

## **Cross Connection Regulations**

### **USC Cross Connection Manual**

Under Public Law 99-339—the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendment of 1986—and regulations of most states the water purveyor has the primary responsibility for preventing water from unapproved sources, or any other substances, from entering the public potable water system. The health agency has the overall responsibility for preventing water from unapproved sources entering either the potable water system within the water consumer's premises or the public water supply directly.

### **Minimum Standards for Public Water Systems (State of GA — May 2000); Georgia Rules for Safe Drinking Water 391-3-5**

All products that come into contact with drinking water during its treatment, transmission or distribution shall be certified for conformance with American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation Standard 61 (ANSI/NSF Standard 61) by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved third-party certification program or laboratory.

### **Southern Building Codes Congress International (on Backflow Protection)**

The water distribution system shall be protected against backflow.  
No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained unless the potable water and water supply are protected against actual or potential contamination of pollution in the manner required.

### **Standard Building Code (International Building Code~Jan 2007)**

A potable water supply system shall be designed, installed and maintained in such a manner so as to prevent contamination from nonpotable liquids, solids or gases being introduced into the potable water supply through cross-connections or any other piping connections to the system.

### **The Safe Drinking Water Act**

Made utilities responsible to the last free-flowing tap.