

UTILITIES CRITERIA MANUAL

2.3.0 - PRIVATE PLUMBING (this section only applies to private plumbing)

2.3.1 - Plumbing Inspections Outside the City's Zoning Jurisdiction

Within the zoning jurisdiction of the City of Austin (City) and within the boundaries of other jurisdictions as specified by contract, private plumbing installations shall be inspected by the ~~Planning and Development~~ **Services Review** Department (~~PDR~~ **DSD**). New private plumbing installations on properties located outside of the zoning jurisdiction of the City for which the City provides direct retail water or wastewater service (outside-city installations) shall be inspected by the ~~Planning and Development Review~~ **Department** **DSD**.

2.3.2 - Adherence to Federal, State, and Local Responsibilities, Rules, and Regulations Relating to Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control

- A. Backflow prevention assemblies that are installed in private plumbing systems, fire protection systems, process water systems, and/or other private water distribution systems that are directly or indirectly connected to or on properties serviced by the City of Austin's potable water distribution system shall obtain laboratory and field testing approval and listing as backflow prevention devices and assemblies from the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research (USC FCCC & HR) or other approved agency with field and laboratory testing to American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards and shall be installed in accordance with American Water Works Association manual M-14 and the USC FCCC & HR Manual of Cross Connection Control, Ninth Edition, as amended. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner or the representative of the property owner to provide verification of the required approvals upon request.
- B. The installation, maintenance, repair, replacement and operational testing shall strictly conform to the requirements of Chapter 15-1 of the Austin City Code (Cross-Connection Control Regulations).
- C. To prevent contamination of the potable water system from stagnant water in dead end potable water service lines (e.g., private fire systems, private fire mains, sections for future use, etc.), the installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly is required immediately downstream of the City water meter.

If the dead end potable water service line is unmetered, then an approved detector backflow prevention assembly is required at a point on the dead end potable water service line where no more than 100 gallons of water volume in the service line is reached. The 100 gallon threshold is determined by calculating the volume of water that would be contained in the service line as measured from the connection to the City's water main and the location of the approved backflow prevention assembly.

2.3.3 - Backflow Installation Standards

Austin Water (**AW**) customers directly connected to or serviced by the City of Austin's potable water or reclaimed water distribution systems will install backflow prevention assemblies to the following minimum standards.

- A. Standards common to various backflow prevention assemblies:
 - 1. All vacuum breakers, pressure vacuum breaker assemblies, double check valve assemblies, and reduced pressure backflow assemblies shall be installed in the vertical or horizontal upright position only and rotated on their axis only as listed by approval agencies identified in Chapter 15-1 of the Austin City Code.

All pressure vacuum breaker assemblies, double check valve assemblies, reduced pressure backflow assemblies, and spill resistant vacuum breaker assemblies shall be installed only as an assembly. These assemblies shall not be modified to allow fittings, strainers, or other devices to be installed between the shutoff valves.

3. Assemblies installed over five (5) feet above finished floor or grade shall have a platform for maintenance, testing and repair. Platform designs shall be designed to sound engineering practices and the design sealed by a registered Professional Engineer.
 4. Protection from freezing shall be provided if installed in areas subjected to freezing temperatures or conditions.
 5. Containment backflow preventers, backflow preventers installed at water meter, and those installed in supply to water heaters and boilers require compliance with Austin Plumbing Code 608.3 as amended, to prevent explosions.
 6. Atmospheric vacuum breaker, pressure vacuum breaker, spill proof vacuum breaker, hose bibb vacuum breaker, and reduced pressure backflow assembly installations shall not be in an area where corrosive fumes or gasses could possibly render the assembly inoperative, corroded, or deteriorate the exterior of the assembly; (fume hoods, car washes, chemical storage rooms, etc.).
- B. Atmospheric vacuum breakers (AVB's) and hose bibb vacuum breakers (HBVB's) shall be installed to the following minimum standards:
1. ~~Atmospheric vacuum breakers~~ **AVB's** and ~~hose bibb vacuum breakers~~ **HBVB's** shall be installed a minimum of six inches above all downstream piping and at the highest point of discharge.
~~Atmospheric vacuum breaker~~ **AVB** and ~~hose bibb vacuum breaker~~ **HBVB** installations or applications shall not be subjected to back-pressure.
 3. Shutoff valves shall not be installed downstream of the device.
 4. ~~Atmospheric vacuum breakers~~ **AVB's** and ~~hose bibb vacuum breakers~~ **HBVB's** shall be installed as a unit and shall not be modified.
 5. ~~Atmospheric vacuum breakers~~ **AVB's** and ~~hose bibb vacuum breakers~~ **HBVB's** shall not be subjected to operating pressure for more than twelve (12) hours out of a 24-hour period.
 6. ~~Hose bibb vacuum breakers~~ **HBVB's** shall be a non-removable type.
- C. Double Check Valve Assemblies (DCVA) and Double Check Detector Assemblies (DCDA) shall be installed to the following minimum standards:
1. Above Grade or Floor Installations
 - a. Installations shall provide a minimum of twelve (12) inches to a maximum of sixty (60) inches clearance between finished grade or finished floor and bottom of the assembly.
 - b. A minimum of twenty-four (24) inches unobstructed clearance and access shall be provided on the service side of the assembly to permit access for testing, service, repairs, and replacement.
 - c. A threaded assembly, not installed between unions and isolation valves for removal, shall be installed with a minimum six (6) inch clearance from its outermost dimension to a wall or other obstruction on the non-service side of the assembly.
 - d. A flanged assembly shall be installed with a minimum of twelve (12) inches clearance from its outermost dimension to a wall or other obstruction on the non-service side of the assembly.
 - Below Grade Installations
 - a. Test cocks shall be plugged or capped with non-ferrous plugs or caps.

- b. Test cocks shall discharge vertically upward.

Note: Fittings may be installed in the test cocks to redirect the discharge vertically upward.

- c. A minimum of twenty-four (24) inches unobstructed clearance and access shall be maintained on the service side of the flanged assembly to permit access for testing, service, repairs, and replacement.
- d. ~~Double check valve assemblies~~ **DCVA's** installed in vaults shall have a minimum of twelve (12) inches clearance to a wall or other obstruction on the non-service side of the assembly.
- e. ~~Double check valve assemblies~~ **DCVA's** installed in vaults shall maintain twelve (12) inches minimum to a thirty six (36) inches maximum clearance from the lowermost point of the backflow prevention assembly to the vault flooring.
- f. ~~Double check valve assemblies~~ **DCVA's** installed in vaults shall maintain a minimum of six (6) inches to a of thirty six (36) inches maximum clearance from the uppermost portion of the assembly to the underside of a vault lid, with the shutoff valves in the open position.
- g. Backflow prevention assembly vaults shall not be installed in roadways, driveways or parking lots or areas requiring traffic bearing lids. Vault access openings for flanged assemblies shall not be less than thirty (30) inches in the least dimension. The vault access door shall be hinged and shall be spring assisted as necessary to allow hand opening by a single individual.
- h. Threaded Assemblies installed in vaults less than eighteen (18) inches deep shall have a minimum of four (4) inches clearance from the shutoff valves to the inside walls of the vault.
 - 1) A minimum of four (4) inches clearance shall be maintained from the uppermost part of the threaded ~~Double Check Valve Assembly~~ **DCVA** to the underside of the vault box lid.
 - 2) A minimum of six (6) inches clearance shall be maintained from the lowermost point of the threaded double check valve backflow prevention assembly to the flooring in the vault.
 - 3) Vault access openings shall not be less than sixteen (16) inches long and ten and three-fourths (10 ³/₄) inches wide.
 - 4) Installations deeper than eighteen (18) inches below finished grade shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of this section for flanged double check valve assemblies.

Note: The opening on any vault or box used to house a backflow prevention assembly shall be large enough to permit access for testing, service, repairs, and replacement of the assembly.

D. Reduced Pressure Backflow Assemblies (RPZ) and Reduced Pressure Detector Assemblies (RPDA) shall be installed to the following minimum standards:

- 1. A minimum of twenty-four (24) inches unobstructed clearance and access shall be maintained on the service side of the assembly to permit access for testing, service, repairs, and replacement.

Installations shall provide a minimum of twelve (12) inches to a maximum of sixty (60) inches clearance between finished grade or finished floor and bottom of ~~reduced pressure backflow assembly~~ **the RPZ**.

- 3. Twelve (12) inches minimum clearance shall be maintained above the assembly.

4. Above ceiling installations are not permitted.
 5. Installations in a pit or below finished grade are not permitted.
 6. Threaded ~~Reduced Pressure Backflow Assemblies~~ **RPZ's**, not installed between unions and isolation valves for removal, shall be installed with a minimum six (6) inches clearance from their outermost dimension to a wall or other obstruction on the non-service side of the assembly.
 7. Flanged ~~Reduced Pressure Backflow Assemblies~~ **RPZ's**: shall be installed with a minimum of twelve (12) inches clearance from their outermost dimension to a wall or other obstruction on the non-service side of the assembly.
- E. Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assemblies (PVB) shall be installed to the following minimum standards:
1. Installations shall not be less than twelve (12) inches above all downstream piping and the highest point of discharge.
Installations or applications will not be subjected to back pressure.
 3. Shutoff valves may be installed downstream of the assembly.
 4. Installations above ceilings are not permitted.
 5. Installations where structural damage may occur are not permitted.
- F. Spill Resistant Vacuum Breaker Assemblies (SVB) shall be installed to the same minimum standards listed above for the ~~Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assemblies~~ **PVB**. The SVB is an improved PVB with features intended to limit water loss during start up and operation, but care should be exercised in selection to minimize potential water damage.

2.3.4 - Backflow Prevention Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Sites With Both ~~City~~ **AW** Potable Water and Auxiliary Water

- A. Auxiliary Water means a water from a source other than ~~the City's~~ **AW's** potable water supply, or mixture of water and anything else, from any source, which is pressurized for any purpose, use, treatment, or disposal on or available to a site served by ~~the City's~~ **AW's** potable water system.

The presence of auxiliary water on a site also served by ~~the City's~~ **AW's** potable water system requires that a backflow prevention assembly be installed at all City water service connections to the site in order to prevent the auxiliary water from contaminating ~~the City's~~ **AW's** potable water system.

Table 2.3.4. A. includes a partial list of common auxiliary water sources that may be found on sites also serviced by ~~the City's~~ **AW's** potable water system, the containment backflow protection required at the service points, and the isolation backflow protection required at the point of supply where ~~the City's~~ **AW's** potable water is used as a backup to an auxiliary water source. The table describes the minimum approved backflow protection required at sites using auxiliary water. These requirements apply to all ~~Austin Water~~ **AW** customers. Note that backflow preventers approved for higher levels of protection may be used in place of the minimum required backflow preventer described below:

AG = Air Gap. Approved for all hazards, but its use is not always practical. AG's are the best, or highest level of backflow protection.

RP = Reduced Pressure Zone Backflow Prevention Assembly (also known as RPZ). Approved for all hazards where an air gap would be impractical (exception: sewer). An RP is the best level of approved protection after an Air Gap.

DC = Double Check Backflow Prevention Assembly (also known as DCVB or DCVA). Approved for low hazards only. A DC provides the lowest level of approved protection.

Table 2.3.4. A.

		Containment Backflow Protection Required At			Isolation Backflow Protection Required at Point of Supply
List of Pressurized Auxiliary Water Sources and Uses (1)		Domestic Water Meter (2), (3)	Irrigation Water Meter (3)	City AW Service to Private Fire Mains (4), (5), (6)	Where Austin is used as Back-up to Auxiliary Water Source
Lake/River Water		RP	RP	RP	RP
Well Water		RP	RP	RP	RP
Rainwater Harvesting		RP	RP	RP	RP
Reclaim Water	used on property	RP	RP	DC	AG
	used in building	RP	RP	RP	AG
Gray Water, Re-Irrigation, Disposal		RP	RP	RP	AG
Other Water Supply (7)		RP	RP	RP	AG

Table Notes:

- (1) All auxiliary water use sites are required to have a Customer Service Inspection performed in addition to the annual operational test of the backflow assemblies.
- (2) Backflow prevention assemblies installed at potable water meters require attention to thermal expansion.
- (3) Backflow prevention assemblies installed at potable and irrigation water meters in conjunction with an auxiliary water source are required to have an annual backflow assembly operational test.
- (4) New backflow prevention assemblies installed in existing fire systems may result in the need to re-calculate fire system design specifications due to backflow preventer pressure losses.

- (5) Backflow prevention assemblies installed in un-metered fire systems are required to be detector assemblies.
- (6) DCs installed on fire systems at reclaimed water use sites are required to have a semiannual operational test.
- (7) Other includes any and all other defined auxiliary waters not listed in this chart and/or any combination of 2 or more auxiliary waters.

B. Reclaimed Water means reclaimed municipal wastewater that is under the direct control of the ~~City~~**AW** treatment plants, satellite facilities, or a treatment plant with which ~~the City~~**AW** contracts, and that has been treated to a quality that meets or exceeds 30 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 210 requirements. Reclaimed Water is water which, as a result of treatment of wastewater by a public agency, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur.

Because reclaimed water is the product of a final stage of a wastewater treatment process, it is prohibited by the plumbing code from connection or contact at any time for any reason with potable water.

The following rules are intended to insure the prevention of cross contamination of potable water with reclaimed water and other auxiliary waters. All measurements shall be made from the pipe's outside diameter.

1. Pressurized auxiliary water piping shall be separated from potable water piping by a horizontal distance of at least ten (10) feet or any piping within ten (10) feet shall be sleeved.

Auxiliary water pipes shall not be run or laid in the same trench as potable water pipes. A ten (10) foot horizontal separation shall be maintained between buried pressurized reclaimed and potable water piping.

3. Buried potable water pipes crossing auxiliary water pipes shall be laid a minimum of twelve (12) inches above the auxiliary water pipes and the auxiliary water piping shall have a minimum twenty (20) foot sleeve centered on the potable water pipe.
4. Auxiliary water irrigation (the edge of the soaking of the applied reclaim water) shall stop ten 10 feet from potable water irrigation heads.
5. Operational or tailwater controls shall be provided to preclude discharge of auxiliary water from irrigation sites.
6. Auxiliary systems shall be designed so that the irrigation spray does not reach any privately owned premises outside the designated irrigation area or reach public drinking fountains.
7. A forty (40) foot protected zone shall be established around a drinking fountain installed in an open field of auxiliary water irrigation. A twenty (20) foot radius of drip irrigation around the drinking fountain surrounded by a twenty (20) foot radius of shrub bubblers shall establish the forty (40) foot protected zone. Pop-up spray heads and rotary heads on auxiliary water systems cannot be installed closer than their radius to any potable water outlet and/or protected zones.
8. Hose bibs on reclaimed water systems and hose connections to reclaimed water systems are not permitted.
9. Water for housekeeping in areas served with auxiliary water shall be provided from the city potable water source protected by an RPZ at the water meter and/or at the branch off the private potable drinking water system. The line shall be sleeved from the RPZ to an in-ground lockable service box labeled "NON-POTABLE CITY WATER - DO NOT DRINK." The hose connection in the box shall be a unique connection such as a bayonet stab/twist style with the hose permanently connected to the bayonet without use of garden hose threads. The water valve shall require a special key for valve operation.

10. Hose bibs through and outside the walls of buildings on sites using auxiliary water shall have RPZ water protection on the lines serving the hose bibs. All the hose bibs shall be in a locked boxes, and may be supplied from a single RPZ, and the piping and locked boxes themselves shall be labeled "NON-POTABLE CITY WATER - DO NOT DRINK." All hose bib boxes and the water valves themselves shall require a special key for access and operation.

2.3.5 - Cross Connection Inspections and Testing Requirements for Sites With Both City Potable Water and Auxiliary Water

The inspections and testing required to confirm the separation of or discover the cross connection between an auxiliary water system and ~~the City's~~ **City AW's** potable water system shall be conducted by **City AW** potable water customers upon installation of reclaimed water or other auxiliary water sources used to supply private pressurized water systems inside or outside buildings on sites where **City AW** potable water is used for any purpose.

These inspections and tests shall be conducted as follows:

- A. Reclaimed and other auxiliary water piping shall be tested as outlined in this manual.
- B. Inspecting and testing systems. An initial inspection prior to receiving reclaimed water service or the start-up of any auxiliary water system and subsequent periodic cross connection inspections and tests shall be performed in addition to a Customer Service Inspection as prescribed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in TAC 30 Chapter 290 Subchapter D §290.46(j).

~~The City~~ **An AW** water customer requesting to use or continue to use reclaimed or any auxiliary water system in addition to **City AW** potable water on a site shall employ, at their own expense, a licensed Water Supply Protection Specialist (WSPS) or Customer Service Inspector (CSI) registered with the Austin Water Utility to schedule and perform the customer service inspection prescribed on both the potable and reclaimed and/or auxiliary water systems as follows:

1. Visual System Inspection. Prior to commencing the cross-connection testing, a dual system inspection shall be conducted by the WSPS or CSI, (terms hereafter to mean the same as "customer" or "applicant") with direction and oversight of the Authority Having Jurisdiction (as defined in the 2009 Uniform Plumbing Code section 203.0) and other Authorities Having Jurisdiction.
 - a. Source locations of the auxiliary water lines and meter locations of the reclaimed water and potable water lines shall be checked to verify that no modifications were made, or cross-connections are visible.
 - b. All pumps and equipment, equipment room signs, and exposed piping in equipment room shall be checked.
 - c. All valves shall be checked to ensure that valve lock seals are still in place and intact. All valve control door signs shall be checked to verify that no signs have been removed.

Cross-Connection Test. After all on-site piping has been completed and pressure and flow-tested, the following procedure shall be followed by the applicant with direction and oversight of the Authority Having Jurisdiction and other Authorities Having Jurisdiction to determine if a cross-connection occurred.

- a. All water systems shall be activated and pressurized as follows:
 - i. For the initial charging and testing, reclaimed and auxiliary water systems shall not be connected to the auxiliary source until the initial cross connection test has been successfully performed, (i.e., proof there is no cross connection). Water source for testing auxiliary water piping shall be from a potable water supply

protected with an installed, tested and reported reduced pressure zone (RPZ) backflow prevention assembly. Since all the piping downstream of the potable water containment backflow preventer will be subjected to this test, the source of potable water must be taken either from the section between the potable water meter and the containment backflow preventer or from a totally separate source such as a temporary fire hydrant meter and in every case these sources must be backflow protected with an RPZ.

- ii. For both initial and periodic testing, the auxiliary water system shall be shut down at the property owner's system supply cutoff (POSSCO) valve and, in the case of reclaimed water, at the property owner's cut off (RWPOCO) valve. A tee (line size up to 2") shall be provided downstream of the containment backflow preventers in the case of reclaimed water, and the POSSCO valves in the case of all other auxiliary waters (AWFPBV) with a line size (up to 2") full port ball valve for flushing, sampling, and troubleshooting. All water systems' sectional, isolation, and automated control valves shall be in the fully open position throughout this test.
- b. The potable water system shall remain pressurized for a minimum period of time specified by the Authority Having Jurisdiction while the auxiliary water systems are down being examined. The minimum period the auxiliary water system is to remain under test shall be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the size and complexity of the potable and auxiliary water distribution systems, but in no case shall that period be less than one hour.
- c. At this time, the AWFPBV and other auxiliary water system drain valves shall be fully opened in order to drain the auxiliary water systems.
- d. All potable fixtures and outlets shall be tested and inspected for flow and the time and location of each test shall be logged. Low or no flow from a potable water outlet would indicate that fixture or outlet may be connected to an auxiliary water system.
- e. All auxiliary water fixtures, irrigation sprinkler zones, etc. shall be tested and inspected for flow. Flow from any auxiliary water system outlet shall indicate a cross connection.
- f. While the procedures in Section 2.3.5.B.2.d. above are being performed, periodic checks of all auxiliary water drain openings shall be made looking for the appearance of water. This section of the test is completed and passed if, after completion of the required test period, no unexpected appearance of water is found at the auxiliary water service points (points of use) or at any drains,
- g. For initial tests, secure all drains and refill the auxiliary water systems using the temporary water source established for this purpose in Section 2.3.5.B.2.a.i. above and then purging the air while leaving all (POSSCO) and (RWPOCO) valves shut. For periodic tests, open these valves and start up the auxiliary water systems.
- h. The potable water system shall then be shut down at the #1 Shut-off Valve of the containment backflow preventer. A tee shall be provided downstream of the containment backflow preventer with a line size (up to 2") full port ball valve (PWFPBV) for flushing, sampling, and troubleshooting. All water meters should be read and the readings and times recorded.
- i. At this time, the PWFPBV and other potable water system drain valves shall be fully opened in order to drain the potable water system.
- j. The auxiliary water systems shall remain pressurized for a minimum period of time specified by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. The minimum period the potable water system is to remain depressurized shall be determined on a case-by-case basis, but in no case shall that period be less than one hour.

- k. All auxiliary water fixtures, irrigation sprinkler zones, etc. shall be tested and inspected for flow. No flow from an auxiliary water outlet would indicate the auxiliary water system may be connected to the potable water system. Likewise, test all potable water outlets to confirm no flow and no appearance of water at the potable water PWFPBV and other drains.
 - l. If unexpected flows or no-flows are detected, resolve cause.
 - m. This cross connection test is considered complete and passing if there is no unexpected flow detected in any of the fixtures or water at the drains, which would have indicated a cross connection. The potable water system may now be repressurized and the system returned to normal.
 - n. If this was an initial test, the site is now approved for setting reclaimed meter and/or connection to, and startup of, the auxiliary water systems.
3. In the event that a cross connection is discovered, the following procedure shall be activated immediately in the presence of the Authority Having Jurisdiction:
- a. Reclaimed water piping shall be shut down at the ~~reclaimed~~ RWPOCO valve at the meter, or auxiliary water at the POSSCO valve, and riser shall be drained.
 - b. All potable water sources to the building shall be shut down at the meter/service connection.
 - c. The cross connection shall be uncovered and disconnected.
 - d. The site water piping shall be retested following procedures listed in subsections 2.3.5. B.1. and 2.3.5. B.2. above.
 - e. The potable water system shall be chlorinated with at least ~~fifty~~ **twenty-five** (50 **25**) ppm chlorine for twenty-four (24) hours.
 - f. The potable water system shall be flushed after twenty-four hours and a standard bacteriological test shall be performed. If test results are acceptable, the potable water system may be recharged.
- C. An annual inspection of the reclaimed water system following the procedures listed in Sections 2.3.5.B.1. and 2.3.5.B.2. shall be required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.
- D. A periodic (other than annual) inspection of auxiliary water systems other than reclaimed water following the procedures listed in Sections 2.3.5.B.1. and 2.3.5.B.2. may be approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. The frequency shall be determined and may be changed based on system complexity, exposure for modifications, hidden or visible piping, hazardous materials used or stored, history of compliance, etc.
- E. Drawings and Specifications. The Authority Having Jurisdiction may require any or all of the following information to be included with or in the plot plan before a permit is issued for installation and/or operation of a reclaimed or auxiliary water system and for the planning and execution of the periodic inspection and testing of systems.
- 1. A plot plan drawn to scale and completely dimensioned, showing lot lines and structures, location of all present and proposed potable water supplies and meters, water wells, streams, auxiliary water supply and systems, reclaimed water supply and meters, drain lines, and locations of private sewage disposal systems and one hundred percent expansion areas or building sewer connected to the public sewer.

Details of construction including riser diagrams or isometrics and a full description of the complete installation, including installation methods, construction, and materials as required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. To the extent permitted by structural conditions, all reclaimed and auxiliary water risers within the toilet room, including appurtenances such as air/vacuum relief valves, pressure reducing valves, etc. shall be installed in the opposite end of the room containing the served fixtures from the potable

water risers or opposite walls, as applicable. To the extent permitted by structural conditions, reclaimed and auxiliary water headers and branches off risers shall not be run in the same wall or ceiling cavity of the toilet room where potable water piping is run.

- F. Periodic inspections shall recur from the month of the auxiliary water system startup. Requests for changes to this schedule must be in writing. At no time may a change of schedule be used to avoid a scheduled Customer Service Inspection.
- G. Alternate methods for inspection and testing which will confirm separation of, or discover the cross connection between, auxiliary water systems and ~~City~~**AW** potable water supplied systems may be submitted to the Authority Having Jurisdiction and must comply with the requirements set forth in Chapter 301.2 of the Austin Plumbing Code.
- H. The performance, witnessing and certification of the inspection and test of ~~Austin Water~~**AW** sites utilizing reclaimed and/or auxiliary water systems shall be treated as Customer Service Inspections as described in the Rules and Regulations for Public Water Systems, 30 TAC Chapter 290 Subchapter D § 290.46(j).
 - 1. A customer service inspection certificate as described and found in the Rules and Regulations for Public Water Systems, 30 TAC Chapter 290 Subchapter D § 290.47(b) shall be completed and delivered to the ~~Austin Water Utility~~**AW**. Additional report on the cross connection inspection and test containing site specific documentation, test data, gauge and meter readings, test preparations and results, etc. may be required.

Individuals with the following credentials shall be recognized as capable of conducting a customer service inspection certification.

- a. Plumbing Inspectors and Water Supply Protection Specialists licensed by the Texas State Board of Plumbing Examiners.
- b. Customer Service Inspectors who have completed a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) approved course, passed an examination administered by TCEQ, and hold current professional certification or endorsement as a Customer Service Inspector.
- c. Persons wishing to perform Customer Service Inspections for ~~City water~~**AW** customers must first meet with the ~~Austin Water Utility~~**AW** to register, and learn the process, procedures, reporting expectations, and other requirements.