

public notice

ORDINANCE NO. 1493

AN ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL REVISION OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF GOODLAND.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF CITY OF GOODLAND, KANSAS:

SECTION 1. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:

- a. "Air-gap separation" means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank, plumbing fixture or other device and the overflow level rim of the receptacle and shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the flood level rim of the vessel but in no case less than one inch.
- b. "Approved tester" means a person qualified to make inspections, to test and repair backflow prevention/cross-connection control devices and which is approved by the city.
- c. "Authorized representative" means any person designated by the city manager to administer this cross-connection control division.
- d. "Auxiliary water supply" means any water source or system, other than the city, that may be available in the building or premises. This does not include other KDHE-permitted public water supply systems.
- e. "Backflow" means the flow other than the intended direction of flow, of any foreign liquids, gases, used water or substances into the distribution system of a public water supply system.
- f. "Backflow prevention device" means any device, method or type of construction intended to prevent backflow into the public water supply system.
- g. "Consumer" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation or agency or their authorized agent receiving water from the city.
- h. "Consumer's water system" means all service pipe, all distribution piping and all appurtenances beyond the service meter of the public water system.
- i. "Contamination" means an introduction of any sewage, process fluids, chemicals, wastes or any other substances that would be objectionable. Contamination may be a threat to life or health or may cause an aesthetic deterioration, color, taste or odor.
- j. "Cross-connection" means any physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains potable water of the public water supply system and the second, water of unknown or questionable safety or steam, gases, chemicals or substances whereby there may be backflow from the second system to the public water supply system. No physical cross-connection shall be permitted between a public water supply system and an auxiliary water supply system.
- k. "Degree of hazard" means an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse effect of the hazard upon anyone using the water.
- l. "Health hazard" means any condition, device or practice in the public water supply system which could create or may create a danger to the health and well-being of anyone using the water or allow contamination of the water.
- m. "KDHE" means the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.
- n. "Public water supply system" means the public water system and the consumers' water systems.
- o. "Public water system" means the water supply source, distribution system and appurtenances to the service meter operated as a public utility which supplies potable water to the consumers' water systems.
- p. "Service connection" means the terminal end of the service line from the public water system. If a meter is installed at the end of the service, then the service connection means the downstream end of the meter.

SECTION 2. Policy.

- A. Purpose. The purpose of this policy is to:
 1. Protect the public water supply system from contamination.
 2. Promote the elimination, containment, isolation or control of cross-connection between the public water supply system and nonpotable water systems, plumbing fixtures and industrial process systems or other systems which introduce or may introduce contaminants into the public water system or the consumer's water system.
 3. Provide for the maintenance of a continuing program of cross-connection control which will prevent the contamination of the public water supply system.
- B. Application. This chapter shall apply to all consumers' water systems. The city may also require cross-connection control devices at the service connections of other KDHE permitted public water supply systems served by the city.
- C. Intent. This policy will be reasonable interpreted by the city. It is the intent of the city to recognize the varying degrees of hazard and to apply the principle that the degree of protection shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard.
- D. If, in the judgment of the city or its authorized representative, cross-connection protection is required through either piping modifications or installation of an approved backflow-prevention device, due notice shall be given to the consumer. The city's authorized representative shall evaluate the degree of hazard to the public water supply system and shall establish an appropriate timetable for compliance of this chapter. The consumer shall immediately comply by providing the required protection at his or her own expense. Failure or refusal or inability on the part of the consumer to provide such protection shall constitute grounds for the discontinuation of water service to the premises until such protection has been provided.

SECTION 3. Cross-connections prohibited.

- A. No water service connection shall be installed or maintained to any premises where actual or potential cross-connections to the public water supply system may exist unless such actual or potential cross-connections are abated or controlled to the satisfaction of the city or its authorized representative.
- B. No connection shall be installed or maintained whereby an auxiliary water supply may enter a public water supply system.

SECTION 4. Survey and investigation.

- A. The consumer's premises shall be open at all reasonable times to the city or its authorized representative for the conduction of surveys and investigations of water use practices within the consumer's premises to determine whether there are actual potential cross-connections in the consumer's water system.
- B. On request by the city or its authorized representative, the consumer shall furnish requested information on water use practices within his or her premises and in the consumer's water system.
- C. On request by the city or its authorized representative, the consumer shall conduct periodic surveys of water use practices on the premises of the consumer's water system to determine whether there are actual or potential cross-connections. The consumer shall provide the survey results to the city or its authorized representative.

SECTION 5. Where protection is required.

- A. An approved backflow-prevention device shall be installed on each service line to a consumer's water system service premises where, in the judgment of the city or its authorized representative or the KDHE, actual or potential cross-connections exist. The type and degree of protection required shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard and/or type of contamination that may enter the public water supply system.
- B. An approved air-gap separation or reduced pressure principle

backflow-prevention device shall be installed at the service connection or within any premises where, in the judgment of the city or its authorized representative or the KDHE, the nature and extent of activities on the premises or the materials used in connection with the activities or materials stored on the premises would present a health hazard or contamination of the public water supply system form a cross-connection. This includes but is not limited to the following situations:

1. Premises having an auxiliary water supply unless the quality of the auxiliary supply is acceptable to the city or its authorized representative and the KDHE;
2. Premises having internal plumbing arrangements which make it impractical to ascertain whether or not cross-connections exists;
3. Premises where entry is restricted so the inspection for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist;
4. Premises having a repeated history of cross-connections being established or reestablished;
5. Premises which, due to the nature of the enterprise therein, are subject to recurring modification or expansion;
6. Premises on which any substance is handled under pressure so as to permit entry into the public water supply system or where a cross-connection could reasonably be expected to occur. This shall include the handling of process waters and cooling waters;
7. Premises where toxic or hazardous materials are handled.
- C. The following types of facilities but not limited to such types shall be considered potential high-risk as they may be included in one or more of the categories or premises where an approved air-gap separation or reduced pressure principle backflow-prevention device may be required by the city or its authorized representative or the KDHE to protect the public water supply and must be installed at these facilities unless all hazardous or potentially hazardous conditions have been eliminated or corrected by other methods to the satisfaction of the city or its authorized representative and the KDHE:
 1. Agricultural chemical facilities;
 2. Auxiliary water systems, wells;
 3. Boilers;
 4. Bulk water-loading facilities;
 5. Carwashing facilities;
 6. Chemical manufacturing, processing, compounding or treatment plants;
 7. Chill water systems;
 8. Cooling towers;
 9. Feedlots;
 10. Fire protection systems;
 11. Hazardous waste storage and disposal sites;
 12. Hospitals, mortuaries, clinics or others as discovered by sanitary surveys;
 13. Irrigation and sprinkler systems;
 14. Laundries and dry cleaning;
 15. Meat processing facilities;
 16. Metal manufacturing, cleaning, processing and fabricating plants;
 17. Oil and gas production, refining, storage or transmission properties;
 18. Plating plants;
 19. Power plants;
 20. Research and analytical laboratories;
 21. Sewage and storm drainage facilities—Pumping stations and treatment plants;
 22. Veterinary clinics.

SECTION 6. Backflow-prevention devices—Required. Any backflow-prevention device required by this chapter shall be of a model or construction approved by the city or its authorized representative and the KDHE.

- A. Air-gap separation to be approved shall be at least twice the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel but in no case less than one inch.
- B. Double-check valve assemblies or reduced pressure principle backflow-prevention devices shall appear on the current list of approved backflow-prevention devices established by the KDHE unless the device was installed at the time the ordinance codified in this chapter was passed and complies with required inspection and maintenance.

SECTION 7. Installation.

- A. Backflow-prevention devices required by this chapter shall be installed at a location and in a manner approved by the city or its authorized agent. All devices shall be installed at the expense of the consumer unless the city or its authorized representative agrees otherwise.
- B. Backflow-prevention devices installed at the service connection shall be located on the consumer's side of the water meter as close to the meter as is reasonably practical and prior to any other connection.
- C. Backflow-prevention devices shall be conveniently accessible for maintenance and testing, protected from freezing and where no part of the device will be submerged or subject to flooding by any fluid. All devices shall be installed according to manufacturers' recommendations.

SECTION 8. Inspection and maintenance.

- A. The consumer is required by this chapter to inspect, test and overhaul backflow-prevention devices in accordance with the following schedule or more often as determined by the city or its authorized representative:
 1. Air-gap separations shall be inspected at the time of installation and at least monthly.
 2. Double-check valve assemblies shall be inspected and tested for tightness at the times of installation and at least every twelve (12) months thereafter. They shall be dismantled, inspected internally, cleaned and repaired whenever needed and at least every thirty (30) months.
 3. Reduced pressure principle backflow-prevention devices shall be inspected and tested for tightness at the time of installation and at least every twelve (12) months thereafter. They shall be dismantled, inspected internally, cleaned and repaired whenever needed and at least every five years.
- B. Inspections, tests and overhauls of backflow-prevention devices shall be made at the expense of the consumer and shall be performed by an approved tester.
- C. Whenever backflow-prevention devices required by this chapter are found to be defective, they shall be repaired or replaced without delay at the expense of the consumer.
- D. The consumer must maintain a complete record of each backflow-prevention device from purchase to retirement. This shall include a comprehensive listing that includes a record of all tests, inspections and repairs. All records of inspections, tests, repairs and overhauls shall be provided within thirty (30) days to the city or its authorized representative.
- E. All backflow-prevention devices shall have a tag showing the date of the last inspection, test or overhaul or other maintenance.
- F. Backflow-prevention devices shall not be bypassed, made inoperative, removed or otherwise made ineffective without specific authorization by the city or its authorized representative.

SECTION 9. Violation and penalties.

- A. The city or its authorized representative shall deny or discontinue the water service to any premises or any consumer wherein any backflow-prevention device required by this chapter is not installed, tested and maintained in a manner acceptable to the city or its authorized representative or if it is found that the backflow-prevention device has been removed or bypassed or if an unprotected cross-connection exists.

B. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the consumer is in compliance with this cross-connection division to the satisfaction of the city or its authorized representative.

SECTION 10. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect after its publication in the official City's newspaper and approval of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 2nd day of December, 2002, by the Governing Body of the City of Goodland, Kansas.

Tom Rohr Chairman of the City Commission of the City of Goodland

ATTEST:

Mary P. Volk, City Clerk

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State Department talks to China about Iraq around the world

By the Associated Press INTERNATIONAL

BEIJING — A senior U.S. official arrived in China today to discuss Iraq, but he gave no indication whether he would bring up a shipment of missiles seized on its way to the Middle East from North Korea, a Chinese ally.

Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage said he wanted to discuss the U.N. Security Council resolution that requires Iraq to cooperate with efforts to determine whether it still has long-range missiles and other weapons of mass destruction.

As a permanent council member, "China's extraordinarily important, and we want to make sure we expose China to our thinking," Armitage told reporters. "I am most interested in hearing what China has to say about possible next steps."

China supported the Iraq resolution but has argued against U.S. threats of military action, insisting that the United Nations respect Iraqi sovereignty and settle the matter promptly.

ACUL DU NORD, Haiti — When Jose Morency and more than 200 other Haitians made a dash for the Miami coastline after their boat ran aground, he plunged his hands into the U.S. shore and filled his pockets with sand as a souvenir.

Like him, the sand was sent back to Haiti.

"I'm back in the same place I started from and now things are even worse," said Morency, 22, idle in the dilapidated wooden house he shares with a dozen siblings. "We're at our limit."

In the two weeks he was away during his late October bid to enter America, the political situation in Haiti deteriorated. Steady protests have erupted against President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's embattled government, blamed by many for increased poverty and insecurity.

In the past three weeks, more than 350 people have been injured and three killed in clashes between Aristide partisans, opposition supporters and police.

NATIONAL
NEW YORK — The nation's largest public transit system, moving more than 7 million people daily throughout

New York City, could come to a screeching halt next week if a new union contract is not reached.

A threatened walkout by 34,000 bus and subway workers has forced the city into a hodgepodge of back-up plans that call for people to use car pools, share taxis, hop on ferries and walk. A strike would be the first in 22 years and threatens the city's already-fragile economy.

"We will not be cowed," declared Mayor Michael Bloomberg, who said he would bicycle to work if his usual subway line is shut down. "We will take advantage of every legal remedy and we will not let anybody stop this city from going forward."

With the current Transport Workers Union contract expiring on Sunday, the final days will likely be marked by maneuvering at the negotiating table and in the courts. Even though state law prohibits walkouts by public employees, union members have already authorized their leaders to call a strike for Monday.

CONCORD, N.H. — Faced with the threat of a criminal indictment, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Manchester has avoided charges by allowing state oversight and admitting it failed to protect children from predatory priests.

The move came as one of the priests at the center of a sex scandal in neighboring Massachusetts prepared to be released on bail and pressure continued to mount for the Catholic leader of that state to resign.

Under terms of the deal announced Tuesday in New Hampshire, the diocese agreed to the rare step of giving state prosecutors oversight of its policies, including an annual audit. The diocese also must beef up training and education.

Priests and other employees must strictly follow the state's mandatory reporting law for suspected child abuse and must immediately report suspicions even if the victim is no longer a minor.

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