

POTENTIAL CROSS CONNECTION AREAS

1. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

- Bottling plants
- Fire systems
- Heating and cooling systems
- Mixing tanks
- Paint and ink mills
- Printing plants
- Plating works
- Mortuaries
- Veterinary clinics
- Water-cooled equipment

2. LEISURE AREAS

- Campgrounds
- County fairgrounds
- Parks and play grounds
- Golf courses
- Swimming pools
- Fountains
- Recreation waterfront areas
- Recreational vehicle connections

3. RESIDENTIAL

- Basement and outdoors
 - Hose connections
 - Sprinkler systems
 - Swimming pools
 - Hot tub or spa
 - Chemical/photo lab facilities
 - Livestock waterers, tank fillers
 - Solar heating systems
- Boilers

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM BACKFLOW INCIDENTS

1. Check your faucets to make sure all faucet endpoints are above the food level of the sink, tub, basin or other apparatus they supply.
2. Protect your faucet extensions by installing proper backflow prevention devices on all faucets capable of having a hose or other extension attached.
3. Check drain lines (refrigerator drink dispensers, water softeners, heat exchanges, etc.) to make sure there is an adequate air gap between the drain line and the floor drain or sewer line into which they discharge.
4. Never use unprotected faucets to fill non-drinking water containers (i.e., water beds, wading pools, stock tanks, hot tubs, etc.).

QUESTIONS?
CALL 402.504.7013

OTHER PHONE NUMBERS

Gas and water emergencies, 24/7	402.554.7777
Customer Service	402.554.6666
Website	mudomaha.com
Before you Dig	Call 811 or visit ne1call.com

Form 1634 (MSV0521CC)



CROSS CONNECTIONS AND BACKFLOW PREVENTION

 mudomaha.com

METROPOLITAN
UTILITIES DISTRICT

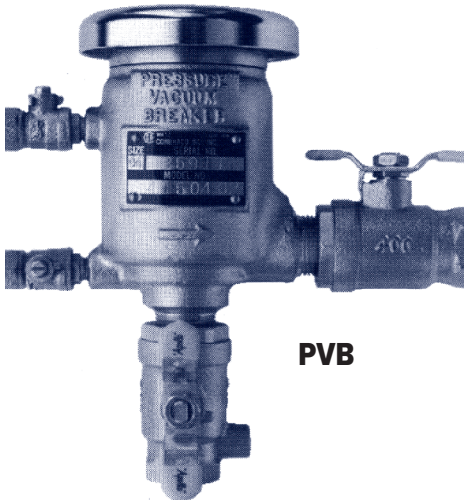
DEFINITIONS

Cross Connection: An actual or potential connection between the safe drinking water supply and a source of contamination or pollution. All cross connections need backflow preventers.

Backflow Preventer: A device or process that prevents impurities or contaminants from being drawn into the safe drinking water supply. There are testable and non-testable preventers.

TESTABLE PREVENTERS

Pressure Vacuum Breaker (PVB): Typically found on underground water sprinkler systems.



PVB

TEST REQUIREMENTS

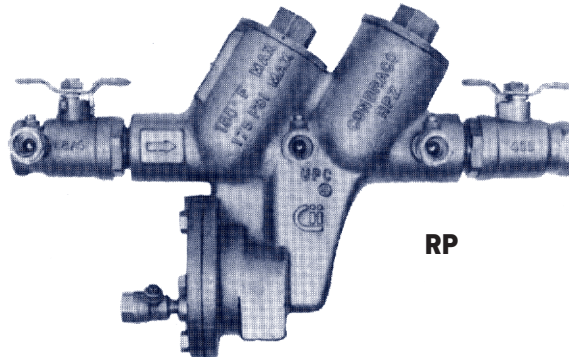
M.U.D. rules require backflow preventers be tested every year. Nebraska Health and Human Services regulations direct us to keep records of these tests and issue notices when testing is due.

This does not apply to lawn sprinkler systems unless they use booster pumps or chemical injection systems. You also should check your city's plumbing code for their regulations.

Reduced Pressure Backflow Preventer (RP):

Typically found in high-hazard areas and some lawn sprinkler systems.

All commercial and residential boilers are required to be protected with this type of device (RP).

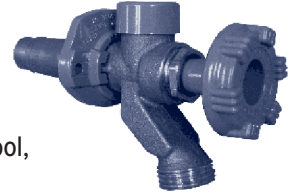


RP

NON-TESTABLE PREVENTERS

Anti-Siphon Freezeless Wall Faucet:

A. This faucet is the newer type. It has a built-in anti-siphon device.



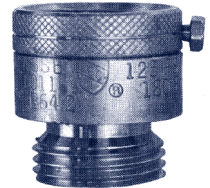
B. It may be used to fill a pool, bucket or sink of water.

C. Homes built since 1992 already may be equipped with HVBs on all hose connections.

Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker

(HVB): HVBs are needed on all hose connections:

A. Hose sprayers which use water pressure to draw chemicals, like weed killer, into a stream of water.



HVB

B. Hoses which are submerged into a bucket, pool or sink of water.

The HVB prevents contaminants from being drawn back into the safe drinking water supply if a change in water pressure occurs. The device is inexpensive and easy to install. It can be purchased where plumbing supplies are sold. For best results, use a "freeze-proof, self-draining HVB."

Never submerge a hose without a Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker (HVB) into a bucket, pool, tub or sink.