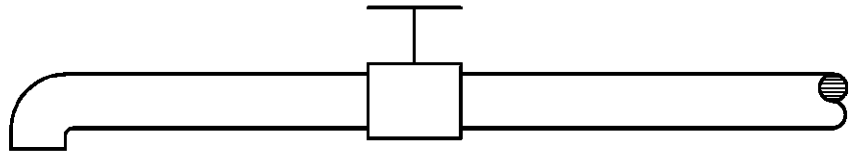


COUNTY *of* VENTURA

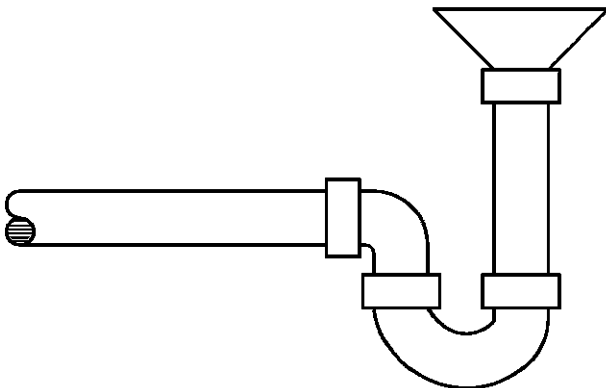
PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY
WATER AND SANITATION DEPARTMENT

VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 1, 17, 19, AND 38

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PLAN



Revision: 0 (Initial Release) [Modified]
Revision Date: June 23, 2026



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Original Authors and Approval

This Cross-Connection Control Plan was prepared by the Ventura County Public Works Agency, Water and Sanitation Department.

The Director of Ventura County Public Works Agency, Water and Sanitation Department is authorized to revise this Cross-Connection Control Plan for the Ventura County Waterworks District Nos. 1, 17, 19, and 38. This authorization was approved and adopted by the Boards of Ventura County Waterworks District Nos. 1, 17, 19, and 38 on June 23, 2026. The Water and Sanitation Director hereby approves this Cross-Connection Control Plan.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul Chan".

Paul Chan, PE
Director

7/30/2026

Date

External Review

The Cross-Connection Control Program Coordinator is authorized to certify and submit this Cross-Connection Control Plan and any subsequent revisions to the State Water Resources Control Board. G & G Environmental Compliance, Inc. has provided an external review of this Cross-Connection Control Plan and hereby certifies that it has been prepared in compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook.



A handwritten signature in red ink, appearing to read "Sean Harrison".

Sean Harrison, CCC Specialist
Chief Executive Officer

7/30/2026

Date

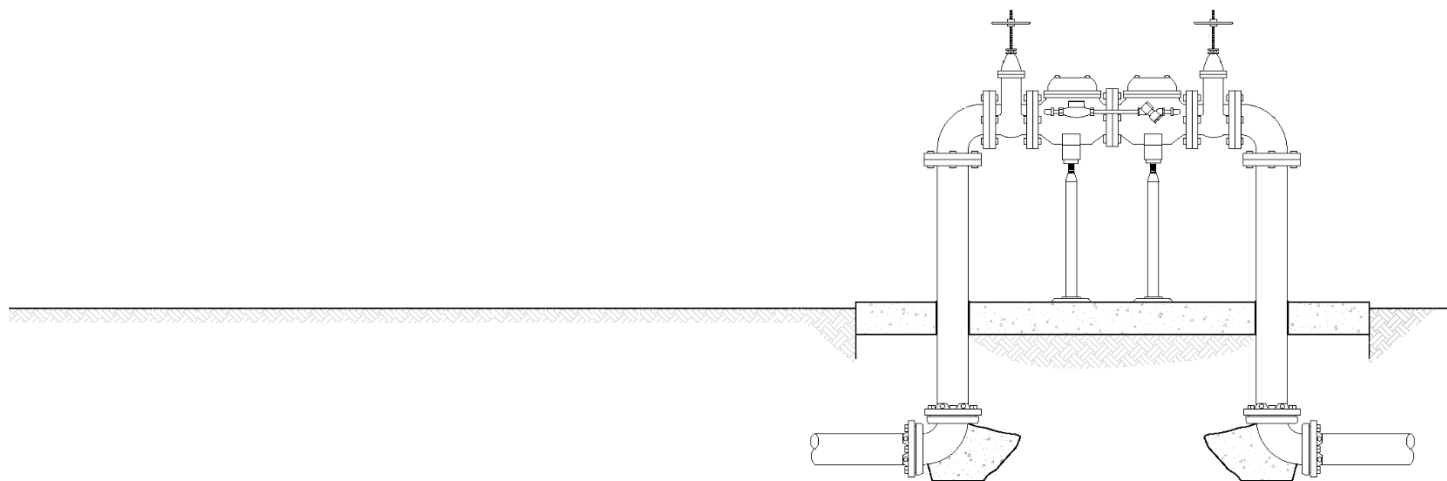


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1 REVISION TABLE

Rev.	Description of Change	Rev. Date	Prepared by
Draft	- Draft submittal to the State Water Board.	6/25/2025	Kiarash Khorramdin, Homer Arredondo
0	- Updated the “Effective Opening” definition to reflect June 2025 changes to the CCCPH. - Added the “User Supervisor” definition. - Updated Table I to report the number of service connections instead of the number of accounts. - Clarified that low hazard single-family residential user premises may be excluded from the requirements of section “7 Responsibilities”. - Revised section 12.5 to reflect January 2026 changes to the CCCPH regarding the type of protection required for auxiliary water supplies. - Added the new section “12.7 User Supervisor”. - Added the new section “12.8 Enforcement of Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention”. - Updated section 15. - Updated Attachment A with the latest form. - Made other minor changes.	6/23/2026	Kiarash Khorramdin, Homer Arredondo
0 [Modified]	- Added definitions for “Agriculture”, “Commercial”, “Institutional”, “Multi-Family Residential”, “Single-Family Residential”, and “User Supervisor”. - Updated section 11.3 and 11.4 to clarify that two notices will be sent to the customer. - Excluded fire services from the minimum type of protection guidelines. - Made other minor changes.	-	Kiarash Khorramdin

2 FOREWORDS

The State Water Resources Control Board mandated a Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook for California Public Water Systems by its authority under California’s Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure the distribution of a safe and potable water supply within regulated communities. In cooperation with the State Water Board, on behalf of all its Waterworks Districts, Ventura County Public Works Agency, Water and Sanitation Department developed and adopted this Cross-Connection Control Plan to:

- 1) Establish its responsibility and authority to protect its approved water supplies.
- 2) Protect its distribution systems or approved water supplies from potential non-health or health hazards that may result from backflow into those systems, ultimately ensuring the safety and integrity of its approved water supplies.
- 3) Educate and inform the public about the importance of having a Cross-Connection Control program, its elements, and its requirements.
- 4) Provide a clear and consistent overview of hazard assessments, backflow preventions, backflow preventions installation/testing/maintenance, and other program requirements.

3 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AG	Air Gap separation
AMI	Automated Metering Infrastructure
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASSE	American Society of Sanitary Engineering
AVB	Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BPA	Backflow Prevention Assembly
CA	California
CCC	Cross-Connection Control
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCCPH	Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook
CHSC	California Health and Safety Code
CIS	Customer Information System
C/L	Critical Level
DC	Double Check valve backflow prevention assembly
DCDA	Double Check Detector backflow prevention Assembly
DCDA-II	Double Check Detector backflow prevention Assembly – type II
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FCCCHR	Foundation of Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research
FDC	Fire Department Connection
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
No.	Number
NSF	National Sanitation Foundation
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
PSI	Pounds per Square Inch
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
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SVB	Spill-resistant Pressure Vacuum Breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly
UPC	Uniform Plumbing Code
USC	University of Southern California
VCPWA-WSD	Ventura County, Public Works Agency, Water and Sanitation Department
VCRMA-BSD	Ventura County, Resource Management Agency, Building and Safety Department
VCRMA-EHD	Ventura County, Resource Management Agency, Environmental Health Department
VCWWD	Ventura County WaterWorks Districts

4.1 Accuracy

Closeness of agreement between a test result and the true value [10, p. 2].

4.2 Air-Gap separation (AG)

A physical vertical separation between the free-flowing discharges end of a potable water supply pipeline and the flood level of an open or non-pressurized receiving vessel. An “approved air gap” shall be in general at least twice the effective opening of the supply pipe measured vertically above the flood level of the receiving vessel; in no case less than 1 inch; and comply with VCPWA-WSD’s Approved Construction Standards for Water and Sewer.

4.3 Administrative Authority

The individual official, board, department, or agency established and authorized by a state, county, city or other political entity created by law to administer and enforce provisions of the CCC program [3, p. 2].

4.4 Agricultural

Agricultural has the same meaning as defined in section 1-C-3 of the Districts’ Rules and Regulations [7, p. I-7].

4.5 Approved Backflow Prevention Assembly

An assembly that has been investigated and approved by the administrative authority having jurisdiction. The approval of BPA by the administrative authority shall be on the basis of a favorable laboratory and field evaluation report by an approved testing laboratory recommending such approval [3, p. 3].

4.6 Approved Check Valve

A check valve that is drip-tight in the normal direction of flow when the inlet pressure is at least 1.0 PSI, and the outlet pressure is 0.0 PSI. The check valve shall permit no leakage in a direction reverse to the normal flow. The closure element (e.g. clapper or poppet) shall be internally loaded to promote rapid and positive closure [3, p. 3].

4.7 Approved Water Supply

Any water source that has been approved by the State Water Board for domestic use in a PWS and designated as such in a domestic water supply permit issued pursuant to section 116525 of the CHSC [1, p. 10].

4.8 Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly (AVB)

An assembly containing an air inlet valve, a check seat and an air inlet port(s). The flow of water into the body causes the air inlet valve to close the air inlet port(s). When the flow of water stops the air inlet valve falls and forms a check valve against backsiphonage. At the same time, it opens the air inlet port(s) allowing air to enter and satisfy the vacuum. A shutoff valve immediately upstream may be an integral part of the assembly, but there shall be no shutoff valves or obstruction downstream. The assembly shall not be subjected to operating pressure for more than twelve hours in any twenty-four-

hour period. An AVB is designed to protect against a non-health hazard or health hazard under a backsiphonage condition only [3, p. 4].

4.9 Auxiliary Water Supply

An Auxiliary Water Supply is a source of water, that is not from the Districts' Approved Water Supply(s), that is either used or equipped, or can be equipped, to be used as a water supply, is located on the premises of, or available to, a water user, and can reasonably pose a health hazard to the Districts' Approved Water Supply.

Auxiliary Water Supply may include water provided from another water purveyor, or any natural sources such as groundwater well, spring, river, stream, harbor, rainwater, etc.

4.10 Backflow

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 [1, p. 10]. The two types of backflows are:

- Backpressure (see 4.13)
- Backsiphonage (see 4.14)

4.11 Backflow Prevention Assembly (BPA)

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 [1, p. 10]. The type of assembly used shall be based on the existing or potential degree of hazard and backflow condition [3, p. 5]. The types of BPAs are:

- RP (see 4.42), RPDA (see 4.43), RPDA-II (see 4.44)
- DC (see 4.24), DCDA (see 4.25), DCDA-II (see 4.26)
- PVB (see 4.39), SVB (see 4.48)
- AVB (see 4.8)

4.12 Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester

A BPA Tester is a person who is certified as a BPA Tester pursuant to CCCPH section 3.4.1 and possesses a valid BPA Tester certification from AWWA.

4.13 Backpressure

Backpressure is a type of backflow caused by any elevation of pressure in the downstream piping system (by pump, elevation of piping, steam pressure, air pressure, etc.) above the supply pressure at the point of consideration, which would cause or tend to cause a reversal of normal direction of flow [3, p. 5].

4.14 Backsiphonage

Backsiphonage is a type of backflow caused by a reduction in system pressure, which causes sub-atmospheric pressure to exist in the water system [3, p. 5].

4.15 Commercial

Commercial has the same meaning as defined in section 1-C-3 of the Districts' Rules and Regulations [7, p. I-7].

4.16 Community Water System

A community water system has the same meaning as defined in section 116275(h) of the CHSC.

4.17 Critical Level (C/L)

The minimum elevation above the flood level rim of the fixture or receptacle served, downstream piping and water uses on AVBs, PVBs and SVBs, at which the unit may be installed. This is indicated by the marking "C-L" or "C/L". When an AVB, PVB or SVB does not bear a critical level marking, the bottom of the assembly shall constitute the critical level [3, p. 6].

4.18 Critical Service

A water service that can never be interrupted due to the critical nature of facility involved [3, p. 6].

4.19 Cross-Connection

Any actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a PWS, including a piping system connected to the PWS 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 [1, p.11].

4.20 Cross-Connection Control Specialist

A CCC Specialist is a person who is certified as a CCC Specialist pursuant to CCCPH section 3.4.2 and possesses a valid CCC Specialist certification from AWWA.

4.21 Customer

Customer has the same meaning as defined in section 1-A-11 of the Districts' Rules and Regulations [7, p. I-2].

4.22 Districts

The Districts refers to the applicable water purveyors represented by the VCPWA-WSD, which includes the following: VCWWD No. 1 (Moorpark), VCWWD No. 17 (Bell Canyon), VCWWD No. 19 (Somis), and VCWWD No. 38 (Lake Sherwood).

4.23 Distribution System

A distribution system has the same meaning as defined in section 63750.50 of CCR, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 2 [1, p. 11].

4.24 Double Check valve backflow prevention assembly (DC)

An assembly composed of two independently acting, approved check valves, including tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly and fitted with properly located resilient seated test cocks. This assembly shall be used to protect against non-health hazard [3, p. 6].

4.25 Double Check Detector backflow prevention Assembly (DCDA)

A specially designed assembly composed of a line-sized approved DC with a bypass containing a specific water meter and an approved DC. The meter shall register accurately for rates of flow up to 2 GPM and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly shall only be used to protect against a non-health hazard [3, p. 7].

4.26 Double Check Detector backflow prevention Assembly – type II (DCDA-II)

A specially designed assembly composed of a line-sized approved DC with a bypass around the second check containing a specific water meter and an [approved] check valve. The meter shall register accurately for rates of flow up to 2 GPM and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly shall only be used to protect against a non-health hazard [3, p. 8].

4.27 Effective Opening

The minimum cross-sectional area at the seat of the control valve or the supply pipe or tubing that feeds the device or outlet. Where two or more lines supply one outlet, the effective opening shall be the sum of the cross-sectional areas of the individual supply lines or the area of the single outlet, whichever is smaller. [1, p. B-1]. The effective opening is measured or expressed in terms of diameter of a circle or where the opening is not circular, the diameter of a circle of equivalent cross-sectional area [4, p. 35].

4.28 Hazard Assessment (i.e. Survey)

An evaluation of a user premises designed to evaluate the types and degrees of hazard at a user's premises [1, p. 11].

4.29 Health Hazard (i.e. Contaminant)

Any substance that shall impair the quality of water, in such a way as to create an actual hazard to the public health through biological (e.g., spread of disease), chemical (e.g., poisoning), and physical (e.g., particulates) hazards.

4.30 High Hazard Cross-Connection

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 health hazards [1, p. 11].

4.31 Industrial

Industrial has the same meaning as defined in section 1-C-3 of the Districts' Rules and Regulations [7, p. I-7].

4.32 Institutional

Institutional has the same meaning as defined in section 1-C-3 of the Districts' Rules and Regulations [7, p. I-7].

4.33 Internal Protection (i.e. [Premises] Isolation)

Protection of a user's internal water system from backflow through the use of an AG or BPA within the user's premises, commensurate with the degree of hazard, and in a manner that protects different parts of the user's internal water system from one another.

4.34 Lead Free

CHSC 116875 subdivision (b) defines “Lead free” as the maximum allowed lead content is: 0.20 percent lead in solder and flux; 0.25 percent lead in wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings and fixtures, as determined by a weighted average [5, p. 3].

4.35 Low Hazard Cross-Connection

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 non-health hazards [1, p. 12].

4.36 Multi-Family Residential

Multi-family residential has the same meaning as defined in section 1-C-3 of the Districts’ Rules and Regulations [7, p. I-7].

4.37 Non-Health Hazard (i.e. Pollutant)

An impairment of the quality of the water to a degree which does not create a hazard to the public health, but which does adversely and unreasonably affect the aesthetic qualities of such waters for domestic use [3, p. 9].

4.38 Precision

Closeness of agreement between independent test results obtained under stipulated conditions [10, p. 4].

4.39 Pressure Vacuum Breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly (PVB)

An assembly containing an independently operating approved check valve and an independently operating loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve. The assembly is to be equipped with properly located resilient seated test cocks and tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly. This assembly is designed to protect against a non-health hazard or a health hazard under a backsiphonage condition only [3, p. 10].

4.40 Public Water System (PWS)

A PWS has the same meaning as defined in section 116275(h) of the CHSC [1, p. 12].

4.41 Recycled Water

Wastewater, which as a result of treatment, is suitable for uses other than potable use [1, p. 12].

4.42 Reduced Pressure principle backflow prevention assembly (RP)

An assembly containing two independently acting approved check valves together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and at the same time below the first check valve. The unit shall include properly located resilient seated test cocks and tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves at each end of the assembly. This assembly is designed to protect against a non-health hazard or a health hazard [3, p. 11].

4.43 Reduced Pressure principle Detector backflow prevention Assembly (RPDA)

A specially designed assembly composed of a line-size approved RP with a specific bypass containing a specific water meter and an approved RP. The meter shall register accurately for rates of flow up to 2 GPM and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly shall be used to protect against a non-health hazard or a health hazard [3, p.12].

4.44 Reduced pressure principle Detector backflow prevention Assembly – type II (RPDA-II)

A specially designed assembly composed of line-size approved RP with a specific bypass around the second check valve containing a specific water meter and an approved check valve. The meter shall register accurately for rates of flow up to 2 GPM and shall show a registration for all rates of flow. This assembly shall be used to protect against a non-health hazard or a health hazard [3, p.12].

4.45 [User's] Service Connection (i.e. Point of Delivery)

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 AG or BPA [1, p. 13].

4.46 Service Protection (i.e. [Premises] Containment)

Protection of PWS's distribution system from backflow from a user's premises through the installation of one or more AGs 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 PWS's distribution system [1, p. 12].

4.47 Single-Family Residential

Single-family residential has the same meaning as defined in section 1-C-3 of the Districts' Rules and Regulations [7, p. I-6].

4.48 Spill-resistant pressure Vacuum Breaker backsiphonage prevention assembly (SVB)

An assembly containing an independently operating approved check valve and independently operating loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve. The assembly is to be equipped with a properly located resilient seated test cock, a properly located bleed/vent port, and tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly. This assembly is designed to protect against a non-health hazard or a health hazard under a back-siphonage condition only [3, p. 13].

4.49 State Water Board

The State Water Boards is 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 [1, p. 13].

4.50 Swivel-Ell

An RP combined with a changeover piping configuration (swivel-ell connection) designed and constructed pursuant to CCCPH and the requirements of this plan.

4.51 User Premises

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 PWS [1, p. 13].

4.52 User Supervisor

A person designated by a water user to oversee a water use site and responsible for the avoidance of cross-connections [1, p. 13].

4.53 Water Supplier

A person who owns or operates a PWS [1, p. 13].

4.54 Water User

A person or entity who is authorized by the PWS to receive water [1, p.13].

5 BACKGROUND ON CCC AND BACKFLOW PREVENTION

5.1 What is a Cross-Connection and Backflow Incident?

A cross-connection is any actual or potential connection between the Districts' distribution system (or approved water supply) and any other source containing liquid, gas, or other substances which may contribute to the degradation of the quality of the potable water. For example, submerging a garden hose in a bucket containing water and cleaning chemicals creates a cross-connection.

Backflow is the undesired or unintended reversal of flow of water and/or other liquids, gases, or other substances into the Districts' distribution system.

The presence of a cross-connection creates a potential pathway for backflow to occur. A backflow incident happens when a non-potable source is at a higher pressure than the Districts' distribution system pressure. A backflow incident can threaten the safety of the approved water supply by allowing hazards to enter the potable water distribution system. As shown in Figure 1, a backflow incident requires the simultaneous presence of all three conditions outlined in the diagram.

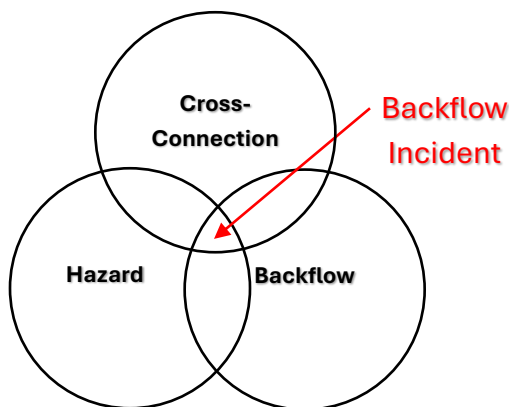


Figure 1 Backflow Incident Venn Diagram

5.2 Purpose of a CCC program

The purpose of a CCC program is to prevent the occurrence of backflow into the Districts' distribution system in order to protect its water users from on-site hazards. To prevent potential backflow, water users are required to properly install and maintain AGs, BPAs, or other approved devices or methods. These measures help provide protection against many common risks found on a user's premises.

Using approved BPAs ensures that the necessary performance evaluation of the assembly has been conducted. It is both important and required to select and properly install an approved BPA that is capable of protecting the distribution system from the hazard identified.

This CCC Plan has been developed to address the essential elements for the successful implementation of an effective CCC program.

6 INTRODUCTION

In response to the CCCPH as adopted by the State Water Board, effective July 1, 2025, the VCPWA-WSD is required to implement and enforce a CCC program and its associated activities to allow each District to maintain compliance with the CCCPH.

VCPWA-WSD staffs and represents four separate Ventura County Waterworks Districts: VCWWD No. 1 (Moorpark), VCWWD No. 17 (Bell Canyon), VCWWD No. 19 (Somis), and VCWWD No. 38 (Lake Sherwood) as shown in Figure 2.

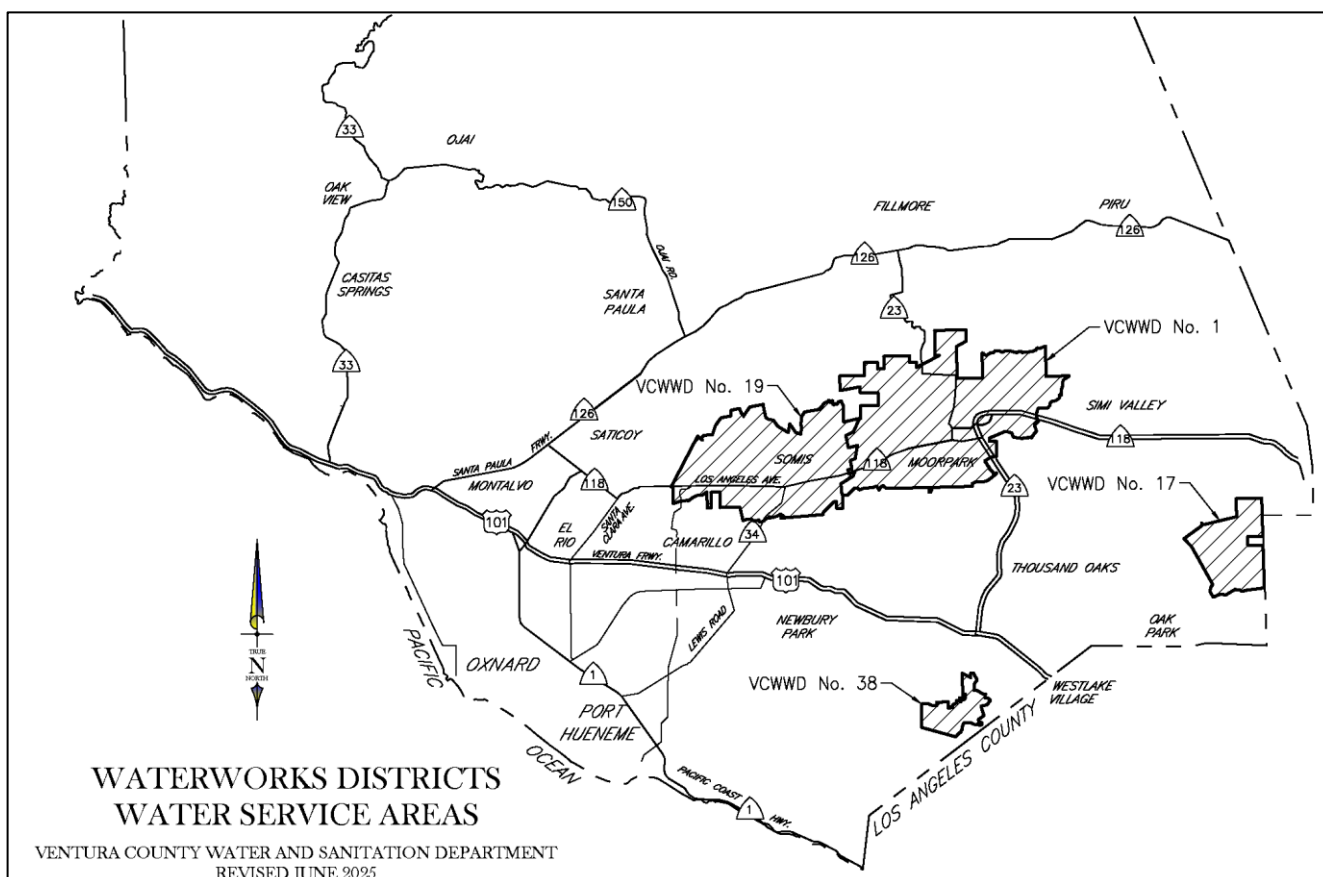


Figure 2 Ventura County, Waterworks Districts

The water systems for each of the Districts is classified as a community water system, with the approximate number of service connections outlined in Table I.

Table I Waterworks Districts Service Connection Information (Accurate as of 1/6/2026)

Category	VCWWD No. 1	VCWWD No. 17	VCWWD No. 19	VCWWD No. 38	Total
Single-Family Residential	10,190	715	800	752	12,457
Multi-Family Residential	155	0	51	0	206
Institutional/Governmental	196	3	7	7	213
Industrial	67	1	2	0	70
Commercial	277	5	29	34	345
Agricultural	148	0	258	0	406
Other*	262	2	42	13	319
Total	11,295	726	1,189	806	14,016

* Hydrant Construction Meters and Fire Services

7 RESPONSIBILITIES

VCPWA-WSD is responsible for protecting its distribution systems from potential non-health or health hazards that may result from backflow into those systems through the implementation and enforcement of a CCC program, as specified in this CCC Plan. However, VCPWA-WSD shall not be responsible for abatement of cross-connections which may be present within a user's premises [1].

Water users and/or customers are required to purchase and install an AG or BPA (hereinafter backflow prevention) whenever a hazardous cross-connection or a risk of creating a cross-connection exists to protect the Districts' distribution system. They are also responsible for the maintenance of their backflow preventions, which include testing, inspection, repair, and replacement to ensure continual proper operation. In addition, water users shall complete hazard assessments as required by the Districts.

8 REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM

The CCC program shall include at a minimum the following elements:

1. Operating Rules or Ordinances;
2. CCC Program Coordinator;
3. Hazard Assessments;
4. Backflow Prevention;
5. Certified BPA Testers and Certified CCC Specialists;
6. BPA Testing;
7. Recordkeeping;
8. Backflow Incident Response, Reporting and Notification;
9. Public Outreach and Education;
10. Local Entity Coordination.

Each of the listed elements is specified in the sections below.

9 OPERATING RULES AND ORDINANCES

In accordance with CCCPH. Each PWS must have operating rules, ordinances, by-laws or a resolution to implement the cross-connection program. The PWS must have legal authority to implement corrective actions in the event a water user fails to comply in a timely manner with the PWS's provisions regarding the installation, inspection, field testing, or maintenance of BPAs required pursuant to [the CCCPH]. Such corrective actions must include the PWS's ability to perform at least one of the following: (A) deny or discontinue water service to a water user, (B) install, inspect, field test, and/or maintain a BPA at a water user's premises, or (C) otherwise address in a timely manner a failure to comply with the CCC program.

The Board of Ventura County Waterworks District Nos. 1, 17, 19, and 38 through Resolution No. 26-080 adopted on June 23, 2026 authorizes the Districts with the legal authority to implement and enforce a CCC program as described in this CCC Plan; authorizes the Districts to implement corrective actions in the event a water user fails to comply in a timely manner with the Districts' provisions regarding all the CCC activities required pursuant to this Plan; authorizes the VCPWA-WSD Director to revise the Districts' CCC Plan as necessary to comply with the State Water Board CCC regulation; and authorizes the CCC Program Coordinator to certify and upload the Districts' CCC Plan and any subsequent revisions to the State Water Board.

A copy of the Adoption Resolution, without attachments, is included in Appendix B.

10 CCC PROGRAM COORDINATOR

In accordance with CCCPH. The PWS must designate at least one individual involved in the development of and be responsible for the reporting, tracking, and other administration duties of its CCC program. For PWS with more than 3,000 service connections the CCC Program Coordinator must be a CCC Specialist.

The CCC program must be developed in consultation with a CCC Specialist if: the PWS has 1,000 or more service connections.

A PWS must have at least one CCC Specialist as a permanent or contracted employee of the PWS, and that specialist, or their designee, must be able to be contacted within one hour, if the PWS has 3,000 or more service connections

To meet the requirements, VCPWA-WSD employs a CCC Program Coordinator and two (2) CCC supporting staff members in accordance with the CCCPH. The CCC Program Coordinator will review and approve the CCC Plan as required. The CCC program staff may be contacted at 805.378.3017 or via email at WSBackflow@venturacounty.gov.

For emergencies situations, relevant staff may be reached by dialing 805.378.3000. The emergency phone line is answered 24/7 by VCPWA-WSD. If a backflow incident is identified, the CCC Program Coordinator or CCC supporting staff will accordingly be notified.

In accordance with CCCPH. The PWS must survey its service area and conduct hazard assessments per Article 2 [of the CCCPH] that identify actual or potential cross-connection hazards, degree of hazard, and any backflow protection needed.

To evaluate the potential for backflow into the Districts' distribution system, each District shall conduct an initial hazard assessment of the user premises within its service area [1]. In addition to an initial hazard assessment, the Districts shall perform a subsequent hazard assessment (i.e. follow-up assessment) under specific conditions.

The depth and detail required for each hazard assessment is affected by the type of water user and the type of existing service protection in place. In accordance with CCCPH, the hazard assessments shall consider the following criteria [1]:

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 CCCPH.

Each hazard assessment shall identify the degree of hazard to the Districts' distribution system as either a high hazard cross-connection, a low hazard cross-connection, or having no hazard [1]. Also, the hazard assessment shall determine whether an existing BPA, if any, provides adequate protection based on the degree of hazard [1].

The Districts' CCC Specialist will review each initial and subsequent hazard assessment pursuant to CCCPH and this plan and make a written finding that, in the specialist's judgment based on CCC principles, the Districts' hazard assessment properly identified all hazards at the time of the assessment, the appropriate degree of hazards, and the corresponding backflow protection [1].

To comply with the hazard assessment requirements, all user premises serviced by the Districts are required to satisfactorily complete the Districts' hazard assessment. Low hazard cross-connection single-family residential (see section 12.5.4 for the definition) user premises may complete a Self-Survey CCC Hazard Assessment questionnaire for both initial and periodic hazard assessments as requested. The Self-Survey CCC Hazard Assessment questionnaire template is provided in the Attachments. Low hazard single-family residential user premises who fail to complete the form or adequately answer the questions will result in the Districts having to perform an on-site hazard assessment at the customer's expense.

All other user premises, including but not limited to single-family residential user premises where the premise poses a health hazard or high risk of backflow, multi-family residential, commercial, industrial,

institutional, and agricultural, shall schedule an appointment with the Districts, to perform an on-site hazard assessment at the customer's expense.

All the on-site hazard assessments shall be performed by Districts' designee and be reviewed and approved by Districts' CCC Specialist.

11.1 Initial Hazard Assessments

The initial hazard assessment includes evaluating both new and existing service connections. New service connections undergo a hazard assessment as part of their Will Serve Letter application.

In accordance with the CCCPH, all existing service connections at the time of the Districts implementation of its CCC program are required to undergo an initial hazard assessment. The schedule for the initial hazard assessment is outlined in Table II; established from the effective date the Districts' CCC program was first implemented and is based on the total number of service connections; District staffing; ability to perform hazard assessments within a fixed number of hours per water user; travel time and weather impact; self-survey completion rate for low hazard single-family residential user premises; and whether a given water user is compliant or requires a follow-up assessment. Accordingly, the "Estimated No. to be Completed per Year" in Table II is subject to change based on circumstances or unforeseen issues.

Table II Initial Hazard Assessment Schedule

Initial Assessment Task	Estimated No. to be Completed per Year	Anticipated Completion Date
Hazard assessment of new connections	Ongoing, hazard assessment completed prior to initiating water service	
Hazard assessment for single-family residential service connections	~ 1,240	July 01, 2035
Hazard assessment of non-single-family residential service connections	~ 123	July 01, 2035

11.2 Subsequent Hazard Assessments

Subsequent to the initial hazard assessment, the Districts shall perform a follow-up assessment under any of the following criteria [1]:

1. If a user premises changes account holder, excluding single-family residentials;
2. If a user premises is newly or re-connected to the Districts' 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. If the State Water Board requests a hazard assessment of a user's premises;
6. If the Districts conclude an existing hazard assessment may no longer accurately represent the degree of hazard; or
7. Periodically; The Districts will perform periodic hazard assessments every fifteen years for all water users, unless there is a significant increase in the number of service connections, in which case the interval of such assessments may be adjusted accordingly by the Districts.

The Districts performs an on-site hazard assessment for all non-periodic subsequent hazard assessments.

11.3 Notification of Hazard Assessment

For low hazard single-family residential user premises, the Districts will notify those customers via mail along with the Self-Survey CCC Hazard Assessment questionnaire. The customer shall complete and return the questionnaire within four weeks from the date of the notice or schedule an on-site hazard assessment at the customer's expense.

For all other user premises, the Districts will notify those customers via mail. The customer shall schedule an on-site hazard assessment at the customer's expense within four weeks from the date of the notice.

A total of two written notices will be sent for the hazard assessment as follows:

1. The first notice will be sent to initiate the four-week timeframe for the customer to complete the questionnaire or schedule the one-site hazard assessment; and
2. The second notice will be sent one to two weeks after the first notice, reminding the customer to complete the required action before service discontinuation.

The Districts shall determine whether an existing backflow prevention, if any, provides adequate protection based on the degree of hazard [1] or if a new or different backflow prevention is required. If compliant, the customer will receive a "Notice of Cross-Connection Control Compliance".

If not compliant, the customer will receive a "Notice of Cross-Connection Control Non-Compliance," specifying the necessary actions to achieve compliance. The customer shall implement these actions to allow the Districts to reperform the hazard assessment and verify compliance. The schedule for implementing corrections will be at the discretion of the Districts' CCC Specialist on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the guidelines of the latest edition of the USC FCCCHR Manual of CCC.

11.4 Enforcement of Hazard Assessment

The Districts will send a total of two written notices to the customers to conduct a hazard assessment, as specified in section 11.3. If a customer fails to meet the scheduled deadline or misses the hazard assessment appointment and does not adequately communicate a request for an extension or reschedule the appointment, the Districts will take the following corrective actions:

1. The customer will be charged a "Non-Compliance / Further Failure to Respond / Backflow / Shut-Off Fee;"
2. The customer will be charged a "Disconnection Water Service Fee;" and
3. The user's service connection will be disconnected.

Additionally, the Districts shall be granted access to the user's premises to perform the hazard assessment. If access is denied, the user will be classified as "Restricted or Classified Service," as listed in Table IV. Should the customer refuse to install the required minimum type of service protection for "Restricted or Classified Service," the corrective actions listed above will apply.

The Districts will also send a “Notification of Cross-Connection Control Non-Compliance” to customers who need to take action to achieve compliance, as specified in section 11.3, based on the outcome of the hazard assessment. If a customer fails to comply with the specified requirements within the given schedule as explained in section 11.3, the corrective actions listed above will apply.

The schedule of rates is posted on our website.

12 BACKFLOW PREVENTION

In accordance with CCCPH. The PWS 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 Article 3 of [the CCCPH].

This section provides the design, location, and installation requirements for those backflow preventions that protect the Districts’ distribution system from the user’s premises. It also includes those requirements for recycled water users using a swivel-ell connection.

12.1 Acceptable Backflow Preventions

AGs shall meet the following requirements:

1. Table I, Minimum Air Gaps for Generally Used Plumbing Fixtures, page 4 of the ASME A112.1.2-2012 (R2017) [1] (see CCCPH, Appendix B for a copy); and
2. The latest edition of the VCPWA-WSD’s Approved Construction Standards for Water and Sewer.

Replaced or newly installed BPAs shall be:

1. Listed on the latest edition of USC FCCCHR’s “List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies;” and
2. Meet the latest edition of the VCPWA-WSD’s Approved Material List for Water and Sewer.

Note: USC-approved BPAs that are modified (e.g. using parts or materials not approved by USC for the specific BPA, physically modifying the BPA in a manner not approved by USC/manufacturer, etc.) will no longer be considered an approved BPA.

12.2 Location of Backflow Preventions

The location of backflow preventions for service protection shall:

1. Meet the latest edition of the VCPWA-WSD’s Approved Construction Standards for Water and Sewer;
2. Be located as close as practical to the water user’s service connection [1];
3. Be visible, located within or abutting the public right of way; and
4. Be readily accessible for its field testing, inspection, and maintenance [1].

Note: The location of those backflow preventions which cannot feasibly meet these requirements may be approved by the Districts based on special consideration.

12.3 Installation of Backflow Preventions

AGs used for service protection shall meet the following requirements [1]:

1. The receiving water container shall be located on the water user's premises at the water user's service connection unless an alternate location has been approved by the Districts;
2. All piping between the water user's service connection and the discharge location of the receiving water container shall be above finished grade and be accessible for visual inspection unless an alternative piping configuration is approved by the Districts; and
3. Any new air gap installation at a user's service connection shall be reviewed and approved by the State Water Board prior to installation.

BPA's shall meet the following requirements:

1. The assemblies shall be oriented as listed on the latest edition of USC FCCCHR's "List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies;"
2. An assembly's size should be the same size as the water meter. Downsizing of an assembly's size should be avoided to prevent the possibility of damage to the backflow preventer [8];
3. The assemblies shall be installed in a manner that will protect them from weather-related conditions such as flooding and freezing;
4. The assemblies shall be installed in compliance with applicable safety regulations;
5. RP/RPDA/RPDA-II and DC/DCDA/DCDA-II for service protection shall be installed per the latest edition of the VCPWA-WSD's Approved Construction Standards for Water and Sewer; and
6. Those BPA's for internal protection accepted by the Districts in lieu of service protection shall:
 - a. Be installed in accordance with the plumbing code requirements from the building authority,
 - b. The assemblies shall have a minimum side clearance of twelve (12) inches, except that a minimum side clearance of twenty-four (24) inches shall be provided on the side of the assembly that contains test cocks [3],
 - c. RP/RPDA/RPDA-II shall [3]:
 - i. Be installed such that the lowest point of an assembly is a minimum of twelve (12) inches above grade.
 - d. PVBs and SVBs shall [3]:
 - i. Be installed such that the C/L, or if no C/L marking is indicated, the lowest point of the assembly is a minimum of twelve (12) inches above all downstream piping and outlets.
 - e. AVBs shall [3]:
 - i. Be installed such that the C/L, or if no C/L marking is indicated, the lowest point of the assembly is a minimum of six (6) inches above all downstream piping and outlets,
 - ii. Have no downstream shutoff valve, and
 - iii. Not being operated for more than twelve (12) hours in any twenty-four-hour (24) period.

12.4 Existing Assemblies

The following shall apply to existing BPA's:

1. Existing BPA's that were approved by the USC FCCCHR's "List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies" at the time of their installation, but are no longer listed, may remain in service as

long as they continue function properly. However, once replacement parts are required and original manufacturer parts are no longer available, the assembly shall be removed and replaced with a new assembly that listed on the latest edition of USC FCCCHR's "List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies" [9];

2. Existing BPAs that have never been approved by the USC FCCCHR's "List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies" shall be replaced by the water user with an approved assembly;
3. Existing BPAs shall be maintained or repaired using lead free parts that are approved by the USC FCCCHR. If lead free replacement parts are unavailable, the assembly shall be replaced in accordance with the CCC Plan;
4. If an existing BPA is not installed correctly, it shall be corrected. At the discretion of the Districts' CCC Specialist, an existing BPA may be allowed to remain in place based on review of the circumstance and so long as the installation does not impact safety nor the BPAs functionality and testing.
5. If an existing PVB, SVB, or AVB cannot be maintained in accordance with section 12.3, it must be replaced with an RP.

12.5 Type of Protection Required

The type of protection required to prevent backflow into the Districts' distribution system shall be based on the degree of hazard present on the water user's premises as specified in the CCC Plan and as determined based on the findings of the hazard assessment. Except for limited uses for single-Family Residential user premises, the Districts require each service connection to a water user to be protected at the service connection (service protection). For low hazard single-family residential user premises, internal protection in lieu of service protection may be accepted.

The flowchart below is to provide a visual overview into the general selection of an appropriate backflow prevention. It is for information purposes only, and the Districts minimum type of backflow prevention is further outlined below.

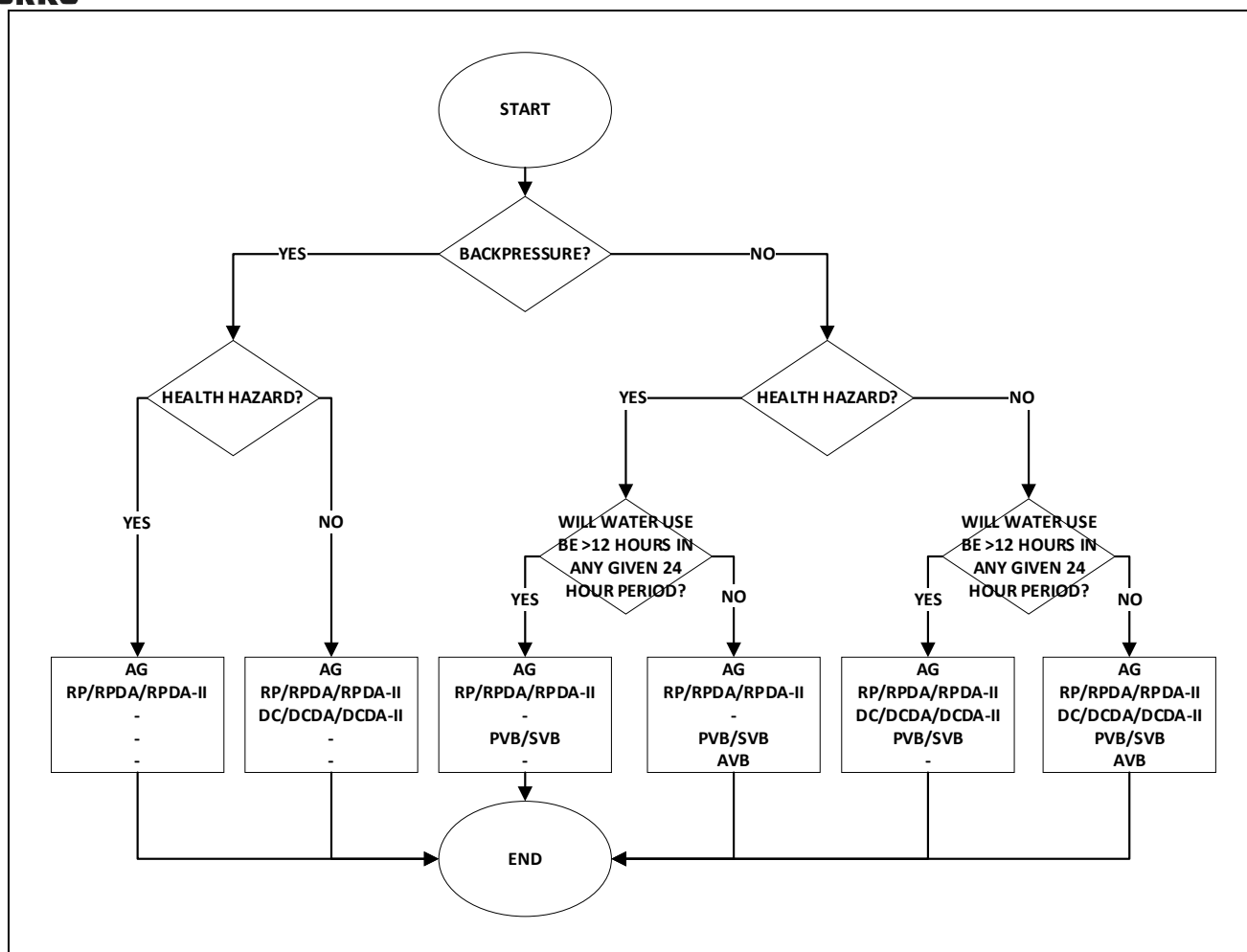


Figure 3 Selection of Backflow Prevention Visual Overview

Regardless of potential for backsiphonage, whenever backpressure is or may be present, the hierarchy of protection is as follows:

1. AG – Offers the highest level of protection against both health and non-health hazards.
2. RP/RPDA/RPDA-II – Provides protection against both health and non-health hazards.
3. DC/DCDA/DCDA-II – Provides protection against non-health hazards.

Note: A detector assembly (e.g. RPDA/RPDA-II) offers the same level of protection as their non-detector counterpart (e.g. RP) and is typically used on water lines that are static and not metered but need the ability to detect unauthorized use of water or any leaks in the system, such as a dedicated fire protection service.

Whenever there is no potential for backpressure but backsiphonage is or may be present, the recommended order of protection is:

1. PVB/SVB – Provides protection against both health and non-health hazards.
2. AVB – Also provides protection against both health and non-health hazards but is not testable and shall not be used continuously for more than twelve (12) hours in any given twenty-four-hour (24) period.

Note: AG, RP/RPDA/RPDA-II, and DC/DCDA/DCDA-II may also be used in non-backpressure situations as a higher level of protection.

12.5.1 Type of Protection Required: Dedicated Fire Protection Systems

The Districts requires any water service connection that is dedicated for a fire protection system(s) to be protected at the service connection. Table III lists various fire protection systems and specifies the minimum type of service protection required.

Table III Fire Protection System and Minimum Type of Service Protection

CCC System	Minimum Type of Service Protection
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system <u>and</u> there is an auxiliary water supply that is cross-connected or poses a risk of becoming cross-connected with the fire protection system.	AG
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system <u>and</u> there is an auxiliary or recycled water supply that is <u>not</u> cross-connected nor poses a risk of becoming cross-connected with the fire protection system [1, p. 21].	RP
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system <u>and</u> uses antifreeze, corrosion inhibitors, or other chemicals added to it [1, p. 21].	RP
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system <u>and</u> includes an FDC designed to <u>receive</u> water from a fire engine water tank or an auxiliary water source [4, p. 145].	RP *
Low hazard cross-connection fire protection system that is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system [1, p. 21].	DC

* A user premises with an existing DC installed prior to July 1, 2024, may continue to use that existing DC for service protection provided that the following conditions are met. If the existing DC is determined to be non-repairable or must be replaced for any reason, it shall be replaced with an RP:

1. Backflow incident does not occur at any time at the premises;
2. The DC passes all field tests in the assembly testing and repaired in accordance with the timeframe of section 14.5;
3. The District approves of the use of a DC in writing and identifies the location in the Districts' recordkeeping system (see section 15); and
4. No other high hazard activities are identified during a hazard assessment.

12.5.2 Type of Protection Required: Non-Single-Family Residential

Except for single-family residential user premises (see section 12.5.3), the Districts requires all other water user premises (Non-Single-Family Residential) to be protected at the service connection. Table IV lists various non-single-family residential CCC premises, and specifies the minimum type of service protection required with the following guidelines:

1. Any service connection that provides water to more than one of the premises listed shall utilize the minimum type of service protection required for that premise posing the highest

degree of hazard. This requirement excludes dedicated fire services, meaning neither the fire service nor premises is subject to the protection type required by each other, and may utilize a different type of protection;

2. Whenever a water user's premises has two or more water service connections that are interconnected, the same level of protection shall be provided for each service connection;
3. Whenever a conflict arises, the more stringent type of service protection shall govern; and
4. Those situations not addressed in Table IV shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the Districts' CCC Specialist, in accordance with the guidelines of the latest edition of the USC FCCCHR Manual of CCC.

Table IV Non-Single-Family Residential CCC Premises and Minimum Type of Service Protection

CCC Premises	Minimum Type of Service Protection
GENERAL REQUIREMENT FOR TYPICAL HIGH HAZARDS	
All non-single-family residential user premises including but not limited to multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and agricultural premises.	RP
Other high hazard CCC premises not listed in this table but listed in CCCPH Appendix D.	AG or RP in Accordance with CCCPH
AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY	
Premises with an auxiliary water supply present [1, p. D-1].	RP
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM (FOR DEDICATED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS – SEE SECTION 12.5.1)	
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system <u>and</u> there is an auxiliary water supply that is cross-connected or poses a risk of becoming cross-connected with the fire protection system.	AG
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system <u>and</u> there is an auxiliary or recycled water supply that is <u>not</u> cross-connected nor poses a risk of becoming cross-connected with the fire protection system [1, p. 21].	RP
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system <u>and</u> uses antifreeze, corrosion inhibitors, or other chemicals added to it [1, p. 21].	RP
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system <u>and</u> includes an FDC designed to <u>receive</u> water from a fire engine water tank or an auxiliary water source [4, p. 145].	RP *
IRRIGATION SYSTEM (E.G., AGRICULTURAL, LAWN, GARDEN, LANDSCAPE, ETC.)	
Irrigation system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system.	RP
WASTEWATER (SEWAGE) SYSTEM	
Premises with wastewater lift station, pumping station, wastewater treatment processes, handling, or pumping equipment that is cross-connected or poses a risk of becoming cross-connected with the Districts' distribution system [1, p. D-1].	AG
Premises with wastewater lift station, pumping station, wastewater treatment processes, handling, or pumping equipment that is <u>not</u> cross-	RP

connected or does <u>not</u> pose a risk of becoming cross-connected with the Districts' distribution system [1, p. D-1].	
RECYCLED WATER SUPPLY	
Premises where the Districts' distribution system is used to temporarily substitute tertiary recycled water use in accordance with section 12.6 [1, p. 20].	Swivel-Ell w/ RP
Premises with a recycled water supply that is <u>not</u> cross-connected or does <u>not</u> pose a risk of becoming cross-connected with the Districts' distribution system [1, p. D-1].	RP
RESTRICTED OR CLASSIFIED SERVICES	
Premises that are deemed restricted or classified and are not able to grant the Districts' with admission to perform a hazard assessment.	AG

* A user premises with an existing DC installed prior to July 1, 2024, may continue to use that existing DC for service protection provided that the following conditions are met. If the existing DC is determined to be non-repairable or must be replaced for any reason, it shall be replaced with an RP:

1. Backflow incident does not occur at any time at the premises;
2. The DC passes all field tests in the assembly testing and repaired in accordance with the timeframe of section 14.5;
3. The District approves of the use of a DC in writing and identifies the location in the Districts' recordkeeping system (see section 15); and
4. No other high hazard activities are identified during a hazard assessment.

12.5.3 Type of Protection Required: Single-Family Residential

The Districts require single-family residential user premises where the premise (residence) poses a health hazard or high risk of backflow to be protected at the service connection.

Table V lists various single-family residential CCC premises, and specifies the minimum type of service protection required with the following guidelines:

1. Any service connection that provides water to more than one of the premises listed shall utilize the minimum type of service protection required for that premise posing the highest degree of hazard. This requirement excludes dedicated fire services, meaning neither the fire service nor premises is subject to the protection type required by each other, and may utilize a different type of protection;
2. Whenever a water user's premises has two or more water service connections that are interconnected, the same level of protection shall be provided for each service connection;
3. Whenever a conflict arises, the more stringent type of service protections shall govern; and
4. Those situations not addressed in Table V shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the Districts' CCC Specialist, in accordance with the guidelines of the latest edition of the USC FCCCHR Manual of CCC.

Table V Single-Family Residential CCC Premises and Minimum Type of Service Protection

CCC Premises	Minimum Type of Service Protection
GENERAL REQUIREMENT FOR TYPICAL HIGH HAZARD/HIGH RISK	

Premises located within or adjacent to areas with prevalent agricultural activities.	RP
Premises with low internal pressure that use a booster pump after the service connection.	DC
AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY	
Premises with an auxiliary water supply present [1, p. D-1].	RP
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM (FOR DEDICATED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS – SEE SECTION 12.5.1)	
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts’ distribution system <u>and</u> there is an auxiliary water supply that is cross-connected or poses a risk of becoming cross-connected with the fire protection system.	AG
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts’ distribution system <u>and</u> there is an auxiliary or recycled water supply that is <u>not</u> cross-connected nor poses a risk of becoming cross-connected with the fire protection system [1, p. 21].	RP
Fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts’ distribution system <u>and</u> includes an FDC designed to <u>receive</u> water from a fire engine water tank or an auxiliary water source [4, p. 145].	RP *
Low hazard cross-connection fire protection system that is directly supplied from the Districts’ distribution system [1, p. 21].	DC
Low hazard cross-connection fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts’ distribution system <u>and</u> compatible with CCCPH section 3.2.2 (e)(3) [1, p. 22].	-
IRRIGATION SYSTEM (E.G., AGRICULTURAL, LAWN, GARDEN, LANDSCAPE, ETC.)	
Irrigation system is directly supplied from the Districts’ distribution system.	RP
RECREATIONAL WATER SYSTEMS (E.G., SWIMMING POOL, SPA, HOTTUB)	
Recreational water system is directly supplied from the Districts’ distribution system, <u>and</u> the system is equipped with a submerged fill line, or the potable water supply is directly connected to the circulation system [4, p. 145].	RP
Recreational water system is directly supplied from the Districts’ distribution system, where there is no potential for backpressure.	RP
WASTEWATER (SEWAGE) SYSTEM	
Premises with wastewater lift stations and pumping stations that is cross-connected or poses a risk of becoming cross-connected with the Districts’ distribution system [1, p. D-1] [2, p. 12].	AG
Premises with wastewater lift stations and pumping stations that is <u>not</u> cross-connected nor poses a risk of becoming cross-connected with the Districts’ distribution system [1, p. D-1].	RP
RECYCLED WATER SUPPLY	
Residences using recycled water for landscape irrigation as part of an approved dual plumbed use area established pursuant to CCR Title 22, section 60313 through section 60316 [1, p. D-1].	RP or DC as approved by the CCC Specialist

* A user premises with an existing DC installed prior to July 1, 2024, may continue to use that existing DC for service protection provided that the following conditions are met. If the existing DC

is determined to be non-repairable or must be replaced for any reason, it shall be replaced with an RP:

1. Backflow incident does not occur at any time at the premises;
2. The DC passes all field tests in the assembly testing and repaired in accordance with the timeframe of section 14.5;
3. the District approves of the use of a DC in writing and identifies the location in the Districts' recordkeeping system (see section 15); and
4. No other high hazard activities are identified during a hazard assessment.

12.5.4 Type of Protection Required: Low Hazard Single-Family Residential

The Districts may allow low hazard cross-connection single-family residential user premises to adopt internal protection in lieu of service protection. A single-family residential user premises may be categorized as a low hazard cross-connection only if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The premise is not located within or adjacent to areas with prevalent agricultural activities;
2. The premise does not have an auxiliary water supply, recycled water supply, wastewater lift station or pumping station, or any other health hazard;
3. The premise does not have low internal pressure requiring the use of a booster pump after the service connection; and
4. If there is an internally connected fire sprinkler system, such system shall be a low hazard cross-connection; typically based around a NFPA 13D design that only uses potable water supplied from the Districts' distribution system with no chemicals added, no FDC, and using only NSF/ANSI 61 lead free materials.

All internal cross-connections shall be protected in accordance with the plumbing code requirements from the building authority. Those situations not addressed shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the Districts' CCC Specialist, in accordance with the guidelines of the latest edition of the USC FCCCHR Manual of CCC. Table VI is for informational purposes only. Table VI lists some of the typical low hazard cross-connection single-family residential CCC systems and references the minimum type of internal protection required based on the 2022 Ventura County Building Code.

Table VI Single-Family Residential CCC Premises and Minimum Type of Internal Protection in lieu of Service Protection

CCC Systems	Minimum Type of Internal Protection
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM (FOR DEDICATED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS – SEE SECTION 12.5.1)	
Low hazard cross-connection fire protection system that is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system [1, p. 21].	DC
Low hazard cross-connection fire protection system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system <u>and</u> compliant with CCCPH section 3.2.2 (e)(3) [1, p. 22].	-
IRRIGATION SYSTEM (E.G., LAWN, GARDEN, LANDSCAPE, ETC.)	

Irrigation system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system, where the system has pump(s), connection(s) for pumping equipment, or there is potential for backpressure [4, p. 144].	RP
Irrigation system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system, where the system has no pump(s), no connection(s) for pumping equipment, <u>and</u> there is no potential for backpressure [4, p. 144].	PVB/SVB or AVB
RECREATIONAL WATER SYSTEMS (E.G., SWIMMING POOL, SPA, HOTTUB)	
Recreational water system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system, <u>and</u> the system is equipped with a submerged fill line, or the potable water supply is directly connected to the circulation system [4, p. 145].	RP
Recreational water system is directly supplied from the Districts' distribution system, where there is no potential for backpressure.	PVB/SVB or AVB

12.6 Swivel-ell

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 service protection when temporarily substituting tertiary recycled water use areas with potable water from the Districts' distribution system if all the following criteria are met [1]:

1. The swivel-ell is approved by the State Water Board;
2. The design and construction of the swivel-ell shall adhere to the criteria in CCCPH, Appendix C [1]. In addition, the following guidelines should apply, as applicable, and all designs shall be subject to approval by the Districts' engineer:
 - a. Avoid the use of commercially available (off-the-shelf) fittings and piping components in such a manner that could be readily interchanged to establish a cross-connection, and
 - b. Recycled water and potable water services should avoid approaching their common service riser at an angle of 180 degrees to avoid dual use.
3. At least every 12 months, inspections are performed and documented to confirm ongoing compliance with the design and construction-related requirements in CCCPH, Appendix C;
4. 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 shall be completed,
 - b. Within 72 hours of each switchover to potable water use, a field test (see section 14 for details) shall be completed and submitted to the Districts, and
 - c. At least every 12 weeks the use site is supplied with potable water.
5. There is a legally binding agreement between the Districts and the entity supplying the recycled water, signed by those with relevant legal authority, that 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 with the results of the field testing required in item 4 above,
 - b. A trained representative of the Districts be present to supervise each switchover, and

- c. Within seven days of each switchover, if requested by the State Water Board, the Districts will submit a written report describing compliance with this subsection, as well as potable and recycled water usage information.

12.7 User Supervisor

The State Water Board and the Districts may, at their discretion, require a water user to designate a user supervisor when the user premises have 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]:

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 shall be trained on the fluids used and backflow protection for the premises, and shall inform the Districts of changes in piping, and maintain current contact information on file with the Districts;
2. The user supervisor shall:
 - a. Satisfactorily complete the training required by the water user.
 - b. If the water user is also a Districts' recycled water user, satisfactorily complete the Districts' Recycled Water User Supervisor Training.

12.8 Enforcement of Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention

The Districts shall protect their distribution systems from potential health and non-health hazards that may result from backflow by ensuring the installation of the appropriate type of backflow prevention. To ensure this protection, the Districts will enforce the following:

1. No service connection will be provided to any customer unless the Districts' distribution system is protected in accordance with section 12 and the customer complies with all other applicable provisions of this plan;
2. If an existing customer tampers with, modifies, or removes and/or bypasses an existing backflow prevention, or intentionally creates a cross-connection, the Districts shall take the following corrective actions immediately:
 - a. The customer will be charged a "Disconnection Water Service Fee;" and
 - b. The user's service connection will be disconnected.
3. If an existing customer replaces an existing assembly with an unacceptable backflow prevention, or installs an assembly whose location, installation, or type is not in accordance with section 12, or fails to register the assembly with the Districts, the corrective actions listed above will apply.
4. If an existing customer chooses not to maintain an existing assembly, they must remove the assembly and all associated piping upstream to the service connection. Simply shutting off the assembly or removing it without eliminating the upstream piping is not acceptable, as a cross-connection could be easily reestablished.

13 CERTIFIED BPA TESTERS AND CERTIFIED CCC SPECIALISTS

In accordance with CCCPH. The PWS must ensure all BPA testers and CCC Specialists used are per Article 4 [of CCCPH].

The Districts will only accept BPA test results that are performed by a BPA Tester possessing a valid BPA Tester certification from AWWA. Relatedly, a hazard assessment shall be reviewed/approved by Districts' CCC Specialist possessing a valid CCC Specialist certification from AWWA. Certification credentials can be verified on the AWWA website at <https://www.ca-nv-awwa.org/>.

In accordance with the CCCPH, the Districts reserve the right to;

1. Disallow the use of an individual BPA Tester if they have reason to believe the BPA Tester may not be proficient in accurately determining the operating condition of BPA, or for any other reason (e.g., fraud, deceit, negligence, misconduct, etc.). The Districts report any evidence of a BPA Tester falsifying reports to AWWA; and
2. Disallow the use of an individual CCC Specialist if they have reason to believe a CCC Specialist may not be proficient in their knowledge of CCC and the causes, effects, and prevention of backflow, or for any other reason (e.g., fraud, deceit, negligence, misconduct, etc.). The Districts report any evidence of a specialist falsifying reports to AWWA.

14 BPA TESTING

In accordance with CCCPH. The PWS must develop and implement procedures for ensuring all BPAs are field tested, inspected, and maintained and AGs are inspected and maintained in accordance with CCCPH section 3.3.3.

All AGs used in the Districts' CCC program will be subject to inspection, and all BPAs will be subject to testing. This includes BPAs installed for internal protection within a user's premises in lieu of service protection. The water user shall hire a BPA Tester and grant access for the inspection of AGs and the testing of BPAs, as required and requested by the Districts.

All required field testing shall be performed by BPA Testers [1].

BPA Testers shall notify the Districts [1]:

1. As soon as possible withing twenty-four-hour (24) if a backflow incident or an unprotected cross-connection is observed at the BPA or prior to the user premises during field testing within the Districts' jurisdiction; and
2. If a water user's BPA has been modified in a manner not approved by USC/manufacture.

14.1 Approved Inspection and Test Procedures

AGs shall be inspected per the requirements of:

1. Table I, Minimum Air Gaps for Generally used Plumbing Fixtures, page 4 of the ASME A112.1.2-2012 (R2017) (see CCCPH, Appendix B); and
2. The latest edition of the VCPWA-WSD's Approved Construction Standards for Water and Sewer.

BPA's shall be tested in accordance with:

1. The applicable "Field Test Procedures" specified in the latest edition of the USC FCCCHR Manual of CCC.

14.2 Approved Differential Pressure Gauge Field Test Kits and Verification

A differential pressure gauge field test kit used for testing BPA's within the Districts' jurisdiction shall meet any one of the following requirements:

1. Be listed on the latest edition of USC FCCCHR's "List of Approved Field Test Kits;"
2. Be listed on the latest edition of AWWA's "Recognized Gauge Equipment;"
3. Be designed to and perform according to the applicable "Standards" specified in the latest edition of the USC FCCCHR Manual of CCC; or
4. Be designed to and perform according to the requirements of the latest edition of ASSE 1064.

BPA Testers shall:

1. Submit the manufacturer's Certification of Calibration to the Districts for any newly purchased differential pressure gauge field test kit that has been in use for less than a year. Following the gauge's initial use, the gauge shall be calibrated on a minimum one-year annual basis;
2. Calibrate any used differential pressure gauge field test kit on a minimum one-year annual basis and provide the Districts with the current certification of calibration. Such certification of calibration documentation shall provide the following information:
 - a. List USC FCCCHR Manual of CCC or ASSE 1064 as the calibration standard, or demonstrate compliance in accordance with such standards,
 - b. Include the differential pressure gauge make, model, serial number, and calibration expiration date,
 - c. Include confirmation of passing status or demonstrate passing results, and
 - d. Include confirmation that the differential pressure gauge has been calibrated using measurement standards traceable to the NIST.
3. Verify that the differential pressure gauge field test kit is used only for potable water BPA testing; and
4. Ensure the differential pressure gauge field test kits maintain consistent accuracy and precision. If there is any doubt regarding the accuracy or precision (e.g., if the gauge has been dropped or damaged), the BPA Tester shall calibrate the gauge and submit the certification of calibration to the Districts.

14.3 Interval of Inspection and Testing

AG shall be visually inspected annually to determine compliance [1].

BPA's shall be tested as follows:

1. Routine Testing:
 - a. Annually, unless otherwise specified, to verify proper function [1].
2. Non-Routine Testing (required whenever any of the following conditions occur):

- a. Upon installation, repair, depressurization for winterizing, depressurization for more than 3 months, or permanent relocation [1],
- b. After a backflow incident [1], and
- c. Upon service activation. Note: BPAs installed on newly activated services shall be tested within 48 hours of activation. The Districts reserve the right to disconnect the user's service connection if the BPA is not tested or if no action is taken to address any failure within the required tests, without further notice.

In accordance with the CCCPH, the State Water Board and the Districts reserve the right to require a backflow prevention to be inspected or tested more frequently than on an annual basis.

14.4 Notification of Backflow Prevention Testing

The Districts will notify customers via mail who own backflow preventions used to protect the Districts' distribution system, instructing them to have their AGs inspected or BPAs tested as required. A total of three written notices will be sent as follows:

1. The first notice will be sent out four to six weeks before the test date, allowing the customer's BPA Tester to submit the test report up to four weeks passed the test date;
2. The second notice will be sent no sooner than two weeks before the test date and no later than one (1) day after the test date, reminding the customer of the four-week deadline for submitting the report; and
3. The third notice will be sent out one day after four weeks have passed from the test date, giving the customer up to two additional weeks to submit the report before service discontinuation.

14.5 Satisfactory Test Result for Backflow Prevention Testing

The customer is required to have their BPA Tester complete all inspection and testing in compliance with the CCC Plan and as requested by the Districts' CCC Specialist. This includes the customer's BPA Tester furnishing complete passing test results for any applicable backflow prevention.

The Districts will only provide service to those customers who satisfactorily comply with their inspection and testing requirements.

A water user who believes that their BPA may require maintenance, repair, or replacement should consider the additional time needed to meet this requirement. The Districts may grant extensions if the customer properly communicates the issue and receives approval from the Districts' CCC Specialist. The Districts' CCC Specialist is not obliged to grant any extension but may do so after consideration for public health and safety and based on review of the circumstances.

14.6 Enforcement of Backflow Prevention Testing

The Districts will send a total of three written notices regarding the AG inspection or BPA testing, as specified in section 14.5. If a water user fails to comply with the requested inspection/testing and does not adequately communicate a request for extension of the deadline as explained in section 14.5, the Districts will take the following corrective actions:

1. Second notice deadline passed:

- a. The water user will be charged a “Non-Compliance / Further Failure to Respond / Backflow / Shut-Off Fee,” and
 - b. The water user will receive a third notice as specified in section 14.4.
2. Third notice deadline passed:
 - a. The water user will be charged an “Admin Fee,”
 - b. The water user will be charged a “Disconnection Water Service Fee,” and
 - c. The user’s service connection will be disconnected.

The schedule of rates is posted on our website.

15 RECORDKEEPING

In accordance with CCCPH. The PWS must develop and implement a recordkeeping system in accordance with the CCCPH Section 3.5.1.

To meet this requirement, the Districts use asset management software, SwiftComply, to maintain and manage the CCC program. SwiftComply is an added module to the Districts’ CIS Infinity, for direct integration of the customers information with the backflow records. SwiftComply facilitates and automates many CCC activities, including but not limited to generating notifications, online report submissions, data verification, and tester reminders. SwiftComply has been configured to enhance compliance activities to meet CCCPH requirements.

The following records are maintained in CIS Infinity and Swift Comply:

1. The two most recent hazard assessments for each user premise, conducted pursuant to CCCPH section 3.2.1 (Hazard Assessment);
2. For each BPA, the associated hazard or application, location, owner, type, manufacturer and model, size, installation date, and serial number;
3. For each AG installation, the associated hazard or application and the location, owner, and as-built plans of the AG;
4. Results of all BPA field testing, AG inspection, and swivel-ell inspections and field tests for the previous three calendar years, including the name, test date, repair date, and certification number of the BPA Tester for each BPA field test and AG and swivel-ell; and
5. Repairs made to, or replacement or relocation of, BPAs for the previous three calendar years.
6. The most current cross-connection tests (e.g. shutdown test, dye test);
7. If a user supervisor is designated for a user premise, their current contact information and a copy of their completed user supervisor training;
8. Descriptions and follow-up actions related to all backflow incidents;

Additionally, the Districts manually maintain the following records:

1. If any portion of the CCC program is carried out under contract or agreement, a copy of the current contract or agreement;
2. The current CCC Plan as required in CCCPH section 3.1.4.; and
3. Any public outreach or education materials issued as required in CCCPH section 3.1.3.(a)(9) for the previous three calendar years.

16 BACKFLOW INCIDENT RESPONSE, REPORTING AND NOTIFICATION

In accordance with CCCPH. The PWS must develop and implement procedures for investigating and responding to suspected or actual backflow incidents in accordance with Article 5 of [the CCCPH].

The Districts may become aware of potentials backflow incidents through:

1. Consideration and investigation of complaints or reports of changes in water quality as possible incidents of backflow. Water users can submit these reports through the Districts' "General Questions, Comments and Concerns" webpage, accessible on its website at https://iframe.publicstuff.com/#?client_id=1000149&request_type_id=1011594, or by dialing 805.378.3000;
2. All service connections are inline metered through an AMI meter reading network. The meters are programmed to send alerts for various reasons, including when a meter detects negative consumption or senses backflow, considering the effectiveness of the AMI system for detecting backflow within certain time frames or with detector assemblies may vary; and
3. Regular water quality sampling and pressure recordings are conducted to detect potential backflow incidents.

16.1 Backflow Incident Response Plan

The Districts will investigate and respond to suspected backflow incidents in the general sequential procedure outlined below:

1. Investigate the suspected backflow incident by assessing the area, checking for possible cross-connections, inspect any affected service lines, and evaluate a premise's hazards and water user's facilities;
2. If contamination is confirmed:
 - a. The cross-connection will be mitigated immediately to prevent further exposure,
 - b. Appropriate disinfection procedures (e.g., flushing, chlorination, etc.) will be undertaken to restore water safety, and
 - c. The State Water Board and VCRMA-EHD will be notified of any known or suspected incident within 24 hours of the determination in accordance with section 16.2.
3. Notify and coordinate with local entities to manage the incident as necessary;
4. Escalate findings to management, providing a report of the incident, ongoing investigation, and mitigation efforts;
5. Notify other applicable authorities and affected customers as specified in section 16.2; and
6. After the incident has been managed and eliminated, the Districts will:
 - a. Perform a subsequent hazard assessment of the source of the backflow incident,
 - b. If a cross-connection is identified, it will be corrected, or a backflow prevention will be installed and tested as required; any faulty backflow prevention will be replaced or brought into compliance,
 - c. Provide the party responsible with the findings from the investigation and educate them on preventive measures to avoid similar incidents in the future,
 - d. Charge the responsible party for the actual costs incurred to remedy the damage resulting from the incident.

16.2 Backflow Incident Notification

The Districts will notify the State Water Board of any known or suspected incident of backflow within 24 hours of the determination. Table VII provides the contact information for the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, District 6 – Santa Barbara office:

Table VII Contact Information for the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, District 6-Santa Barbara

CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER, DISTRICT 6–Santa Barbara			
Full Name:	Jason Cunningham	Address:	1180 Eugenia Pl., STE 200, Carpintería, CA 93013
Email Address:	Jason.Cunningham@WaterBoards.ca.gov	District 6 Email Address:	DWPDist06@WaterBoards.ca.gov
Emergency Phone:	805.440.9627	Office Phone:	805.566.1326

If appropriate or required by the State Water Board, the Districts will issue a Tier 1 public notification pursuant to CCR, Title 22, Section 64463.1.

If required, the State Water Board, the Districts will submit, by a date specified by the State Water Board, a written incident report, using the template provided in CCCPH, Appendix F, describing the details and affected area of the backflow incident, the actions taken by the PWS in response to the backflow incident, and the follow up actions to prevent future backflow incidents.

17 PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

In accordance with CCCPH. The PWS must implement a CCC public outreach and education program element that includes educating staff, customers, and the community about backflow protection and CCC. The PWS may implement this requirement through a variety of methods which may include providing information on CCC and backflow protection in periodic water bill inserts, pamphlet distribution, new customer documentation, email, and consumer confidence reports.

To address the requirements:

1. The Districts have prepared this CCC Plan in a format that additionally serves as an educational guide for individuals having no prior knowledge on CCC;
2. A dedicated webpage has been created to host training materials and other related information for the CCC program. This information and a copy of the latest CCC Plan is available at: <https://publicworks.venturacounty.gov/wsd/crossconnectionbackflow/>; and
3. From time to time the Districts hold training sessions to educate staff on the principles of CCC.

18 LOCAL ENTITY COORDINATION

In accordance with CCCPH. The PWS must coordinate with applicable local entities that are involved in either CCC 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.

The Districts as necessary coordinate with other applicable local agencies regarding CCC. Local agency examples include Ventura County Fire Department, VCRMA-EHD, VCRMA-BSD, Ventura County Sheriff's Office, City of Moorpark, etc. to ensure policies remain consistent, accurate, and address any potential emergencies or incidents.

19 REFERENCES

- [1] California State Water Resources Control Board. *Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook* amended April 21, 2026. [Online]. Available: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/docs/2026/cross-connection-control-policy-handbook-apr-2026.pdf
- [2] California State Water Resources Control Board. *Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook Staff Report*, December 19, 2023. [Online]. Available: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/docs/2023/staffrpt-adopt-2023-12-19.pdf
- [3] *Manual of Cross-Connection Control*, 10th ed. Los Angeles, CA, USA: University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, 2009.
- [4] *2022 California Plumbing Code*. Ontario, CA, USA: International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://epubs.iapmo.org/2022/CPC/>
- [5] Ventura County Public Works Agency, Water and Sanitation Department. *Approved Material List for Water and Sewer*, September 5, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://s47609.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/2024-Approved-Materials-List.pdf>
- [6] Ventura County Public Works Agency, Water and Sanitation Department. *Approved Construction Standards for Water and Sewer*, February 28, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://s47609.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2022-WS-Standard-Drawings.pdf>
- [7] Ventura County Public Works Agency, Water and Sanitation Department. *Ventura County Waterworks District Nos. 1, 16, 17, 19, & 38 Rules and Regulations*, September 24, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://publicworks.venturacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/VCWWD-No.-1-16-17-19-38-Rules-and-Regulations_Rev-11_20260623-1.pdf
- [8] "Undersizing Backflow Preventers," *Cross Talk-Summer 2005*, University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research.
- [9] "What to Do with Existing Assemblies," *Cross Talk-Autumn 2017*, University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research.
- [10] *ISO 5725-1, Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results-Part 1: General Principles and Definitions*, 2nd ed. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Standardization, 2023.

20 APPENDICES

20.1 APPENDIX A: Self-Survey CCC Hazard Assessment for Low Hazard Cross-Connection Single-Family Residential User Premises



SELF-SURVEY CCC HAZARD ASSESSMENT FOR SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE & ADU

Instructions-

1) Property owner or authorized agent must fill out all sections applicable to this self-survey. An incomplete application will not be processed. If a field is not applicable, please write N/A.
2) If a representative completes this form on behalf of the property owner, the application must include a complete Agent Authorization Form. The associated form can be downloaded from the District website:
<https://publicworks.venturacounty.gov/wsd/engineeringanddevelopment/>

Property Owner(s)' Name: _____

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): _____

Service Address: _____

Please answer the following questions.

YES NO

High Hazard Red Flags	1. Do you live in anything other than a single-family residence (a home on its own parcel, not part of a condo, townhome, or multifamily development)?	☐	☐
	2. Is your property located within or next to a ranch, farm, orchard, or nursery?	☐	☐
	3. Do you have any additional water sources in addition to water supplied by the District? Such as a groundwater well, a recycled water service, or a similar auxiliary water source.	☐	☐
	4. Do you have a wastewater lift station (AKA sewer sump pump)?	☐	☐
	5. Do you have a booster pump installed on your property to help increase water pressure in your home's plumbing?	☐	☐

If you answered "YES" to any of questions above, do not continue filling out this form. Proceed to sign/date at the bottom of the form and turn it in. An on-site hazard assessment will be required at your property.

☐	☐
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Fire Sprinkler System	6. Do you have a fire sprinkler system? <i>If yes, answer 6.1 and 6.2:</i>	☐	☐
	6.1 Does your fire sprinkler system include a Backflow Prevention Assembly (BPA)? <i>If yes, please provide the following information for your BPA:</i> Make: _____ Model: _____ Size: _____ S/N: _____ Make: _____ Model: _____ Size: _____ S/N: _____	☐	☐
	6.2 Do you have a fire sprinkler system where its piping is looped within the home and is connected to a fixture(s) you use regularly (like a toilet, sink, etc.), which allows fresh water to purge the fire sprinkler piping? <i>If yes, please provide documentation and/or photos to show your fire sprinkler system piping is looped. This information would be typically found on the architectural fire system plans for the home or a sign next to the fixture.</i>	☐	☐

Irrigation System	7. Do you have a lawn, garden, or landscape irrigation system that is owned and maintained by you? <i>If yes, answer 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3:</i>	☐	☐
	7.1. Does your irrigation system have permanent equipment that injects chemicals <u>directly</u> into the water line (like fertilizers or pesticides)? <i>If yes, please list the chemicals used:</i> _____	☐	☐
	7.2. Does your irrigation system use a pump?	☐	☐
	7.3. Does your irrigation system include a Backflow Prevention Assembly (BPA)? <i>If yes, please provide the following information for your BPA:</i> Make: _____ Model: _____ Size: _____ S/N: _____ Make: _____ Model: _____ Size: _____ S/N: _____	☐	☐

SELF-SURVEY CCC HAZARD ASSESSMENT FOR SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE & ADU

Recreational Water System	8. Do you have a swimming pool, spa, hot tub, or similar recreational water systems? <i>If yes, answer 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, and 8.4. Additionally, please list the system(s):</i>	☐	☐
	8.1 Does any of your recreational water system(s) fill with water through an underwater inlet?	☐	☐
	8.2 Does any of your recreational water system(s) use a water recirculation system that is connected to the home's water line?	☐	☐
	8.3 Does your recreational water system(s) have permanent equipment that injects chemicals <u>directly</u> into the water line (like muriatic acid, sodium bisulfate, algacides, etc.)? <i>If yes, please list the chemicals used:</i>	☐	☐
	8.4 Does your recreational water system(s) include a Backflow Prevention Assembly (BPA)? <i>If yes, please provide the following information for your BPA:</i> <i>Make: _____ Model: _____ Size: _____ S/N: _____</i> <i>Make: _____ Model: _____ Size: _____ S/N: _____</i>	☐	☐
Other	9. Do you have any other uncommon water processes or chemicals feed systems connected to your home's water line (like home kidney dialysis machine, etc.)? <i>If yes, please list all other water processes:</i>	☐	☐

I hereby certify that the above information submitted in this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge,

Printed Name:

Signature:

Date:

-For District Use Only-

Must Be Completed by the Districts' Cross-Connection Control Specialist

Conclusion (i.e. systems protection required, corrective actions, etc.):

CCC Specialist Printed Name:

CCC Specialist Signature:

Date

20.2 APPENDIX B: Adoption Resolution

B

RESOLUTION NO. 26-080

**JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE BOARDS OF VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS
DISTRICT NOS. 1, 16, 17, 19 AND 38 TO APPROVE A CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL
PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Control Board ("State Water Board") has adopted a Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH) pursuant to the Safe Water Drinking Act, Health and Safety Code section 116270 et seq., ("Act") to establish statewide standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control;

WHEREAS, the Act requires Ventura County Waterworks District Nos. 1, 17, 19, and 38 ("Districts") to implement a Cross-Connection Control (CCC) program that complies with applicable regulations and the CCCPH;

WHEREAS, the CCCPH requires the Districts to adopt and enforce operating rules to implement a Cross-Connection Control (CCC) program, including legal authority to implement corrective actions in the event a water user fails to comply in a timely manner with the Districts' provisions regarding the installation, inspection, field testing, or maintenance of Backflow Prevention Assemblies required pursuant to State Water Board regulations;

WHEREAS, the Districts' staff have caused to be prepared a Districts Cross-Connection Control Plan, attached as Exhibit 1 ("the CCC Plan") to implement its CCC program and the Districts' CCC Program Coordinator has certified that the CCC Plan has been prepared in compliance with the CCCPH;

WHEREAS, the CCC Plan is to be incorporated into the Districts' existing Rules and Regulations, which will provide Districts' legal authority to implement various corrective actions to enforce the Districts' provisions regarding the installation, inspection, field testing, or maintenance of Backflow Prevention Assemblies required pursuant to State Water Board regulations, including without limitation, by denying or discontinuing water service;

WHEREAS, other updates to the Rules and Regulations have been identified to improve operational efficiency and address CCCPH requirements;

WHEREAS, purpose of a CCC program is to prevent the occurrence of backflow into the Districts' distribution system in order to protect customers from contamination or pollution from any on-site hazards; and

WHEREAS, CCCPH requires the Districts to submit the CCC Plan for State Water Board review;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Boards of the Districts hereby do the following:

- Approve and adopt the CCC Plan;
- Authorize the Director of the Ventura County Public Works Agency, Water and Sanitation Department ("Director"), or their designee, to implement and enforce the Districts' CCC program as described in the CCC Plan;
- Authorize the Director to revise the CCC Plan as necessary to comply with State Water Board regulations pertaining to cross-connection control; and

- Authorize the CCC Program Coordinator to certify and submit the CCC Plan and any subsequent revisions to the State Water Board.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Boards of the Districts and Ventura County Waterworks District No. 16 hereby adopt and approve the revisions to Parts 1, 6, 7 and 10 of the Rules and Regulations of Ventura County Waterworks District Nos. 1, 16, 17, 19, and 38, as shown in Exhibit 3, attached hereto.

Upon motion of the Supervisor/Board Member Long,
seconded by Supervisor/Board Member Lopez, and duly carried, the Boards of
Ventura County Waterworks District. Nos. 1, 16, 17, 19, and 38 hereby approve and adopt this
resolution on this 23rd day of June 2026.

By:

J. I. Smith
Chair, Board of Supervisors
County of Ventura

ATTEST:
DR. SEVET JOHNSON
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors,
County of Ventura, State of California

By:

[Signature]
Deputy Clerk of the Board

