(IN10RMATI0NAL USA ONU)

**Plumbing**

# DO YOU KNOW THE Law?


##### that ie in direct conLac c sith prod ir: 1.s fe› r hana »



**LOUISIANA STATE PLUMBING LICENSE NOT REQUIRED FOR**



# PERSOHAL RESIDEHCE ONLY.

**LOUISIANA STATE PLUMBING LICENSE**

**RE UIRED FOR**



#### 2. Any person eng8glnq ln the cor.struction,

Example: Sicenscd poraoncl K&QUIRED to replace Hot

##### Water Heater, Sink Faucets, etc.

2.

when they are under the **dlfeCt {One-on-one) constant, O n- Lhc-joh** uporvi s ion of a !icen a ed **journepia:**



**b Wfi5lFlC iO8, \* O Sta \*\* d L[OF, d11# "£ t BlI" of thR**


#### as scL forth in the ”[ouisiana State Plumbing Code” (WBICB APPLIES TO TBE ENTIRE STATE OF LOUISIANA).

##### All 8dverti8ing, along w\*t

are Re uired) *sha* 11

vehicle

Plumbra's license number.


###### umh i ng' conmen ces

a t t he prr› pcr t y line .

**PENALTY** .

may

##### more

be fined )500 to 55,000 or

imprinwncd

**RUFSRENCES: (LAROR** LAW) sT. Niu.

**(bINIM 0M STANDARDS) LA. ST**

COPF {Rb-j7 • }jGl cL.sCq.)

PLURBIHC CODE (CHAPTER 1 4

OF **ThE LA. SANITARY CODE).**

QUESTIOtlS? coxrACl' : STATE PLu› iiIG BOARo or Louz sxsiia

1504 1 82 6 -2302

than the supply pressure, the system being above atmospheric pressure. (See also Double Check Valve Assembly, Double Check Valve with Intermediate Atmospheric Vent, and Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Presenter).

BACKFLOW PREVENTER - a device to prevent backflow. As there are two conditions of backflow, the device should be identified by the conditions which it is designed to prevent. (See Back-Pressure Backflow Presenter, Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventer, Back-Siphonage Backflow Preventer).

BACK-SIPHOHAGE BACKFLOW - a reversal of the normal direction of flow in the pipeline due to a negative pressure (vacuum) being created in the supply line with the backflow source subject to atmospheric pressure.

###### BACK-SIPHONAGE BACKFLOW PREVENTER, GENERAL - a device or

combination of devices for preventing back-siphonage backflow in a water supply line.

BAROMETRIC LOOP - a fabricated piping arrangement rising at least thirty- five (35) feet at its topmost point above the highest fixture it supplies. It is utilized in water supply systems to protect against back-siphonage.

BY-PASS - any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the water may be diverted around any part or portion of a water supply or treatment facility including, but not limited to, around an installed backflow preventer.

COMMERCIAL DISHWASHER - a mechanical ‹dishwasher that is used in other than domestic applications.

CONTAINMENT - a method of backflow prevention which requires a backflow prevention device or method on the water service pipe to isolate the customer from the water main.

CONTAMINATION - the introduction into water of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes or wastewater that makes the water unfit for its intended use.

CROSS CONNECTION - any connection or arrangement by means of which contaminant of any kind can be caused to enter the potable water supply system.

DEGREE OF HAZARD - the term is derived from an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse effect of the hazard upon the potable water.

1999 Louisiana Amendments io the f994 *Standar:I Plumbing Codas* 151

DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY - an assembly of two (2) independently operating spring loaded check valves with tightly closing shut off valves on each side of the check valves, plus properly located test cocks for the testing of each check valve.

###### DOUBLE CHECK VALVE WITH INTERMEDIATE ATMOSPHERIC VENT - a

device having two (2) spring loaded check valves separated by an atmospheric vent chamber.

DUAL CHECK VALVE - two \2) spring loaded, independently operating check valves without tightly closing shut-off valves and test cocks. Generally employed immediately down stream of the water meter. r v backflow orevention device.

FIXTURE ISOLATION - a method of backflow prevention in which a backflow preventer is located to correct a cross-connection at an in-plant location rather than at a water service pipe.

HOSE BIBB VACUUM BREAKER - a device which is permanently attached to a hose bibb and which acts as an atmospheric vacuum breaker.

MASTER /vtETER - a meter serving multiple residential dwelling units. Individual units may or may not be sub-metered.

POTABLE WATER - water having bacteriological, physical, radiological and chemical qualities that make it safe and suitable for human drinking, cooking and washing uses.

###### POTABLE WATER SUPPLY - a publicly owned or privately owned water supply system which purveys potable water.

PRESSURE VACUUM BREAKER - a device containing one or two independently operated spring loaded check valves and an independently operated spring loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check or checks. Device includes tightly closing shut-off valves on each side of the check valves and properly located test cocks for the testing of the check valve(s).

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM - a particular type of water supply system intended to provide potable water to the public having at least fifteen service connections or regularly serving an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least sixty days out of the year.

152 1999 Loulsiana Amendments to the 994 *Standard Plumbing Codas*

REDLIC£D PRESSURE PRINCIPLE BACKFI.OW PRESENTER - an assembly

consisting of two (2) independently operating approved check valves with an automatically operating differential relief valve located between the two (2) ”‹:heck valves, tightly” closing shut-off valves on each side of the check valves plus properly located test cocks for the testing of the check valves and relief valves.

WATER SERVICE PIPE (or SERVICE CONNECTION) - the pipe from the water main and/or water meter, water supply system or other approved source of water supply, to the building or structure served.

WATER SUPPLIER - a person who owns or operates a water supply system including, but not limited to, a person who owns or operates a public water system.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM - the system of pipes or other constructed conveyances, structures, and facilities through which water is obtained, treated to make it potable (if necessary), and then distributed (with or without charge) for human drinking, cooking, washing, or o1er use.

0103 AIR GAPS: The provision of air gaps shall be required for backflow prevention in any and all cases where such a measure is the most practical that can be employed. The "minimum required air gap (water distribution)" shall be in accord with MME A 1 J 2.1.2.'

Note:

1. For informational purpose only, ASME A \ i2. I.2 genemlly requires a minimum re‹juired air gap equal to two times the effective opening for 3 iimes the effective opening if affected by a nearby wall). Compliance shall be strictly determined by the provisions contained within the standard ibelf.
2. CONTAINMENT PRACTICES: Backflow prevention methods or devices shall be utilized as directed by the Plumbing Official to isolate specific water supply system customers from the water supply system’s mains when

such action is deemed necessary to protect the water sup *!Y* •ystem against potential contamination caused by backflow of water from that part of the water system owned and maintained by the customer (e.g'., the piping

downstream of the water meter, if provided).

1. As a minimum, the following types of devices or methods shall be installed and maintained by water supply system customers immediately downstream of the water meter lif provided) or on the water service pipe prior to any branch line or connections serving the listed customer types and categories:

1999 Louisiana Amendments to the f99¥ *Standard Plumbing Coda•* 153

TABLE 0104 '

|  |
| --- |
| Air Gap1. Fire Protection/Sprinkler System utilizing nan-potable-water as an alternative or primary source of water |
| Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventer1. Hospitals, Out-Patient Surgical Facilities, Renal

Dialysis Facilities, Veterinary Clinics1. Funeral Homes, Mortuaries
2. Car Wash Systems
3. Sewage Facilities

S. Chemical or Petroleum Processing Plants1. Animal/Poultry Feedlots or Brooding Facilities
2. Meat Processing Plants
3. Metal Plating Plants
4. Food Processing Plants, leverage Processing Plants
5. Fire Protection/Sprinkler Systems using antifreeze in such system
6. Marinas/Docks
7. Radiator Shops
8. Commercial Pesticide/Herbicide Applicators
9. Photo/X-ray/Film Processing Laboratories
 |
| Double Check Valve Assembly1. Fire Protection/Sprinkler Systems
2. Multiple Residential Dwelling Units served by a master meter.
3. Multistoried Office/Commercial Buildings lover 3 floors)
4. jails, Prisons, and Other Places of Detention or

Incarceration |

Note:

1. Other Containment Practices - Table D104 is not inclusive of all potential contamination sources which may need containment protection. For potential contamination sources not listed in this table, backflow prevention methods or devices shall be utilized as directed by the Plumbing Official [or by the water supplier for those devices which may be associated with the water supplier’s own water supply system located on public property or otherwise under the complete control of the water supplier (e.g., water meter and the piping upstream of the water meter, if provided)].

154 1999 Louisiana Amendments to the *1994 Standard Plumbing Coda•*

D105.1 FIXTURE ISOLATION PRACTICES: Water supply system c:ustomers shall provide and maintain backflow prevention methods or devices as directed by the Plumbing Official within that part of the water system owned and maintained by the customer (e.g., the piping downstream of the water meter, if provided, or downstream from any containment devices to protect the on-site users of the water system against potential contamination due to backflow.

###### 0105.2 As a minimum, the following types of devices or methods shall be employed as appropriate for the following points of usage:

TABLE D 105" '

|  |
| --- |
| Air Gap1. Cooling Towers
2. Chemical Tanks
3. Commercial Dishwashers in commercial establishment
4. Ornamental Fountains
5. Swimming Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs
6. Baptismal Fonu

7, Animal Watering Troughs1. Agricultural Chemical Mixing Tanks
2. Water Hauling Tanks
 |
| Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers1 , Commercial Boilers1. Air Conditioning, Chilled Water Systems
2. Air Conditioning, Condenser Water Systems
3. Pot-type Chemical Feeders

S. Lawn Sprinklers with Fertilizer Injection6. Photo/X-ray/Film Processing Equipment |
| Double Check Valve Assembly1. Food Processing Steam Kettles
2. Individual Travel Trailer Sites
 |

1999 Louisiana Amendments to the *1994 Standard Plumbing Codas* 1 55

TABLE 0105" ' (Continued)

Atmospheric or Pressure Type Vacuum Breakers

1. Laboratory and/or Medical Aspirators
2. Flushing Rim Bedpan Washers
3. Garbage Can Washers
4. Laboratory or Other Sinks with threaded or serrated

nozzles

1. Flushometer Operated Fixtures
2. Commercial Washing Machines
3. Lawn Sprinklers
4. Hose Bibbs
5. Commercial Dishwashers in commercial

establishment

###### Notes:

1. See Tables G104.6 and G104.7 for fixture isolation practices in

hospital plumbing systems.

1. Other Fixture Isolation Practices - Tzf›le D105 is not inclusive of all potential contamination sources which may need fixture isolation protection. For potential contamination sources not listed in this table, backflow prevention methods or devices shall be utilized as directed by the Plumbing Official.

0106 RESPONSIBILITY OF WATER SUPPLIERS: Water suppliers shall be responsible to insure the protection of the water supply system from potential contamination from certain of their customers through containment practices as prescribed by this Chapter or as otherwise directed by the State Health Officer.

0107 BYPASSES

0107.1 All bypasses shall have the same level of backflow protection as the

main water supply line.

0108 MAINTENANCE/FIELD TESYING

0108.1 Types of Backflow Presenters to be Field Tested

0108.1. I *To* ensure that installed backflow preventers provide continuing backflow protection, the following types of backflow preventers shall be checked and field tested in accordance with the frequency established in D108.2 by a Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester who meets ASSE 5000 Professional Qualification Standard, or other individuals holding a testing

156 1999 Louisiana Amendments to the f994 Standard *Plumbing Codas*

certificate from a nationally recognized backflow certification organization approved by the Plumbing Official [or found acceptable to the water supplier for those devices which may be associated with the water supplier’s own water supply system located on public property or otherwise under the complete control of the water-supplier Ie.g., water meter and the piping upstream of the water meter, if provided)1:

1. double check valve assemblies;
2. reduced pressure principle backflow preventers;
3. pressure type vacuum breakers;

md) air gaps on high hazard applications; and,

her as otherwise specified by the Plumbing Official (or by the water supplier for those backflow preventers located on public property or otherwise under the complete control of the water supplier (e.g., water meter and piping upstream of the water meter, if provided).

It i» recommended that other types of backflow prevention devices be visually

checked periodically.

0108.1.2 Any backflow preventer in D108.1 .1 which is found defective shall be repaired by a duly authorized water supply protection specialist licensed by the Louisiana State Plumbing Board pursuant to LSA - R.S. 3 7:1 361 et seq and ib implementing regulations (LLC 46: LV.101 et *seq)* or, for those backflow preventers located on public property or otherwise under the complete control of the water supplier (e.g., water meter and the piping upstream of the water meter, if provided), by a Backflow Prevention Assembly Repairer who meets ASSE 5030 Professional Qualification Standard or other individuals found acceptable to the water supplier.

1. Frequency of Field Testing

The backflow prevention devices specified in D108.1 .1 shall be field tested:

* 1. upon installation;
	2. when cleaned, repaired, or overhauled;
	3. when relocated;
	4. annually; and
	5. as required by the Plumbing Official (or by the water supplier for those backflow presenters located on public property or otherwise under the complete control of the water supplier (e.g., water meter and piping upstream of the water meter, if provided).

###### Owner Responsibilities

D108.3.1 It shall be the duty of the owner of the backflow preventer to see that these tests are made in a timely manner in accord with the frequency of field testing specified in D108.2.

0108.3.2 The owner shall notify the Plumbing Official and/or water supplier in advance when the tests are to be undertaken so that the Plumbing Official and/or water supplier may witness the tests if so desired.

1999 Louisiana Amendments to the f9sJ *Standard Plumbing* Co‹:fe• 157

D108.3.3 All tests, repairs, overhauls, or replacements shall be at the cxpense of the owner of the backflow presenter.

D100.3.4 All records of such tests, repairs, overhauls, or replacements shall be kept by the owner of the backflow pre› cnter for at least 5 years and upun request, shall- be made available to the PluMbiFlg Official, water supplier, and/or the State Health Officer.



This institution is an equal opportunity provider. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA. Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.. Washington, D.C. 20250-941 0 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) o (202) 720-638a (’rnDi.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.



1 58

1999 Louisiana Amendments to the *1994 Standard Plumoing Coca•“*