



# CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM



**WATER AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM POLICY RESOLUTIONS**  
**City of Winston-Salem / Forsyth County**  
**North Carolina**

**December 2019**

*This publication shall supersede all previous publications effective December 20, 2019.*

## Part A – Water System Policy Resolution

### **Sec. 17. – Opening fire hydrants for private use; application for permit; procedure for fire hydrant connection; special use tanks or tankers; penalty for violation.**

- (a) *Private use of water from fire hydrant prohibited.* It shall be unlawful for any person to use or connect to any fire hydrant for construction or other temporary, non-emergency use, unless authorized by the director with approval of application for a fire hydrant connection and water use permit.
- (b) *Application for permit.* Applicants requesting water service from a fire hydrant shall make application with the city at least five (5) business days prior to the first date of requested service and shall be required to:
  - (1) Complete and submit the fire hydrant connection and water use application with all required information and make a five hundred dollar (\$500.00) non-refundable application fee. Incomplete applications will not be approved for permit.
  - (2) A three thousand dollar (\$3,000.00) deposit shall be required for each hydrant meter. The deposit will be applied to the cost of water consumption, potential damages to the hydrant and/or reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly, and any additional costs incurred by the Department.
  - (3) A seven hundred fifty dollar (\$750.00) flat bulk water fee will be charged for each tank or tanker permit.
  - (4) Fire hydrant meter permits are valid for thirty (30) days from date of issuance and require review, reconciliation, and renewal to continue service. Permits for fire hydrant meters can be renewed twice for up to ninety (90) days of continued service, at which time the applicant will be required to reapply for a new permit.
  - (5) Permits issued for tanks or tankers shall be valid for up to six (6) months from issuance or until either the account is closed or a violation in connecting to a fire hydrant is identified. A permit placard will be issued for required display on the receiving vessel. Placards shall be updated and reissued each April 1st through April 15th and each October 1st through October 15th. Permits issued mid-term of placard updates are valid only for the duration of the six (6) month permit term. The flat bulk water fee shall not be prorated for any partial permit term.
  - (6) Applicant must clearly demonstrate an engineering requirement for a higher volume of water than can be delivered through a temporary two (2) inches (or smaller) water service connection.
  - (7) The department reserves the right to deny any application for any fire hydrant connection; and at the applicant's expense, shall require installation of a temporary two (2) inches (or smaller) water service connection with an approved reduced pressure backflow preventer assembly.
  - (8) The department maintains a limited number of reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assemblies and lack of availability is cause to deny application for permit.
  - (9) Application for permit to fill special use tanks or tankers (of any type) is required; special use tanks and tankers (of any type) shall only receive water from the public water supply as defined in subsection (d) of this section.
  - (10) Only one (1) fire hydrant will be authorized for use with any approved fire hydrant meter permit. Requests to use any one (1) or more fire hydrant other than originally authorized by the permit will require separate application for each of any subsequent fire hydrant requests, even if on the same job site; and require review and approval as prescribed herein.

- (c) *Procedure for fire hydrant connection.* The department, or duly authorized agent, shall be the only person to connect and disconnect a department owned reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly, and only for an approved permit to connect to, and draw water from, an authorized fire hydrant.
- (1) The department, or duly authorized agent, will coordinate with the applicant to provide, connect, and make ready for use a reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly as soon as reasonably possible and only for use in ambient temperatures above freezing.
  - (2) The applicant shall not operate any valve, test cock, or other component of the fire hydrant or the reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly, with exception to the operator gate valve installed at the outlet end of the assembly.
  - (3) The reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly shall be equipped with a two and one-half-inch national thread fire hose connection at the outlet end of the operator gate valve; and the applicant shall be responsible for any additional adapters or special fittings necessary for connection to and compatibility with the assembly; and shall not remove or alter any component of the assembly including the gate valve or fire hose connection at the outlet end.
  - (4) The applicant shall be responsible for operating the gate valve at the outlet end of the reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly and is responsible for all water use or loss delivered through the assembly.
  - (5) The department, or duly authorized agent, will shut down, disconnect, and remove from the premises the reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly upon notification, or as soon after as reasonably possible, at such time the applicant no longer requires the hydrant meter service or upon expiration of the permit, whichever occurs first.
  - (6) The applicant shall be responsible for the protection, care, and use of the fire hydrant and the installed reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly throughout the permit term; and the department, or duly authorized agent, shall document any damages or deficiencies with the fire hydrant and/or reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly during installation and removal of the hydrant service.
  - (7) The applicant shall be responsible for all repair or replacement costs incurred by the department for damage to the fire hydrant and/or reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly; and may be subject to other fines or penalties as defined in [Section 8](#) of this policy.
  - (8) The department, or duly authorized agent, shall be held harmless of any claim for damages resulting from delays in installation or removal of the reduced pressure backflow hydrant meter assembly; or any damages resulting from initial hydrant flushing; or any amount of discharge through the reduced pressure relief during installation, operation, or removal of the assembly; or any amount of water drained or otherwise used or lost through the assembly during installation, operation, or removal of same. Approval and issuance of the fire hydrant and water use permit are inclusive with, and contingent to, the following terms and conditions:
    - (i) The department, or duly authorized agent, shall be exempt from any legal liability for damages described herein.
    - (ii) The applicant agrees to make no claim against the department, or duly authorized agent, of any type, on behalf of themselves or any third-party so affected.
    - (iii) The applicant shall carry an obligation to defend against any claim of any type upon themselves or any claim of any type by any third-party.

As defined in subsection (a) of this section, no other connection (of any type), to any fire hydrant, shall be permitted under any circumstance. All unauthorized connections are subject to penalty as defined in subsection (e) of this section.

- (d) *Special use tanks or tankers.* It shall be unlawful for any person to connect in any manner, any tank or tanker (of any type) to any fire hydrant without a properly issued permit.
  - (1) Any tank or tanker (of any type) shall only receive water from the public water supply with a properly sized and installed air gap situated at the top of the receiving vessel.
  - (2) Permits issued for tanks or tankers shall be valid for up to six (6) months from issuance; or until either the account is closed or a violation in connecting to a fire hydrant is identified.
  - (3) A permit placard will be issued, which is required to be visibly displayed on the receiving vessel.
  - (4) Placards shall be updated and reissued each April 1st through April 15th and each October 1st through October 15th.
  - (5) Permits issued mid-term of placard updates are valid only for the duration of any six (6) month permit term.
  - (6) The volume of water received to fill any tank or tanker (of any type) shall be billed to an established water account, at a seven hundred fifty dollar (\$750.00) flat bulk water fee per each permit term; and shall not be prorated for any partially permitted term.
  - (7) All unauthorized connections (of any type) are subject to penalty as defined in subsection (e) of this section.
- (e) *Penalty for violation of section.* Any person connecting to, or using water from, a fire hydrant that is in violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to any penalties provided for herein, subject to fine and imprisonment as provided by law. Additionally, any person connecting to or withdrawing water from a fire hydrant in any manner, without first obtaining the proper permit, shall be subject to a fee of five-hundred dollars (\$500.00) per day, per hydrant connection (of any type), said fee to be in the nature of a civil penalty under the provisions of General Statutes, Section 160A-175(c).

**Sec. 52. - Connections for fire sprinkler and in-ground irrigation systems.**

- (a) All connections for fire sprinkler systems with any size booster pump, any type of chemical additive, or any number of private fire hydrants and all in-ground irrigation systems which are now or hereafter connected with the water system, shall be made with a reduced pressure detector assembly backflow preventer, in accordance with the requirements of 15A NCAC 18C .0406(b) Cross-Connections. All connections for fire sprinkler systems without any booster pumps, chemical additives, or private fire hydrants shall be made with either a double check detector assembly or reduced pressure detector assembly.
- (b) All new connections for in-ground irrigation systems which are connected after June 30, 2009 with the water system, shall be made to an individual meter for this service alone, in accordance with requirements outlined in N.C.G.S. Chapter 143-355.4 labeled "Water System Efficiency."
- (c) Any connections which do not comply with the aforesaid requirements shall immediately be made to conform thereto.
- (d) No water passing through the connection made for providing service to operate the fire sprinkler system or in-ground irrigation system shall be used for any purpose other than to operate the fire sprinkler system or in-ground irrigation system.
- (e) In any event of the failure of any person to comply with any of the provisions of this section, the city, after complying with Section 16 of this resolution, shall disconnect the premises of such person from the water system.

**Sec. 53. - Cross-connection, backflow and back-siphonage control.**

*(a) Intent, purpose and control.*

- (1) It is the intent of this section to recognize that there are varying degrees of hazard to potable water within the water main and water supply systems. It is also the intent to apply the principle that the degree of protection shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard.
- (2) The purpose of this section is:
  - a. To protect the department's public potable water supply against any actual or potential cross-connections, backflow and back-siphonage by containment, of the premises or private property, all contamination (high-health hazard) or pollution (low-health hazard) that has occurred or may occur on the premises or private property.
  - b. To eliminate cross-connections, backflow and back-siphonage or any other source of water or process water used for any purpose whatsoever which may jeopardize the safety of the department's public potable water supply.
  - c. To establish a cross-connection, backflow and back-siphonage control program.
- (3) Cross connections, backflow and back-siphonage control require cooperation between the department and the consumer. The responsibilities and duties of each shall be as set forth in this section and other applicable regulations.

*(b) Responsibilities; enforcement.*

- (1) The department is responsible for the prevention of contamination and pollution of the public water system. Such responsibility begins at the point of origin of the public water supply and includes all of the public water distribution system, and ends at the service connection to the consumer's water system. When it is determined that a backflow prevention device is required for the protection of the department's public water system, the department shall require the consumer, at the consumer's expense, to install an approved backflow prevention device at each service connection. Water service shall be withheld until installation is approved and finalized. A forty dollar (\$40.00) fee may be imposed for inspection trips in excess of two (2) per device.
- (2) The consumer has the prime responsibility of preventing contaminants and pollutants from entering the consumer's potable water system or the public water system at the consumer's service connection. The consumer, at the consumer's own expense, shall install, operate, test, repair and maintain approved backflow prevention device(s) at the service connection(s) as directed by the department.
- (3) Enforcement of this section shall be administered by the director utilizing the staff of the department, or duly authorized agents, and the cooperation of the environmental health division of the Forsyth County Health Department and any public safety agency such as law enforcement or fire department officials.
- (4) The department reserves the right to interrupt service for tests, maintenance, and repairs. The department shall schedule any interruption of service with the consumer, except in cases of emergency. In these cases, the consumer shall be notified immediately of the emergency situation and the intended interruption of service.

*(c) Definitions.*

- (1) *Air-gap separation* means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank, plumbing fixture or other device and the flood level rim of the receptacle. An "approved air-gap separation" shall

- be at least twice the effective inside diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top rim of the receiving vessel. In no case shall the air gap be less than one (1) inch.
- (2) *Approved*. The term "approved" as used herein in reference to a water supply system or backflow prevention device (or method) shall mean one that has been approved by the commission.
  - (3) *Backflow* means the undesired reversal of flow of a liquid, gas, or other substance in a potable water distribution piping system as a result of a cross-connection.
  - (4) *Backflow prevention device, type* means any effective device, method or construction used to prevent backflow into a potable water system. An approved backflow prevention assembly is a backflow prevention device which has been designed and constructed by the manufacturer as a complete assembly with no field modifications and consists of internally loaded, independently operating check valves located between fully ported, tightly closing, resilient seated shutoff valves, and resilient-seated test cocks. The type of device used shall be based on the degree of hazard either existing or potential.
  - (5) *Back-pressure backflow* means backflow caused by a pump, elevated tank, boiler or other means that could create pressure within the system greater than the supply pressure.
  - (6) *Back-siphonage backflow* is 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.
  - (7) *Certified tester* means a person who has proven his/her competency to test, repair, overhaul and prepare reports on cross-connection control devices as evidenced by certification of successful completion of a training program approved by the director.
  - (8) *Consumer* means any person, firm or corporation using or receiving water from the department's water system.
  - (9) *Contamination* shall mean an impairment of the quality of the water by sewerage or industrial fluids or waste to a degree which creates a high-health hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease.
  - (10) *Cross-connection* means any actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a public or a consumer's potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into any part of the potable water system any used water, industrial fluid, gas or substance other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which backflow can or may occur are considered to be cross-connections.
    - a. Any physical connection between a potable water supply system and any other piping system, sewer fixture, container, or device, whereby water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances may flow into or enter the potable water supply system;
    - b. Any potable water supply outlet which is submerged or is designed or intended to be submerged in non-potable water or in any source of contamination; or
    - c. An air gap, providing a space between the potable water pipe outlet and the flood level rim of a receiving vessel of less than required in subsection (c)(1) of this section.
  - (11) *Cross-connection, point of* means the specific point or location in a public or consumer's potable water system where a cross-connection exists.
  - (12) *Double-check assembly (DCA)* means an assembly composed of two (2) single, independently



acting, approved check valves, including tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and fitted with properly located test cocks.

- (13) *Hazard, degree of.* The term "degree of hazard" shall be derived from the evaluation of a health, system, plumbing or pollutional hazard.
- (14) *Hazard, health* means an actual or potential threat of contamination or pollution of a physical or toxic nature to the public potable water system or the consumer's potable water system to such a degree or intensity that there would be a danger to public health.
- (15) *Hazard, plumbing* means a plumbing-type cross-connection in a consumer's potable water system that has not been properly protected by a vacuum breaker, air-gap separation or other device. Unprotected plumbing-type cross-connections are considered to be a health hazard. They include, but are not limited to, cross-connections to toilets, sinks, lavatories, wash trays, domestic washing machines, fire sprinklers and lawn sprinkling systems. Plumbing-type cross-connections can be located in many types of structure, including homes, apartment houses, hotels and commercial and industrial establishments.
- (16) *Hazard, pollution or low-health* means an actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would not constitute a health or system hazard, as defined. The maximum degree or intensity of pollution to which the potable water system could be degraded under this definition would cause a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause minor damage to the system or its appurtenances.
- (17) *Hazard, system or high-health* means an actual or potential threat of severe danger to the physical properties of the public or the consumer's potable water system or of a pollution or contamination which would have a protracted effect on the quality of the potable water in the system to cause illness, death, spread disease, or be a danger to the public health if introduced into the potable water supply.
- (18) *Industrial fluids* means any fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health, system, pollutional or plumbing hazard if introduced into an approved supply. This may include, but not be limited to, polluted or contaminated used waters; all types of processed waters and "used waters" originating from the public potable water system which may deteriorate in sanitary quality; chemicals in fluid form; plating acids and alkalis; circulating cooling waters connected to an open cooling tower and/or cooling waters that are chemically or biologically treated or stabilized with toxic substances; contaminated natural waters such as from wells, springs, streams, rivers, irrigation canals or systems, etc.; oils, gases, glycerine, paraffin, caustic and acid solutions and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other processes or for firefighting purposes.
- (19) *Industrial piping system, consumer's* means any system used by the consumer for transmission of or to confine or store any fluid, solid or gaseous substance other than an approved water supply. Such a system would include all pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment and appurtenances used to produce, convey or store substances which are or may be polluted or contaminated.
- (20) *Pollution* means an impairment of the quality of the water to a degree which does not create an actual hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect such waters for domestic use.

- (21) *Reduced-pressure assembly (RPA)* means an assembly composed of two (2) single, independently acting, approved check valves with an automatically operating pressure differential relief valve located between the two (2) check valves. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to the atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the checks less than the supply pressure. The assembly shall include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the device and shall be fitted with properly located test cocks.
- (22) *Service connection* means the terminal end of a service connection from the public potable water system, i.e., where the department loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the consumer's water. If a meter is installed at the end of the service connection, then the service connection shall mean the downstream end of the meter. There should be no unprotected takeoffs from the service line ahead of any meter or backflow prevention device located at the point of delivery to the consumer's water system.
- (23) *Water, potable* means water from any source which has been investigated by the health agency having jurisdiction, and which has been approved for human consumption.
- (24) *Water supply, auxiliary* means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the department's approved public potable water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source such as a well, spring, river, stream, etc., or used waters or industrial fluids. They may be polluted or contaminated or they may be objectional and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the commission does not have sanitary control.
- (25) *Water system, consumer's* includes any water system located on the consumer's premises, whether supplied by a public potable water system or an auxiliary water supply. The system or systems may be either a potable water system or an industrial piping system.
- (26) *Water system, consumer's potable* means that portion of the privately owned potable water system lying between the service connection and the point of use. This system will include all pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment and appurtenances used to produce, convey, store or use potable water.
- (27) *Water system, public potable* means any publicly or privately owned water system operated as a public utility under a valid health permit to supply water for domestic purposes. This system will include all sources, facilities and appurtenances, between the source and the service connection such as valves, pumps, pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment and appurtenances used to produce, convey, treat or store potable water for public consumption or use.
- (28) *Water, used* means any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public potable water system to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the service connection and is no longer under the control of the water purveyor.

(d) *Regulations.*

- (1) No water service connections to any premises shall be installed or maintained unless the potable water and water supply are protected against actual or potential contamination or pollution in the manner required.
- (2) In the event of contamination or pollution of a potable water system, the consumer shall notify



the commission immediately in order that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome the contamination or pollution.

- (3) The director or authorized representative shall have the right to enter any building, structure or premises to perform an inspection or investigation where cross-connection, backflow and back-siphonage are deemed possible.
- (4) Nothing herein shall relieve the consumer of the responsibility for conduction or causing to be conducted periodic surveys of water use practices on the consumer's premises to determine whether there are actual or potential cross-connections in the consumer's water system through which contaminants or pollutants could flow back into the public water system.
- (5) On request, the consumer shall furnish to the department any pertinent information regarding the water supply system on such property where cross-connection, backflow and back-siphonage are deemed possible.
- (6) Water service may be discontinued after reasonable notice to the consumer if a violation of this section exists on the premises, and such other precautionary measures may be taken as are deemed necessary to eliminate any hazard to the potable water system. Water service shall not be restored until the hazard has been eliminated in compliance with the provisions of this section.
- (7) Installation of all cross-connection, backflow and back-siphonage control devices shall be made by a North Carolina licensed plumbing or utility contractor, as determined by application and approved by the department.
- (8) All cross-connection, backflow and back-siphonage control devices shall meet the testing requirements of the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research Testable backflow prevention assemblies shall meet American Society of Sanitary Engineering (ASSE) standards and carry an ASSE seal, be on the University of Southern California approval list for testable backflow prevention assemblies, or be on the North Carolina State Plumbing Code approval list for approved testable backflow prevention assemblies.
- (9) All cross-connection, backflow and back-siphonage control devices, both existing and new, and all parts thereof shall be maintained in a safe condition and in good working order. The consumer shall be responsible for the maintenance of all backflow prevention devices downstream from the service connection on the private water system. All backflow prevention devices located at the service connection shall be tested at least once a year, or more often in those instances where inspections by the department indicate a need. All rubber goods shall be replaced after a failing test occurs, or more often if needed. All testing, maintenance and repairs shall be made by a certified tester approved by the department, at the expense of the consumer.
- (10) All cross-connection, backflow and back-siphonage control devices shall be in accordance with 15A NCAC 18C .0406 (b)(4). The following installation requirements shall be met, where applicable.
  - a. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and specifications and shall be free from any field modifications.
  - b. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be accessible for regular testing, maintenance, and inspection; and include all necessary test cocks and drains for testing.
  - c. Bypass lines parallel to a backflow prevention assembly shall have an approved backflow prevention assembly installed that is equal to that on the main line.

- d. Reduced pressure principle assemblies shall be installed above ground or below ground in a vault or pit with positive gravity drainage to atmosphere employing a drain of sufficient size to handle full discharge with 12-inch minimum clearance from vault walls and floor.
- e. Double check valve assemblies may be installed either vertically or horizontal and above ground or below ground in a vault or pit with positive gravity drainage to atmosphere.
- f. Pressure vacuum breaker assemblies shall be installed only where there is no means or potential means of back-pressure and shall not be installed less than twelve (12) inches above the highest valve, water outlet, or water level.

(e) *Connections requiring installation of a testable backflow prevention assembly.*

- (1) All water connections to the department's public water system are subject to approval by the director, or authorized representative, and shall not be made without an initial cross-connection survey and shall not be released for use prior to inspection and approval of any construction or installation, to include required backflow prevention.
  - a. All water systems that are subject to backflow from either back-pressure or back-siphonage, which have been determined by the department to have the potential of a low-health hazard pollution or a high-health hazard contamination, shall be required to install an approved backflow device commensurate with the degree of hazard at the closest possible point to the metered or unmetered service connection; and shall be prohibited to have any unprotected branch lines or other cross-connection between the public water supply and backflow device.
  - b. All commercial or industrial businesses, facilities, or structure of any type, where the consumer's water system is subject to only the potential of a low-health hazard pollution, shall be required to install a double check assembly (DCA) backflow device.
  - c. All commercial or industrial businesses, facilities, or structure of any type, where the consumer's water system is subject to the potential of a high-health hazard contamination, shall be required to install a reduced pressure assembly (RPA) backflow device.
  - d. All multi-family residential water systems that serve more than one (1) dwelling, where the consumer's water system is subject to only the potential of a low-health hazard pollution, shall be required to install a double check assembly (DCA) backflow device.
  - e. All water systems that are directly connected to a public or private swimming pool, shall be required to install a reduced pressure assembly (RPA) backflow device.
  - f. All water systems that are directly connected to any farm processes, water troughs, or other use not intended for human consumption, shall be required to install a reduced pressure assembly (RPA) backflow device.
  - g. All in-ground irrigation systems shall be required to install a reduced pressure assembly (RPA) backflow device.
  - h. All fire sprinkler systems that are subject to only the potential of a low-health hazard pollution, shall be required to install a double check detector assembly (DCDA) backflow device.
  - i. All fire sprinkler systems that are subject to the potential of a high-health hazard contamination or that are connected to one (1) of more private fire hydrant shall be required to install a reduced pressure detector assembly (RPDA) backflow device.

- j. All water systems that are connected to one (1) or more private fire hydrant shall be required to install a reduced pressure assembly (RPA) backflow device if the service is metered or a reduced pressure detector assembly (RPDA) backflow device if the service is unmetered.

*(2) It shall be unlawful to open, connect to, or otherwise use any public or private fire hydrant for any reason, except as provided for in the Water and Sewerage System Policy, Section 17, Opening fire hydrants for private use; application for permit; procedure for fire hydrant connection; special use tanks or tankers; penalty for violation.*

(3) When connected to the department's water system, it shall be unlawful to maintain or add any cross-connection with any other water source as defined in the Water and Sewerage System Policy, Section 54, Cross-connection with source other than city prohibited.

**Sec. 54. - Cross-connection with source other than city prohibited.**

- (a) When any property is connected to a city water line, and the property owner continues to have a well or other source of water, it shall be unlawful for the plumbing servicing any building upon such property to be so connected that any water outlet within the building may be served with water from any source other than the city connection, and it shall also be unlawful to have plumbing cross-connected or so installed that water from the city water system or the private water system may in any way become intermingled. Such cross-connections may result in removal of the meter supplying such connections, as well as other penalties, civil or criminal, provided by law.
- (b) Upon discovery of a cross-connection upon any property being furnished water through the city water system, the owner of the property shall be notified that the cross-connection must be discontinued within thirty (30) days and that a failure to remove or correct the cross-connections within thirty (30) days will result in removal of the meter. If the correction is not made within the thirty-day period, the meter shall be removed and shall not be reinstalled without payment of the remainder of the capital charge, unless it has previously been paid, in which case a ten-dollar charge will be required.