	(714) 558-4997	(714) 492-6497
2	Yen Tran, Assoc. Sanitary Engr.	Yen.tran@waterboards.ca.gov	(714) 558-4707	(714) 718-2041
3	Anthony Nhan, Assoc. Sanitary Engr.	Anthony.nhan@waterboards.ca.gov	(714) 567-7261	(714) 944-9664
4	Minliang Shih, Assoc. Sanitary Engr.	Minliang.shih@waterboards.ca.gov	(714) 547-0430	(714) 496-1681
5	James Jablonski, Assoc. Sanitary Engr.	James.jablonski@waterboards.ca.gov	(714) 558-1540	(949) 351-0634

Orange County Environmental Health: Phone Number (714) 433-6000 and Fax Number (714) 433-6481

Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (24 hrs) (800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911
warning.center@cal.oes.com

When reporting a water quality emergency to the Warning Center, please ask for the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water Duty Officer.

NOTIFICATION PLAN

Attach a written description of the method or combination of methods to be used (radio, television, door-to-door, sound truck, etc.) **to notify customers in an emergency.** For each section of your plan give an estimate of the time required, necessary personnel, estimated coverage, etc. Consideration must be given to special organizations (such as schools), non-English speaking groups, and outlying water users. Ensure that the notification procedures you describe are practical and that you will be able to actually implement them in the event of an emergency. Examples of notification plans are enclosed for large, medium and small communities.

Report prepared by:

UTILITIES MANAGER — 10-18-2024

Signature and Title — Date

During regular business hours the personnel designated to implement the Emergency Notification Plan will contact the news media as needed at the **television stations** KNBC (4), KABC (7), CBS (2)/ KCAL (9), and KMEX (34) Television to broadcast the necessary warning. Local **radio stations** KFI – AM (640), KNX – AM (1070), and KWIZ – FM (96.7) will also be contacted. Television and radio personnel are available at all hours. Details will be given as to area(s) affected and telephone numbers to call for more information.

Estimated time required to contact radio and TV stations = within two hours
Personnel required = Two people, one contacting TV stations, another contacting the radio stations

TELEVISION STATIONS

KNBC-TV (4)
100 Universal City Plaza Bldg. 2120
Universal City, CA 91608
News: 818-684-3425

KABC – TV (7)
500 Circle Seven Drive
Glendale, CA 91201
818-863-7777

CBS (2)/KCAL (9)
Broadcast Center
4200 Radford Ave.
Studio City, CA 91604
Phone: 818-655-2000
News: 818-655-2299

Spanish Community TV Station

KMEX – TV (34)
5999 Center Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90045
310-338-3493
News: 310-348-3495

RADIO STATIONS

KFI – AM (640)
3400 W. Olive Ave #550
Burbank, CA 91505
Business Line: 818-559-2252
Newsroom Line: 800-640-4534

KNX – AM (1070)
5670 Wilshire Blvd. Ste 200p
Los Angeles, CA 90036
Phone: 323-569-1070

Spanish Community Radio Station

KWIZ –FM (96.7)
3101 W. 5TH ST.
Santa Ana, CA 92703
714-554-9670

NEWSPAPERS

Local and regional newspapers, the O.C. Register, the LA Times, and La Times en Espanol will also be contacted and given details of the incident.

Estimated time required to contact Newspapers = within two hours
Personnel required = 1 person

O.C. Register
2190 S. Towne Centre Place
Anaheim, CA 92806
714-796-7000

LA Times
2300 E. Imperial Highway
El Segundo, CA 90245
213-237-5000

Spanish Community Newspaper

La Times en Espanol
2300 E. Imperial Highway
El Segundo, CA 90245
213-237-5000

Maps will have been prepared beforehand to be marked and distributed to the media to locate the boundaries of the water quality emergency.

Estimated time required to make up maps = within two hours
Personnel required to make up maps = One person to draw boundaries on maps

A special telephone answering service can be quickly set up at the City of La Habra Public Works Yard using the regular municipal phone numbers to answer questions

from consumers. Because of the ethnic diversity in La Habra, the City will have English, and Spanish speaking people to answer the phones. A map will be available to telephone answering personnel to determine if the resident is in the boil water area.

> **Estimated time required to set up phones** = within two hours
> **Personnel required** = Three people - One English speaking, one Spanish speaking, and one technical person to switch over the phone system.

La Habra's water system has multiple pressure zones. Some pressures zones within the City are configured in a manner such that water enters the zone for consumer use but does not exit the zone. In some instances, the City may have to notify only consumers within a particular zone. If the area of involvement is determined to be small (5% of the total service area or 0.365 square miles), citizens will be notified by door-to-door contact and handbills placed on doors. The pre-made warnings with write in spaces for relevant details will be issued in English and Spanish to address most members of the community.

> **Estimated time required to notify door to door** = within two hours
> **Personnel required** = eight people

During after-hours the same media will be contacted and an announcement will be scheduled for as long as necessary. A police squad car with a public address system on board will be procured and will be used to quickly notify those not listening to the radio or watching television.

> **Estimated time required to notify door to door** = within two hours
> **Personnel required** = two people – one person to contact PD and let them know what to say, one police personnel to drive squad car

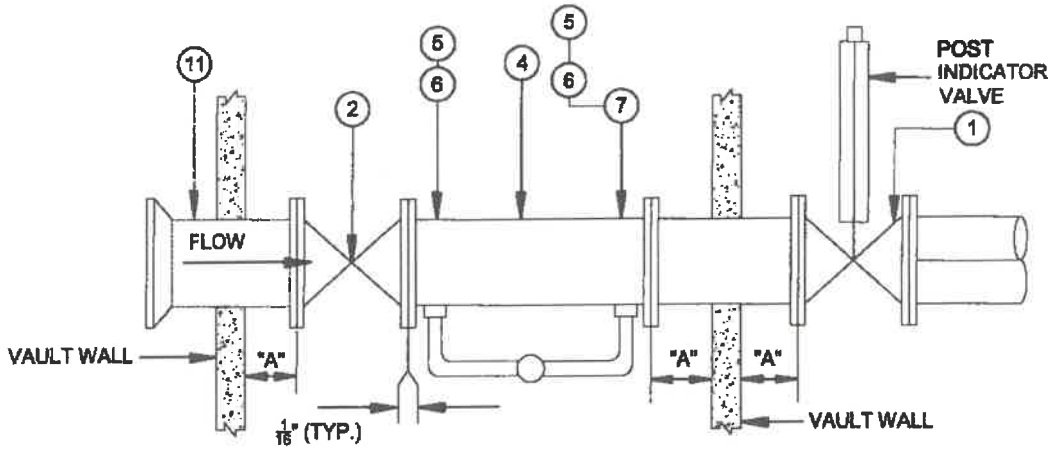
This plan becomes effective only after it has been positively determined by state and county health departments that the continued use of the existing water system poses a threat or hazard to health or life.

Report prepared by: Brian UTILITIES MANAGER

Signature and Title

Appendix L

Standard Drawings



DETECTOR CHECK SIZE	4"	6"	8"	10"
DIMENSION OF "A"	6 1/2"	7 3/4"	9 1/4"	10 1/2"

DETECTOR CHECK ASSEMBLY SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH A MIN. DISTANCE OF 2 FT FROM PROPERTY LINES.

CONSTRUCTION ITEMS/LIST OF MATERIALS

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DETECTOR CHECK SIZE											
		4"			6"			8"			10"		
		QTY	SIZE	L	QTY	SIZE	L	QTY	SIZE	L	QTY	SIZE	L
(1)	VALVE, GATE - FL X FL	1	4"	9"	1	6"	10 1/2"	1	8"	11 1/2"	1	10"	13"
(2)	VALVE, GATE - O.S. & Y, FL X FL W/ 3/4" TAP	1	4"	9"	1	6"	10 1/2"	1	8"	11 1/2"	1	10"	13"
(4)	DETECTOR CHECK W/ BYPASS METER ASSY.	1	4"	16 1/4"	1	6"	22 1/2"	1	8"	26 1/2"	1	10"	36"
(5)	TEST COCK, JONES J-180 OR EQUAL	3	3/4"	–	3	3/4"	–	3	3/4"	–	3	3/4"	–
(6)	NIPPLE, BRASS	2	3/4"	2"	2	3/4"	2"	2	3/4"	2"	2	3/4"	2"
(7)	BUSHING, TEST COCK, BRASS	2	3/4" X 1"	–	2	3/4" X 1 1/2"	–	2	3/4" X 2"	–	2	3/4" X 2"	–
(11)	ADAPTER, MJ X FL - USE W/ VAULT ONLY	2	4"	24"	2	6"	24"	2	8"	24"	2	10"	24"

O.S. & Y = OUTSIDE SCREW AND YOKE

NOTES:

1. APPROVED DETECTOR CHECK MANUFACTURERS: DETECTOR CHECK SHALL MEET NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS. METER TO BE INSTALLED 12" BELOW VAULT COVER. METER TO REGISTER IN CUBIC FEET.

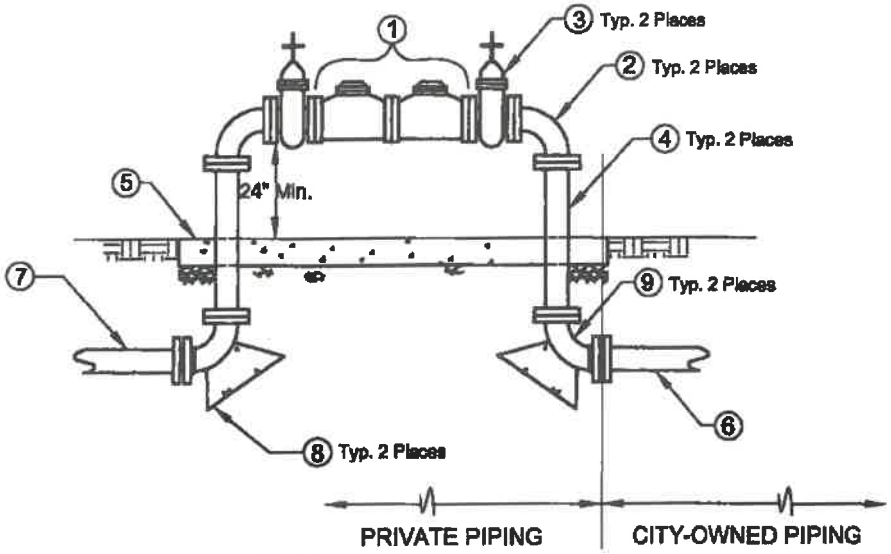
DATE	REV.	DESCRIPTION

CITY OF LA HABRA

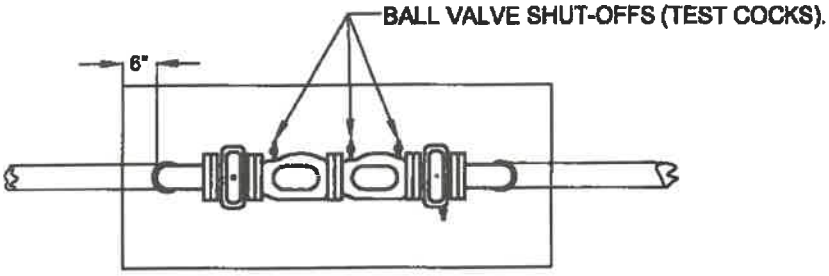
FIRE SERVICE DETECTOR CHECK ASSEMBLY (BELOW GRADE)

APPROVED: Christopher L. Stewart DATE: 7/23/12

STANDARD DETAIL W-12



ELEVATION
N.T.S.



PLAN VIEW
N.T.S.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. APPROVED DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY.
2. LONG RADIUS 90° BEND FL x FL - CEMENT LINED
3. RESILIENT WEDGE GATE VALVE - FL x FL
4. DIP MORTAR LINED SPOOL PIECE - FL x FL
5. 6' THICK CONCRETE SLAB. REINFORCED WITH W 1.4 x W1.4 WELD WIRE MESH. CONCRETE SHALL BE 560-C-3250
6. CITY SUPPLY PIPE. CLASS 52 MORTAR LINED PIPE W/ POLYETHYLENE ENCASEMENT.
7. CONSUMER PIPING.
8. THRUST BLOCKS PER STANDARD DETAIL W-15
9. LONG RADIUS 90° BEND FL x MJ - CEMENT LINED

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL ABOVE GROUND FITTINGS SHALL BE PAINTED WITH 2 COATS OF PRIIMER AND 2 COATS OF 2 MIL HIGH GLOSS ENAMEL PAINT.
2. ALL BELOW GRADE DIP FITTINGS SHALL BE ENCASED IN AN 8 MIL POLYETHYLENE WRAP.
3. ALL FLANGE BOLTS SHALL BE TYPE 318 STAINLESS STEEL.
4. CITY OWNED PIPING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN AN EASEMENT GRANTED TO THE CITY.

DATE	REV.	DESCRIPTION

CITY OF LA HABRA

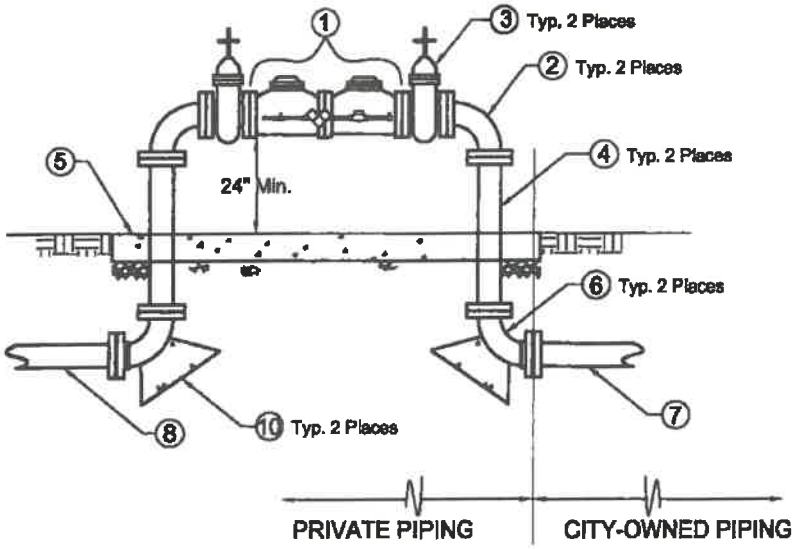
STANDARD DOUBLE DETECTOR CHECK BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY

APPROVED: Christopher L. Stevens DATE: 7/23/12

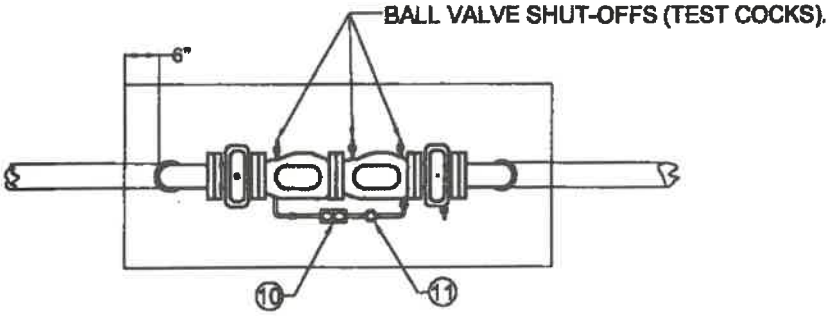
STANDARD DETAIL W-12A

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. APPROVED DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY.
2. LONG RADIUS 90° BEND FL x FL CEMENT LINED
3. RESILIENT WEDGE GATE VALVE FL x FL
4. DIP MORTAR LINED SPOOL FL x FL
5. 6' THICK CONCRETE SLAB. REINFORCED WITH W 1.4 x W1.4 WELD WIRE MESH. CONCRETE SHALL BE 560-C-3250
6. LONG RADIUS 90°BEND FL x MJ CEMENT LINED
7. CITY SUPPLY PIPE. CLASS 52 MORTAR LINED PIPE W/ POLYETHYLENE ENCASEMENT.
8. CONSUMER PIPING.
9. THRUST BLOCKS PER STANDARD DETAIL W-15
10. BYPASS DOUBLE, SPRING LOADED, POPET CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY WITH MULTIPLE TEST COCKS
11. MAGNETIC DRIVE, LOW HEAD LOSS, BYPASS METER CAPABLE OF READING FLOWS FROM 1/4 TO 20 GPM.



ELEVATION
N.T.S.



PLAN VIEW
N.T.S.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL ABOVE GROUND FITTINGS SHALL BE PAINTED WITH 2 COATS OF PRIMER AND 2 COATS OF 2 MIL. HIGH GLOSS ENAMEL PAINT.
2. ALL BELOW GRADE D.I.P. FITTINGS SHALL BE ENCASED IN AN 8 MIL. POLYEHTYLENE WRAP.
3. ALL FLANGE BOLTS SHALL BE TYPE 318 STAINLESS STEEL.
4. CITY OWNED PIPING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN AN EASEMENT GRANTED TO THE CITY.

DATE	REV.	DESCRIPTION

CITY OF LA HABRA

STANDARD DOUBLE DETECTOR CHECK BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY WITH BYPASS METER

APPROVED: Christopher T. Johnson DATE: 7/23/12

STANDARD DETAIL W-12B