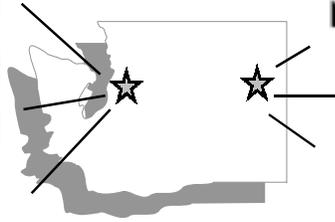




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Cross Connection
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www.src4.org

Herres Takes SRC4 Helm, Wilson Elected

By Dave Johnson

Steve Herres, Herres Construction Co. assumed the duties of Chairman of SRC4 at the May 2002 Banquet. Steve has been a long time member of SRC4 and former ABPA Region #7 Director.

Also, at the banquet, Mike Wilson, of the DOH, was elected to the Director #4 position for SRC4.

We, at SRC4, would like to thank Glenn Talmage for all his efforts and hard work while holding the Office of Chairman.

Congratulations go out to Chuck Fletcher who is now the new PNWS-CCC Secretary.

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NEWSLETTER

New Format For The Newsletter!

Beginning with this issue, our Newsletter includes many changes. We have added some pages and SRC4 has a new Partner in publishing the Issues to come.

Earlier this year, SRC4 contacted the other three CCC groups in the Pacific Northwest and encouraged the co-partnerships for one publication to serve throughout the Northwest States. The Western Washington Cross Connection Group, or simply "The Group", has agreed to become a full partner. The Oregon ABPA Chapter and the Oregon Inspectors group are providing articles and mailing lists. We welcome their involvement!

The benefits will help disseminate CCC information to CCC people in the Northwest. Currently, we estimate that number to be around 4,400.

We have also enlisted some new advertisers to help defray the costs of the Newsletter. We would like to have more come onboard as without their support, this Newsletter may not be possible. If you know of other Vendors interested in supporting our endeavor, have them contact us for more information.

We are hoping to continue publishing the Newsletter twice a year.

What's Going On in Oregon's CCC Programs?

By Mary L. Howell

ABPA Rep, Ad Hoc Comm.

"This is a question we are asked, at least, once a day. Yes, the program has been moved to a different Division within the Oregon Health Division. Yes, the rules are being rewritten. No, the CCC program is NOT going away."

Change is always met with some resistance and this project is no exception. There will be some changes that you will agree with and some that may leave you wondering "What were they thinking?"

The Health Division now has a full time person working in the CCC Program. The lines of responsibility and liability are being clearly defined. Will some water systems have to adjust how they are currently running their program? Perhaps slightly.

The Ad Hoc Committee is hoping to wrap this project up before the end of this year. The meetings are open to the public so I encourage you to attend and "be heard". Call one of your local ABPA Officers for dates and times of upcoming meetings.

Who is the WWCCPPGroup? *By Roger Nottage, Vice Chairman "The Group"*

The Western Washington Cross Connection Prevention Professionals, or "The Group" was started in 1992 with the purpose of establishing uniformity in administering cross-connection control programs among water purveyors. The membership was quickly expanded to include the viewpoints of Certified Cross-Connection Specialists (CCS), Backflow Assembly Testers (BAT), manufacturing reps, plumbers, engineers, public health officials, building officials, educators, and regulators of cross-connection issues. This cohesive group of nearly 150 members is focused to educate a uniform approach to Cross-Connection Control Programs and uniform response to issues.

The Group holds its monthly meetings on the third Wednesday of each month from 10:00AM to Noon. The location of the meetings varies up and down the central I-5 corridor to encourage diverse attendance. Attendance ranges from 30 to 60 members and non-members are encouraged to attend without charge. Topics can include

- new and current issues,

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued from page 1)

- on-site inspections and reviews,
- cooperation between purveyors, testers and Local Administrative Authorities (LAA's),
- presentations from manufacturers of new and existing equipment suspected of internal cross connections,
- open forum of questions from other members how they approached particular CCC issues of concern, and
- general ideas of how to improve on uniformity.

The WWCCPP Group participates in educational opportunities, training opportunities, and participates in rules making and state legislative efforts. We have also published brochures on uniform installation standards for each assembly and have prepared a Uniform Test Report form currently being reviewed.

The Group maintains a website at: www.backflowgroup.org. This site displays current events and links to important issues. The backflow assembly manufacturers, program software companies and other related sales representatives share in the cost of the website. Sponsors have a link to their own homepage. One or more of our members manages the website for us.

Special events sponsored by the WWCCPP Group include:

- A Backflow Assembly Testers Forum held annually in the month of March where BAT's and CCS's meet to discuss new products, ideas, and implementation that effect testing and testers,
- The Annual Membership Golf Day held after the July monthly meeting,
- The Annual Picnic held after the August monthly meeting open to all members,
- The Annual Seminar held every October for CCS's and BAT's to discuss new regulations and requirements, suggestions to implement or improve your CC Program, new products and ideas. CEU's are awarded for the full-day attendance and lunch is included for a minimal cost,
- The Annual Business Meeting in November summarizes the past years events and election of Officers is conducted, and
- The month of December is dedicated to establishing the following year goals and objectives, meeting locations and general topics.

Annual dues are \$10 per year to cover expenses of postage for special announcements of upcoming issues or events and for the newsletter for those who do not have email capability. Anyone west of the Cascades interested in Cross Connection issues may join. Anyone east of the Cascades may join with approval. This is to protect the SRC4 Group on the east side of the mountains.

For membership and more information contact the website at www.backflowgroup.org or write to: The WWCCPPGroup, Post Office Box 94551, Seattle, Washington, 98124. The WWCCPPGroup is incorporated as a non-profit educational organization.



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One Good Turn Deserves Another

There is an increasing number of water purveyors in the United States that are requiring check valves on their residential service connections in their potable water distribution systems. This is an effort to protect their water supply from dangers of back pressure or back siphonage of unpleasant or dangerous substances that may come from various sources. These include but are not limited to irrigation systems, unprotected garden hoses, fire sprinklers, service elevation differences, hot tubs and auxiliary water systems. Protection comes mostly in the forms of double check valve assemblies, dual checks or single checks. In fact, you may have a check valve in your meter setter or in your pressure-reducing valve and not even know it.

While the intent to protect their potable water system is good, check valves create a closed loop, which in turn causes another problem. That problem is thermal expansion that is not allowed to dissipate. Before check valves were installed, the thermal expansion caused by heating water was able to dissipate by hot water flowing backward out of the cold water inlet towards the service connection and into the water main. Hence, water heater pressures were not reaching critical limits. With check valves now in the service line, the thermal expansion created by heating water has no place to go. Worse yet, your T&P valve is an emergency device only and is not designed to handle continuous pressure relief.

Water is often defined as an incompressible fluid. However, it does expand slightly with changes in temperature. In fact, if water is heated from 60 degrees F to 120 degrees F with no room to expand, pressures of 300 PSI or more could



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be achieved in your hot water tank. This is a time bomb waiting to go off! One way you can prove this to yourself in a closed loop system is by installing a water pressure test gauge on your water heater drain. Some gauges have a "telltale" needle that registers the highest pressure in a system in the overnight condition. You may be surprised by the results.

Ways you can overcome this problem are installation of expansion tanks or thermal expansion relief valves. Expansion tanks can be bulky and need to be sized and installed correctly. Over time they can become water logged caused by diaphragm failures. This makes thermal expansion relief valves the better option in many cases. These are made specifically for thermal expansion unlike your T&P valves. Some relief valves have been on the market for over 3 years and have all the needed plumbing code approvals, including IAPMO. Their size makes retrofits and installation in tight spaces like apartments and condos much easier. Either way, your local plumber can help select and install the correct components for your needs.

One good turn **does** deserve another.

Submitted and Written by Mike Dochow
J.P. Harris and Associates

From the Desk of the Oregon ABPA

By: Garret Yates, Chairman - Oregon ABPA

A NOTE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

I sure hope everyone is doing well. Summer seems like it's officially here for its short annual visit. As you may or may not realize, there are some changes taking place with our CCC rules which will affect testers, inspectors and water purveyors. The ABPA has a representative who is on the ad-hoc and sub committee which has been formed to take a look at our rules. The ABPA's representative is Mary Howell. So, if you have some input she is a good person to contact. These meetings will inevitably result in changes being made to our rules. I am confident that, because of the group of professionals who have rallied as committee members, our rules will be easier to interpret. I hope the water purveyor saying, "What did they just tell me to do?" will be a question of the past. The public is allowed to attend the ad-hoc meetings which I have found to be very informative and at the end of the meeting the public is allowed to comment and voice concerns. If you are curious about this subject, taking in a couple of meetings is the thing to do.

These workshops are always informative and a great opportunity to acquire CEU's. Also, the Western Regional Conference is always great and will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada on September 30th to October 2nd. Take care!

Also From Oregon ABPA

By: Rick Hill, Director Oregon ABPA

AN OVERVIEW OF ABPA NATIONAL SEMINAR

The national conference for our association was held in the beautiful historic city of Savannah, Georgia May 4th through the 8th, 2002. The Hyatt Regency Hotel which is located directly on the Savannah river hosted the event. After committee meetings, Presidents meetings and Director meetings on Saturday and Sunday the conference blasted off with three full days of excellent sessions.

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The EPA started off the conference with a session on the need for cross connection control and an overview of the process of rule and regulation making to help purveyors implement cross connection programs and where the EPA is heading in the future to achieve a regulation to have an enforceable program. Other sessions included overviews of cross connection programs in Europe and how they differ and are similar to our own programs. One session discussed the old question of service protection vs. internal protection. Another went into ordinance writing and ensuring its effectiveness to meet the needs of your water system. In one session, they also stressed the importance of public education and how critical it is in an effective program. They showed the benefit of an educated water user and how they can be an asset to your program.

Other programs included talks on thermal expansion, medical and dental facility hazards, surveys of water user systems, lawn irrigation hazards, and how to respond to a backflow incident. All in all there were 35 sessions to participate in.

There were also special spousal and attendee event tours around the area. Daily tours that ranged from river boat tours on the Savannah River to country tours around the area. On Wednesday evening at the close of the conference, there was a special post conference dinner and "haunted Savannah" tour through the old historic district that was a must see.

As at any conference, there was a very well attended vendors exhibit ranging from all the well known manufacturers of backflow prevention assemblies and assembly enclosures to specialty computer software for tracking backflow activity in a system.

One of the big benefits of attending a conference of this nature is not only are there speakers from all over the US as well as abroad who share their knowledge and experience, but meeting other people who are implementing programs or working to promote backflow education.

If you have never been able to attend a National Conference, future dates for our Association include April 28-May 1, 2003 in Detroit, MI and May 2-5, 2004 in Long Beach, CA. In May of 2005, we will be in Orlando, FL.

One of the strongest messages from the President of the Association, Ron Chapman, was to become involved, if not at the National level, then at your local Chapter level. Attend your Chapter meeting and work to promote backflow prevention education on your area. Only you can make a difference in rules, regulations and the future course of backflow prevention by your involvement at National as well as local levels. Mr. Chapman said the National Association is close to 5000 strong now and by the year 2010, he expects that number to double. You are part of an exciting and growing organization, help do your part to see that vision becomes reality.

WA BAT PROFESSIONAL GROWTH EXAM

By: Denny Lopp, SRC4

Backflow Assembly Testers (BAT) certified prior to January 1, 2001, must satisfy their Professional Growth requirement by December 31, 2003 to retain their certification. This article will give an overview of the Professional Growth exam and suggestions on how to prepare for the exam.

WHAT DOES THE EXAM CONSIST OF?

The exam requires each participant to correctly test a RPBA, DCVA, PVBA and SVBA and correctly fill out a test report for each. The procedures used are currently approved by DOH. In addition, the examinee must correctly diagnose one of the following failures in these assemblies: RPBA – Leaking #1 check valve; Leaking #2 shut off valve (flow through the assembly); Stuck relief valve; or Leaking #2 check valve. DCVA – Leaking #1 check valve; Leaking #1 shut off valve; Leaking #2 check valve; or Leaking #2 shut off valve (flow through assembly or back pressure). PVBA – Leaking #1 shut off valve; Stuck air inlet valve; or Leaking check valve. The testing and diagnosing failures are done without the aid of written procedures and with only the examinee and proctor in the testing area. The examinee has one hour to complete the exam.

HOW DOES ONE PREPARE FOR EXAM?

ATTEND A BAT REFRESHER SEMINAR – 2-day
Refresher Seminars are offered prior to most examination dates. The seminar is designed to prepare examinees for the exam. The seminar will review the component parts, test procedures, and trouble shooting of the four types of assemblies. Sufficient time is allotted for “hands on” testing and testing assemblies with simulated failures that the examinee could encounter during the exam. Procedures for filling out test reports are also included.

With only two days to cover all of this material and up to fourteen people in a seminar, the class must move at a fairly good pace. Consequently, there is little time for one on one instruction. To best take advantage of this training, I suggest each participant put forth some effort before attending this seminar. Review the component parts, operation, test procedures and possible failures of each of these assemblies. This will give you a “jump start” on the material to be covered and help provide attendees with the skills and confidence needed to pass the exam.

WHAT IF I DON'T ATTEND A SEMINAR?

Our experience on the Eastside of the State is, those BAT taking the exam without attending the Refresher have a failure rate of around 98%. Some of these examinees may test on a regular basis. However, they may test only DCVA and PVBA, or some other combination. Therefore, they may correctly test/diagnose one or more of the of the assemblies, but fail others. Fail any portion and that constitutes a “failed exam” Once they fail, they normally register for a Refresher and another exam. This includes additional fees which aren't very cost effective.

For the above testers, there are ways to better prepare themselves. This would include but not be limited to having a thorough knowledge of component parts; operation; how the



assembly reacts to various pressure differentials; test procedures including what is taking place within the assembly during each step of the procedure; and when, how and why each failure occurs in the various assemblies. It is difficult, but possible to achieve this skill without attending a seminar. Listed below are some suggestions and sources to help accomplish this goal.

REFERENCE MATERIAL TO INCREASE TESTING SKILLS

- WA State DOH Testing Procedures – Study these procedures as these are the ones that you must use during the exam.
- 6th Edition PNWS-CCC Manual (Yellow) – Contains a good section on component parts and operation of the assemblies.
- USCFCCC+HR Manual – This manual contains very good illustrations of each step of the test procedures, trouble shooting and methods to compensate for various problems in backflow assemblies.
- Testing Video – These videos show step by step procedures for testing and diagnosing failures in the various assemblies. Available from USCFCCC+HR and Sharper Video Productions (see ad, page 8)
- British Columbia Institute of Technology (BCIT) – They have developed a CD that includes component parts, operation, testing and diagnosing failures in the assemblies (except SVBA). This program enables the computer operator to perform a simulated “hands on” test and diagnose failures in the assemblies. It is available on a CD or rental time on line.
- In addition to the above, there is no substitute for “hands on” testing. If you do not have access to the various assemblies, purchase your own. More and more Cities, Water Districts and Companies are doing this.
- Refresher Seminar – For most testers, attending the seminar and utilizing one or more of the above training aids prior to the seminar greatly increase your testing skills and confidence. The combination will greatly increase your odds of passing the exam.

REGISTER EARLY

Don't risk losing your certification.



BACKFLOW ASSEMBLY REPAIR Part 2

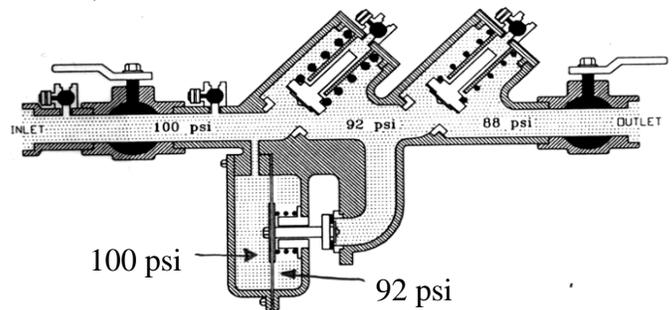
By: *Jim Purzycki, BAVCO*

In our first article we discussed how a properly working RP reacts when subjected to backpressure and backsiphonage. In this article we will

concentrate on how an RP reacts when components of the assembly are not working properly and how we can diagnose the condition.

Let us start with the relief valve. Lets assume we perform a field test on an RP and generate a 1.5PSID (Pounds Per Square Inch Differential) relief valve opening point. Does this mean the assembly is “leaking” or will not prevent backflow? The answer is probably no. We know from our BAT Training that 2.0PSID is the minimum acceptable relief valve opening point. If the relief valve opens at 1.5PSID the relief valve will open and keep the pressure in the area between the two checks lower than the inlet pressure if subjected to a backflow condition. For the assembly to perform optimally, it must operate at or above this minimum standard in this case 2.0 PSID.

The cause of a relief valves opening below the 2.0 PSID minimum can vary greatly between different models. The assumption that a spring has worn out and that is why the relief valve will not open is usually incorrect. The most common cause of low relief valve opening points is a restriction on the travel of the relief valve guide. Either the guide becomes damaged or a scale or corrosion will cause the guide to not travel optimally leading to a low relief valve opening point.



Let us talk a little about the first check. Review the diagram of the above RP. In this example we show an inlet pressure of 100 PSI. The pressure after the first check shows us 92 PSI which means we have an 8 PSID. This is the load the first check is generating on a properly working first check. If the first check was completely fouled and there was no differential produced that means we would have 100 PSI before and after the first check (0 PSID), then the relief valve spring would cause the relief valve to stay open. The first check rarely fails where there is no differential. The usual case is that instead of an 8 PSID as shown in our example the differential begins to fall as the first check begins to wear out. Let us assume we know our relief valve has a 2.1 PSID opening point. Let's add further that our first check is starting to degrade and it can only generate a 2 PSID. In other words our inlet pressure is still 100 PSI and the pressure after the first check is 98 PSI what would happen to our relief valve? The answer is that the relief valve would open up and begin to discharge. If we have a 100 PSI inlet pressure and a pressure of 98 PSI after the first check you can see where the 98 PSI along with the 2.1 PSI from the relief valve spring loading would cause the diaphragm to move causing the relief valve to open because there is a greater pressure on the downstream side of the relief valve diaphragm ($98 + 2.1 = 100.1$ PSI) than on the upstream side (100 PSI).

Some administrative authorities require the loading on the first check to have a minimum of 3.0 PSID higher value than the relief valve opening. By having a buffer greater than 3.0 PSID, this would help minimize relief valve discharge from a small pressure fluctuation. This would mean that if our relief valve opening point is 2.1 PSID then we would have to have a first check loading of at least 5.1 PSID to pass the field test. If a 3.0 PSID

(Continued on page 6)

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(Continued from page 5)

buffer was not required in your area, then any first check value greater (above 2.1 PSID) than the relief valve opening point would keep the relief valve closed and would be a passing check value.

The cause of check failure tends to be due to the failure of the disc to seal against the check seat easily. Many times the check spring is blamed for a check failure but this is usually not true. The more common

causes are dirt and debris on the disc, disc degradation where it will not seal, or a check guide restricting the travel of the check component.

The criteria for the workings of the second check, like the first check, must maintain a higher pressure upstream of the check than the downstream pressure. This differential is established by the spring loading of the second check spring which is established at a minimum 1.0 PSID. Our test procedure for the second check is different than the first check. In the second check field test, we perform a backpressure test by taking the higher inlet pressure from test cock #2 upstream of the first check (100 PSI) and with needle valves and hoses place it into our number four test cock (88 PSI) causing the pressure on the downstream side of the second check to rise until it is higher than the upstream side of the second check. When the second check fails, the higher pressure would go past the leaking second check into the area between the two checks. As the pressure in this area increases, the relief valve senses the differential. When the pressure in the area between the two checks increased to 98.0 PSI (relief valve opening point 2.1 PSID) then the diaphragm would move causing the relief valve to open. The causes of failure on a second check are similar to the first check.

In conclusion, the field test is the way we generate the data needed to determine which part of the assembly is performing below the accepted minimal standard. When the numbers fall below the minimum standards established by the accepted test procedure, a repair must be facilitated to bring the working condition of the assembly above the minimum standards. The generation of accurate data is very important and this means using an accurate test kit and proper test procedures and techniques to assure the data we generate properly reflects the working condition of the assembly.

INTERPRETATIONS OF WASHINGTON STATE REGULATIONS

By: Denny Lopp, SRC4

New Washington State Regulations regarding CCC were enacted in April, 1999. One of the major changes in the new rules is that the water purveyor's responsibility for CCC ends at the customer's property line. Many water purveyors interpret the new rules as relieving them of the responsibility of controlling cross connections on private property. This is not true. Because the rules state the purveyor is responsible for protecting the quality of the public water supply, the ideal location of installing a backflow preventer is at the property line (service protection) on every water service. However, in many cases, the water purveyor only requires service protection to high hazard facilities. Therefore, in many cases, the public water supply is exposed to uncontrolled cross connections.

In order to protect the public water system as required, the water purveyor must insure all cross connections, capable of contaminating or polluting the public water supply, are under the purveyor's control.

If service protection is not in place, the water purveyor's responsibility and liability extends to "on property" cross connections/backflow prevention assemblies

(Continued on page 9)



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CCC ACTIVITIES AND CONTACTS

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

OREGON

Clackamas Community College (503) 657-6958
Ext. 2388 Web address: depts.clackamas.cc.or.us/west
Cross Connection Control Inspector Certification
Backflow Assembly Certification Course
Tester Re-certification Course
Tester Re-train/Re-certification Course
Inspector Re-certification

EWEB Water Management Services (541) 984-4747
e-mail: jenean.rigney@eweb.eugene.or.us
Cross Connection Control Inspector Certification
Backflow Assembly Tester Certification Course
Tester Re-certification Preparation Training
Tester Re-certification Course

Backflow Management, Inc. (503) 255-1619 or (800) 841-7689
Cross Connection Control Inspector Certification
Backflow Assembly Tester Certification Course
Backflow Assembly Re-certification
Cross Connection Control Inspector Update

OAWU (503) 873-8353
Cross Connection Inspector Update

Oregon Cross Connection Inspector Subcommittee
(541) 267-3128
Backflow Assembly Tester Re-certification

WASHINGTON

Washington Environmental Training Resource Center
(WETRC) (800) 562-0858; outside WA
(253) 833-9111 Ext. 3369
Backflow Assembly Tester Certification
Backflow Assembly Professional Growth Refresher
Cross Connection Control Exam Review

IDAHO

Bill Thompson United Water Corporation (208) 362-7383
Backflow Assembly Tester Certification
Backflow Assembly Tester Refresher
Cross Connection Control Introduction

CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

February 6th, 2003 - 10th Annual Spokane Regional Cross
Connection Control (SRC4) Seminar
Spokane WA
Contact: Denny Lopp (509) 755-9011

Oct. 16th, 2002 - WWCCPPGroup Annual Seminar
Tacoma, WA
Contact: Roger Nottage
(253) 848-5519

April 28-May 1, 2003 – ABPA National Conference
Detroit, MI
Contact: Lynn Shupe (509) 625-7847

Sept. 30—Oct. 2, 2002 – Western Regions ABPA Conference.
Las Vegas, NV
Contact: Lynn Shupe (509) 625-7847

CROSS CONECTION CONTROL COMMITTEES

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

PNWS-AWWA Cross Connection Control Committee
Sept. 6, 2002
Highline Water District, (WA)

Dec. 6th, 2002
Tulatin Valley Water District (OR)
Contact: Mike Becker
(206) 824-0375

WASHINGTON

Spokane Regional Cross Connection Control Committee
(SRC4). 3rd Tuesday 11:30am – 1:30pm
Contact: Denny Lopp (509) 755-9011
Email dwl@mewco.com

Western Washington Cross Connection Prevention
Professionals Group (The Group). 3rd Wednesday
10:00am-12:00noon
Contact Gary Babb
(206) 464-1925
email gary@mechagents.com

OREGON

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Garrett Yates, President
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HEAD OF IDAHO CCC RETIRES

Richard (Dick) Rodgers, P.E. retired July 19, 2002 after being with Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for 27 1/2 years.

He was in charge of the State's Cross Connection Control (CCC) Program from time to time during the last 18 years. Dick was a believer in CCC education, certification and the need for implementing active CCC programs.

During his limited tenure heading up the program, many positive things occurred. All water purveyors are required to have written CCC programs in place and Certification programs were developed including CCC Specialist, BAT (backflow assembly testing) and BAT re-certification programs.

Dick hoped that most water purveyors would have "active" CCC programs by the time he retires. Many Idaho water purveyors do have "active" programs that are envied by many of us. Without Dick's personal crusade, these may not have become a reality.

Dick's expertise and leadership will be missed. We all wish him the best!

Presently, a replacement has not been named. Until then, direct all CCC questions and concerns to Joan Thomas (208) 373-0409.

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Backflow Prevention Assembly Repair Video
Part 1 and Part 2

USC Special Notice

NOTICE 01-002-R1

With Permission from FCCCHR to reprint

It has come to the attention of the Foundation that there are check valves not approved by the Foundation, which may be installed in the following Ames Company and Watts Regulator Company backflow prevention assemblies:

Double Check Valve Assemblies (DC)

	<u>Ames</u>
Model 2000SS	2-1/2", 3", 4"
Model 2000SE	6"

	<u>Watts</u>
Model 774	
Model 774X	

Double Check Detector Assemblies (DCDA)

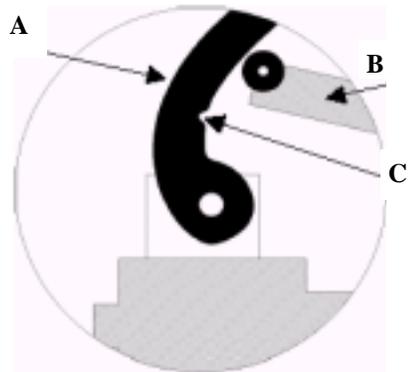
	<u>Ames</u>
Model 3000SS	2-1/2", 3", 4"
Model 3000SE	6"

	<u>Watts</u>
Model 774DCDA	
Model 774XDCDA	

Reduced Pressure Principle Assemblies (RP)

	<u>Ames</u>
Model 4000SS	2-1/2", 3", 4"

	<u>Watts</u>
Model 994	



A - CAM ARM
B - CLAPPER
C - NOTCH

The above referenced models are approved by the Foundation with the proper check valves, however, if field personnel install the notched cam arm check valve(s) in these models, the Approval is invalidated.

The subject check valves contain a notched cam arm as illustrated above.

This check valve design is intended for use in the Ames 2-1/2", 3" & 4" Model 2000SS F and 3000SS F and are installed by the factory in the "F" models. These models maintain listings by another listing/approval agency but these models have not been evaluated or approved by the Foundation.

The Ames (Watts) Model 2000SS (774), 2000SE (774X), 3000SS (774DCDA), and 3000SE (774XDCDA), 4000SS (994) assemblies containing the notched cam arm check valve(s) are not approved by the Foundation.

Should you have an assembly affected by this situation, please contact the Technical Service Departments at Ames (530) 666-2495 or Watts (978) 689-6066 for Foundation Approved replacement components. (Issued Nov. 6, 2001, Revised April 19, 2002)

For Additional USC Special Notices, go to www.usc.edu/fccchr/.

The WWCCPPGroup 3rd Annual Cross



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Washington's New Specialty Plumber Certification Rules

By: Dennis Yonker, WA Dept. of L&I

On July 1, 2002, new plumber certification rules will take effect. Implementing Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2172, this legislation establishes a new specialty plumber category and other provisions for individuals performing backflow assembly maintenance and repair within residential or commercial buildings/structures.

Anyone performing backflow assembly maintenance and repair within residential or commercial buildings must comply with these new requirements.

Exemptions include: outside work, work within property they own (which includes the owner's employees) and those who are already certified BAT until Jan. 1, 2003 having been registered as a contractor with L&I on July 1, 2001.

In order to become a certified specialty plumber you must follow these for steps.

1. Submit a maintenance & repair exam application. Pay the fee of \$108.25 to L&I
2. Submit a copy of the DOH-issued tester's card to L&I
3. Pass the specialty M & R exam
4. Pay more money to L&I (\$60 for a two-year license)

All BATs actively certified by DOH, will receive a mailing from L&I in July or August detailing the minimum qualifications and requirements associated with this new specialty certification.

L&I will also include the dates, times and locations for exams.

For more info, contact Dennis Yonker at (360) 902-6303. His e-mail address is yonk235@LNI.wa.gov.

For Immediate Release by WA STATE DOH
July 25, 2002

Longview Water Dept. Contains Incident

Fast Action Prevents Hazard

OLYMPIA — Fire-retardant foam used to fight a fire in the Port of Longview accidentally got into the city water supply this morning. This occurred as crews were fighting a fire at B & R Mini Storage. Fire officials immediately notified the Longview Water Department. The contamination was quickly isolated, the system flushed, and a testing plan implemented to be sure no trace of the chemical remains. The Washington Department of Health (DOH) was also notified.

"Quick recognition of the situation and fast action by fire and water crews limited the contamination to a small area," said Bill Liechty, Regional Manager for the Southwest Regional Office of the DOH Division of Drinking Water. "Our priority is ensuring that the water is safe for people, and the quick response by city staff made that possible, so we are not recommending alternate water supplies or any action by water customers."

Less than five gallons of the foam being used to fight the fire was accidentally pumped into the city water system, where it was quickly diluted. Water crews responded and began flushing the system, isolating the chemical to a small portion of the Longview industrial area. The contamination was contained to the area from the South side Tennant Way to the North, 3rd Ave to the East, 7th Ave to the West and Industrial Way to the South. About 100 customers may have been impacted. The chemical is not believed to have affected any other parts of the Longview Water System.

When diluted, the foam --under the brand name Ansulite-- is not known to cause health effects.

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