

Chapter 210

WATER

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[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Caledonia as indicated in article histories. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Fire prevention and building construction — See Ch. 113.

ARTICLE I

Water Rent Enforcement

[Adopted 10-6-1981 by L.L. No. 2-1981 as Ch. 104, Art. I, of the 1981 Code]

§ 210-1. Title.

This Article shall be known and may be cited as the "Water Rent Enforcement Law."

§ 210-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this Article is to enforce the collection of unpaid water rents.

§ 210-3. Application.

This Article shall apply to every water user within or without the Village of Caledonia who is required to pay a water rent charge.

§ 210-4. Authority to enforce. [Amended 11-15-1994 by L.L. No. 1-1994; 6-7-2016 by L.L. No. 2-2016]

Pursuant to § 11-1116 of the Village Law, the authority to enforce the collection of water rents by cutting off the supply of water to any user who fails to pay water rents for two consecutive payment periods is hereby given to the Board of Trustees of the Village of Caledonia or its duly appointed agent acting on its behalf.

§ 210-5. Penalty charge. [Amended 11-15-1994 by L.L. No. 1-1994; 9-6-2005 by L.L. No. 5-2005]

The Board of Trustees is also hereby authorized to withhold such discontinued supply of water until such delinquent water rent payments are paid in full, and in addition thereto there shall be assessed a penalty charge of \$50 for the expense of turning off and turning on such supply unless payments are made after 2:00 p.m. on the day of a scheduled water service shutoff, in which case the penalty shall be in the amount of \$100.

ARTICLE II

Protection of Public Water Supply

[Adopted 10-6-1981 by L.L. No. 2-1981 as Ch. 104, Art. II, of the 1981 Code]

§ 210-6. Application.

The rules and regulations hereinafter given, duly made and enacted in accordance with the provisions of §§ 1100 through 1107 of the Public Health Law, shall apply to the well which comprises the source of the public water supply of the Village of Caledonia, Livingston County, New York. Said well is located on land owned by the Village of Caledonia and is situated approximately in the Village of Caledonia.

§ 210-7. Definitions.

As used in this Article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

CHLORIDE SALT — The solid compounds of potassium chloride (commonly used as fertilizer), calcium chloride (commonly used for road maintenance) or sodium chloride (commonly used for water softener regeneration or road maintenance).

HUMAN EXCRETA — Human feces and urine.

JUNKYARD — An area where two or more unregistered, old or secondhand motor vehicles are being accumulated for purposes of disposal, resale of used parts or reclaiming certain materials such as metal, glass, fabric, etc.

LINEAR DISTANCE — The shortest horizontal distance from the nearest point of the structure or object to the well.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL — Any material in any form that emits radiation spontaneously.

REFUSE — All putrescible and nonputrescible solid wastes, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, incinerator residue, street cleanings, dead animals, offal and solid commercial and industrial wastes.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AREA — Land used for the depositing of refuse, except that it shall not include the land used for the depositing of refuse from a single family, a member of which is the owner, occupant or lessee of said land, nor any part of a farm on which only animal wastes resulting from the operation of such farm are deposited.

SEWAGE — The waste from a flush toilet, bath, sink, lavatory, dishwashing or laundry machine or the water-carried wastes from any other fixture or equipment or machine.

TOXIC CHEMICAL — Any compound or substance which is or may be poisonous to humans.

WATER SUPPLY — The public water supply of the Village of Caledonia, Livingston County, New York.

WELL — The well now used as a source of the public water supply or any additional well which may be constructed at this point as a source for the public water supply.

§ 210-8. Human excreta.

- A. No privy, privy vault, pit or other receptacle of any kind for either the temporary storage or the permanent deposit of human excreta shall be constructed, located, placed, maintained or allowed to remain within 250 feet of the well.
- B. No human excreta shall be deposited or spread upon or beneath the surface of the ground within 250 feet of the well.

§ 210-9. Sewage.

No sewage or polluted liquid of any kind shall be discharged or allowed to flow on or beneath the surface of the ground within 250 feet of the well, except into watertight pipes connected to a sewage disposal system, a permit for which shall have been granted by the appropriate state agency having jurisdiction over such facility. It is provided, however, that no such watertight pipe shall be located within 15 feet of the well.

§ 210-10. Refuse.

No refuse shall be deposited on or beneath the surface of the ground within 250 feet of the well.

§ 210-11. Refuse disposal area.

No refuse disposal area shall be located within 500 feet of the well.

§ 210-12. Cemeteries.

No interment of a human body shall be made within 250 feet of the well.

§ 210-13. Chemicals.

No container used for the storage of gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, diesel oil or toxic chemicals shall be buried beneath the surface of the ground within 500 feet of the well.

§ 210-14. Chloride salt.

No chloride salt storage area shall be located within 500 feet of the well except in weatherproof buildings or watertight vessels.

§ 210-15. Radioactive material.

No radioactive material in excess of the quantity listed for said material in Table 4, Appendix 1, Part 16, Chapter 1, Ionizing Radiation, Title 10, Health (B), of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York shall be disposed of by burial in soil within 500 feet of the well.

§ 210-16. Junkyards.

No junkyard shall be located within 250 feet of the well.

§ 210-17. Trespassing.

No trespassing shall be allowed on the property of the Village of Caledonia upon which the well is located, and no person or persons shall enter in or upon such property except such

person or persons as may be charged with the maintenance of the supply in the official performance of their duties of supervision or maintenance of the supply or except such other persons as may be authorized to enter said property by the Village of Caledonia.

§ 210-18. Contravention of state standards prohibited.

No person, including state agencies or political subdivisions having jurisdiction, shall perform any act or grant any permit or approval which may result in the contravention of the standards for raw water quality as contained in Part 170, Subchapter C (Water Supply Sources), Chapter 3 (Public Water Supplies), Title 10 (Health), of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York.

§ 210-19. Inspections.

The Village of Caledonia or any person or persons as may be charged with the maintenance or supervision of the water supply or the water corporation, its officers or their duly appointed representative shall make regular and thorough inspections of the area surrounding the well so as to ascertain whether these rules and regulations are being complied with. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid Village of Caledonia to cause copies of any rules and regulations violated to be served upon the persons violating the same, together with notices of such violations. If such persons served do not immediately comply with the rules and regulations, it shall be the further duty of the aforesaid Village of Caledonia to promptly notify the State Commissioner of Health of such violations. The aforesaid Village of Caledonia shall report to the State Commissioner of Health in writing annually, prior to the 30th day of January, the results of the regular inspections made during the preceding year. The report shall state the number of inspections which were made, the number of violations found, the number of notices served, the number of violations abated and the general surroundings of the well at the time of the last inspection.

§ 210-20. Penalties for offenses.

Penalties for violations shall be in accordance with § 1103 of the Public Health Law.

§ 210-21. Statutory authority.

The foregoing rules and regulations for the protection from contamination of the public water supply of the Village of Caledonia are hereby duly made, ordained and established on this second day of April 1973, pursuant to § 1100 of the Public Health Law, effective upon filing with the Secretary of State.

ARTICLE III
Backflow Control and Cross-Connections
[Adopted 10-6-1981 by L.L. No. 2-1981 as Ch. 104, Art. III, of the 1981 Code]

§ 210-22. Purpose.

The purpose of this Article is to safeguard potable water supplies by preventing backsiphonage and/or backflow of contaminants into the public water systems. The regulations as outlined under this Article are to be reasonably interpreted. It is the intent of these regulations to recognize that there are varying degrees of hazard and to apply the principle that the degree of protection should be commensurate with the degree of hazard.

§ 210-23. Inspections. [Amended 11-15-1994 by L.L. No. 1-1994]

- A. Responsibility of the Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties. The Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties or his designated agent shall inspect the plumbing in every building or premises in this Village as frequently as, in his judgment, may be necessary to ensure that such plumbing has been installed in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of pollution of the water supply of the Village by the plumbing. The Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties shall notify or cause to be notified, in writing, the owner or authorized agent of the owner of any such building or premises to correct, within a reasonable time set by the Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties, any plumbing installed or existing contrary to or in violation of this Article and which, in his judgment, may, therefore, permit the pollution of the public water supply or otherwise adversely affect the public health.
- B. Inspection. The Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties or his designated agent shall have the right of entry into any building, during reasonable hours, for the purpose of making inspection of the plumbing systems installed in such building or premises, provided that, with respect to the inspection of any single-family dwelling, consent to such inspection shall first be obtained from a person of suitable age and discretion therein or in control thereof.

§ 210-24. Definitions.

As used in this Article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

AGENCY — The department of the municipal government invested with the authority and responsibility for the enactment and enforcement of this Article.

AIR GAP — 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 flood level rim of the receptacle.

APPROVED — Accepted by the agency as meeting an applicable specification stated or cited in this Article, or as suitable for the proposed use.

AUXILIARY SUPPLY — Any water source or system other than the Village water supply which may be available in the building or premises.

BACKFLOW — The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source or sources other than its intended source. Backsiphonage is one type of backflow.

BACKFLOW PREVENTER — A device or means to prevent backflow.

BACKSIPHONAGE — The flowing back of used, contaminated or polluted water from a plumbing fixture or vessel or other sources into a water supply pipe due to a negative pressure in such pipe.

BAROMETRIC LOOP — A loop of pipe rising approximately 35 feet, as its topmost point, above the highest fixture it supplies.

CHECK VALVE — An automatically operated device which is designed to permit the flow of fluids in one direction and to close if there is a reversal of flow.

CONTAMINATION — See "pollution."

CROSS-CONNECTION — Any physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains potable water and the other water of unknown or questionable safety, steam, gases or chemicals whereby there may be a flow from one system to the other. See "backflow" and "backsiphonage."

DRAIN — Any pipe which carries wastewater or waterborne wastes in a building drainage system.

FIXTURE, PLUMBING — Installed receptacles, devices or appliances supplied with water or which receive or discharge liquids or liquidborne wastes.

FLOOD LEVEL RIM — The edge of the receptacle from which water overflows.

HAZARD, HEALTH — Any conditions, devices or practices in the water supply system and its operation which create or, in the judgment of the Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties, may create a danger to the health and well-being of the water consumer. An example of a "health hazard" is a structural defect in the water supply system, whether of location, design or construction, which may regularly or occasionally prevent satisfactory purification of the water supply or cause it to be polluted from extraneous sources.

HAZARD, PLUMBING — Any arrangement of plumbing including piping and fixtures whereby a cross-examination is created.

HYDROPNEUMATIC TANK — A pressure vessel in which air pressure acts upon the surface of the water contained within the vessel, pressurizing the water distribution piping connected to the vessel.

INLET — The open end of the water supply pipe through which the water is discharged into the plumbing fixture.

PLUMBING SYSTEM — Includes the water supply and distribution pipes, plumbing fixtures and traps; soil, waste and vent pipes; building drains and building sewers, including their respective connections, devices and appurtenances within the property lines of the premises and water-treating or water-using equipment.

POLLUTION — The presence of any foreign substance (organic, inorganic, radiological or biological) in water which tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a hazard or to impair the usefulness of the water.

REDUCED PRESSURE PRINCIPLE BACKFLOW PREVENTER — An assembly of differential valves and check valves including an automatically opened spillage port to the atmosphere designed to prevent backflow.

SURGE TANK — The receiving nonpressure vessel forming part of the air-gap separation between a potable and an auxiliary supply.

VACUUM — Any pressure less than that exerted by the atmosphere.

VACUUM BREAKER, NONPRESSURE-TYPE — A vacuum breaker which is designed so as not to be subjected to static line pressure.

VACUUM BREAKER, PRESSURE-TYPE — A vacuum breaker designed to operate under conditions of static line pressure.

WATER, NONPOTABLE — Water which is not safe for human consumption or which is of questionable potability.

WATER, POTABLE — Any water which, according to recognized standards, is safe for human consumption.

§ 210-25. Technical requirements.

- A. General. A potable water supply system shall be designed, installed and maintained in such manner 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.
- B. Cross-connections prohibited. Cross-connections between potable water systems and other systems or equipment containing water or other substances of unknown or questionable safety are prohibited except when and where, as approved by the authority having jurisdiction, suitable protective devices such as the reduced pressure zone backflow preventer or equal are installed, tested and maintained to ensure proper operation on a continuing basis.
- C. Interconnections. Interconnection between two or more public water supplies shall be permitted only with the approval of the health authority having jurisdiction.
- D. Individual water supplies. Cross-connections between an individual water supply and a potable public supply shall not be made unless specifically approved by the health authority having jurisdiction.

- E. Connections to boilers. Potable water connections to boiler feed water systems in which boiler water conditioning chemicals are introduced shall be made through an air gap or provided with an approved backflow preventer (reduced pressure principal or double check-double gate valves) located in the potable waterline before the point where such chemicals are introduced.
- F. Prohibited connections to fixtures and equipment. Connection to the potable water supply system for the following is prohibited unless protected against backflow in accordance with Subsection G or as set out herein:
- (1) Bidets.
 - (2) Operating, dissection, embalming and mortuary tables or similar equipment. In such installation, the hose used for water supply shall terminate at least 12 inches away from every point of the table or attachments.
 - (3) Pumps for nonpotable water, chemicals or other substances. Priming connections may be made only through an air gap.
 - (4) Building drainage, sewer or vent systems.
 - (5) Any other fixture of similar hazard.
- G. Refrigerating unit condensers and cooling jackets. Except where potable water provided for a refrigerator condenser or cooling jacket is entirely outside the piping or tank containing a toxic refrigerant, with two separate thickness of metal separating the refrigerant from the potable water supply, inlet connection shall be provided with an approved check valve. Also, adjacent to and at the outlet side of the check valve, an approved pressure relief valve set to relieve at five pounds per square inch above the maximum water pressure at the point of installation shall be provided if the refrigeration units contain more than 20 pounds of refrigerants.
- H. Protection against backflow and backsiphonage.
- (1) Water outlets. A potable water system shall be protected against backflow and backsiphonage by providing and maintaining at each outlet:
 - (a) Air gap. An air gap as specified in Subsection H(2) between the potable water outlet and the flood level rim of the fixture it supplies or between the outlet and other source of contamination; or
 - (b) Backflow preventer. An approved backflow preventer device or vacuum breaker to prevent the drawing of contamination into the potable water system.
 - (2) Minimum required air gap.
 - (a) How measured. The minimum required air gap shall be measured vertically from the lowest end of a potable water outlet to the flood rim or line of the fixture or receptacle into which it discharges.

- (b) Size. The minimum required air gap shall be twice the effective opening of a potable water outlet unless the outlet is at a distance less than three times the effective opening away from a wall or similar vertical surface, in which case the minimum required air gap shall be three times the effective opening of the outlet. In no case shall the minimum required air gap be less than shown in the table below:

Minimum Air Gaps for Generally Used Plumbing Fixtures

Fixture	Minimum Air Gap (inches)	
	When Not Affected by Near Wall ¹	When Affected by Near Wall ²
Lavatories and other fixtures with effective openings not greater than 1/2-inch diameter	1.0	1.50
Sink, laundry trays, gooseneck bath faucets and other fixtures with effective openings not greater than 3/4-inch diameter	1.5	2.25
Over-rim bath fillers and other fixtures with effective openings not greater than 1-inch diameter	2.0	3.0
Drinking water fountains: single orifice 7/16-inch (0.437) diameter or multiple orifices having total area of 0.150 square inch (area of circle 7/16-inch diameter)	1.0	1.50
Effective openings greater than 1 inch	3	4

NOTES:

¹Side walls, ribs or similar obstructions do not affect air gaps when spaced from the inside edge of the spout opening at a distance greater than three times the diameter of the effective opening for a single wall or a distance greater than four times the diameter of the effective opening for two intersecting walls.

²Vertical walls, ribs or similar obstructions extending from the water surface to or above the horizontal plane of the spout opening require a greater air gap when spaced closer to the nearest inside edge of the spout opening than specified in Note 1 above. The effect of three or more such vertical walls or ribs has not been determined. In such cases, the air gap shall be measured from the top of the wall.

³Two times the diameter of the effective opening.

⁴Three times the diameter of the effective opening.

- (3) Approval of devices. [Amended 11-15-1994 by L.L. No. 1-1994]

- (a) Before any device for the prevention of backflow or backsiphonage is installed, it shall have first been certified by a recognized testing laboratory acceptable to the Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties and the State or Local Health Department. Devices installed in a building potable water supply distribution system for protection against backflow shall be maintained in good working condition by the person or persons responsible for the maintenance of the system.
 - (b) The Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties or his designee shall routinely inspect such devices and, if any are found to be defective or inoperative, shall require the replacement thereof.
- (4) Installation of devices.
- (a) Vacuum breakers. Vacuum breakers shall be installed with the critical level at least six inches above the flood level rim of the fixture they serve and on the discharge side of the last control valve to the fixture. No shutoff valve or faucet shall be installed beyond the vacuum breaker. For closed equipment or vessels such as pressure sterilizers, the top of the vessel shall be treated as the flood level rim, but a check valve shall be installed on the discharge side of the vacuum breaker.
 - (b) Reduced pressure principle backflow preventer. A reduced pressure principle type backflow preventer may be installed subject to full static pressure.
 - (c) Devices of all types. Backflow- and backsiphonage-preventing devices shall be accessibly located, preferably in the same room with the fixture they serve. Installation in utility or service spaces, provided that they are readily accessible, is also permitted.
- (5) Approval of installation. It shall be the responsibility of the water user to obtain all necessary approvals of the backflow prevention system from the State and Local Health Departments. All costs of installation and maintenance of the backflow prevention system shall be borne by the water user.
- (6) Tanks and vats below rim supply.
- (a) Where a potable water outlet terminates below the rim of a tank or vat and the tank or vat has an overflow of a diameter not less than that given in the table below, the overflow pipe shall be provided with an air gap as close to the tank as possible.

Sizes of Overflow Pipes for Water Supply Tanks

Maximum Capacity of Water Supply Line to Tank (gallons per minute)	Diameter of Overflow Pipe (inches inside diameter)
0 to 50	2
50 to 150	2 1/2

Sizes of Overflow Pipes for Water Supply Tanks

Maximum Capacity of Water Supply Line to Tank (gallons per minute)	Diameter of Overflow Pipe (inches inside diameter)
100 to 200	3
200 to 400	4
400 to 700	5
700 to 1,000	6
Over 1,000	8

- (b) The potable water outlet to the tank or vat shall terminate at a distance not less than 1 1/2 times the height to which water can rise in the tank above the top of the overflow. This level shall be established at the maximum flow rate of the supply to the tank or vat and with all outlets except the air gap overflow outlet closed.
- (c) The distance from the outlet to the high-water level shall be measured from the critical point of the potable water supply outlet.
- (7) Protective devices required. Approved devices to protect against backflow and backsiphonage shall be installed at all fixtures and equipment where backflow and/or backsiphonage may occur and where a minimum air gap cannot be provided between the water outlet to the fixture or equipment and its flood level rim.
- (a) Connections not subject to back pressure. Where a water connection is not subject to back pressure, a nonpressure-type vacuum breaker shall be installed on the discharge side of the last valve on the line serving the fixture or equipment. A list of some conditions requiring protective devices of this kind is given in the table below:

**Cross-Connections Where Protective Devices
Are Required and Critical Level (C-L)
Settings for Backflow Preventers¹**

Fixture or Equipment	Method of Installation
Aspirators and ejectors	C-L at least 6 inches above flood level of receptacle served
Dental units	On models without built-in vacuum breakers, C-L at least 6 inches above flood level rim of bowl
Dishwashing machines	C-L at least 6 inches above flood level of machine; install on both hot and cold water supply line
Flushometers (closet and urinal)	C-L at least 6 inches above top of fixture supplies

**Cross-Connections Where Protective Devices
Are Required and Critical Level (C-L)
Settings for Backflow Preventers¹**

Fixture or Equipment	Method of Installation
Garbage can cleaning machine	C-L at least 6 inches above flood level of machine; install on both hot and cold water supply lines
Hose outlets	C-L at least 6 inches above highest point on hose line
Laundry machines	C-L at least 6 inches above flood level of machine; install on both hot and cold water supply lines
Lawn sprinklers	C-L at least 12 inches above highest sprinkler or discharge outlet
Steam tables	C-L at least 6 inches above flood level
Tank and vats	C-L at least 6 inches above flood level rim or line
Trough urinals	C-L at least 30 inches above perforated flush pipe
Flush tanks	Equip with approved ball cock. Where ball cocks touch tank water, equip with vacuum breaker at least 1 inch above overflow outlets; where ball cock does not touch tank water, install ball cock outlet at least 1 inch above overflow outlet or provide vacuum breaker as specified above
Hose bibbs (where aspirators or ejectors could be connected)	C-L at least 6 inches above flood level of receptacle served

NOTES:

¹"Critical Level (C-L)" is defined as the level to which the backflow preventer (vacuum breaker) may be submerged before backflow will occur. Where the C-L is not shown on the preventer, the bottom of the device shall be taken as the C-L.

- (b) Connections subject to back pressure. Where a potable water connection is made to a line, fixture, tank, vat, pump or other equipment with a hazard of backflow or backsiphonage where the water connection is subject to back pressure and an air gap cannot be installed, the Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties may require the use of an approved reduced pressure principle backflow preventer. A partial list of such connections is shown in the table below: **[Amended 11-15-1994 by L.L. No. 1-1994]**

**Partial List of Cross-Connections
Which May Be Subject to Back Pressure**

Chemical lines
Dock water outlets
Individual water supplies
Industrial process waterlines
Pressure tanks
Pumps
Steam lines
Swimming pools
Tank and vats, bottom inlets
Hose bibbs

- (8) Barometric loop. Water connections where an actual or potential backsiphonage hazard exists may, in lieu of devices specified in Subsection H(6), be provided with a barometric loop. Barometric loops shall precede the point of connection.
- (9) Double check-double gate valves. The Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties may authorize installation of approved double check-double gate valve assemblies with test cocks as protective devices against backflow in connections between a potable water system and other fluid systems which present no significant health hazard in the judgment of the Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties. **[Amended 11-15-1994 by L.L. No. 1-1994]**
- (10) Low pressure cutoff required on booster pumps. When a booster pump is used on a water pressure booster system and the possibility exists that a positive pressure of 10 pounds per square inch or less may occur on the suction side of the pump, there shall be installed a low pressure cutoff on the booster pump to prevent the creation of a vacuum or negative pressure on the suction side of the pump, thus cutting off water to other outlets.

§ 210-26. Maintenance requirements.

- A. General requirements. It shall be the responsibility of building and premises owners to maintain all backflow preventers and vacuum breakers within the building or on the premises in good working order and to make no piping or other arrangements for the purpose of bypassing backflow devices.
- B. Reduced pressure principle backflow preventers. A periodic testing and inspection schedule shall be established by the Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties for all reduced pressure-type preventers, and the interval between such testing and inspections and overhauls of each device shall be established in accordance with the age and condition of the device. Inspection intervals should not exceed one year, and overhaul intervals should not exceed five years. These devices

should be inspected frequently after the initial installation to assure that they have been installed properly and that debris resulting from the installation has not interfered with the functioning of the device. The testing procedures shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions when approved by the Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties. **[Amended 11-15-1994 by L.L. No. 1-1994]**

§ 210-27. Penalties for offenses. [Amended 11-15-1994 by L.L. No. 1-1994]

- A. Notification of violation. The Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties shall notify the owner or authorized agent of the owner of the building or premises in which there is found a violation of this Article of such violation. The Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties shall set a reasonable time for the owner to have the violation removed or corrected. Upon failure of the owner to have the defect corrected by the end of the specified time interval, the Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties may, if in his judgment an imminent health hazard exists, cause the water service to the building or premises to be terminated and/or recommend such additional fines or penalties to be invoked as herein may be provided.
- B. Fines. The owner or authorized agent of the owner responsible for the maintenance of the plumbing systems in the building who knowingly permits a violation to remain uncorrected after the expiration of time set by the Superintendent of Public Works of the Village or the person performing such duties shall, upon conviction thereof by the court, be required to pay a fine of not more than \$100 for each violation. Each day of failure to comply with the requirements of this Article, after the specified time provided under Subsection A, shall constitute a separate violation.

ARTICLE IV

Water Emergencies

[Adopted 8-17-2004 by L.L. No. 3-2004]

§ 210-28. Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to provide for the imposition of emergency measures, including but not limited to the imposition of emergency water rates, in the event that the primary source of supply for the Village water system becomes or is at risk of becoming inadequate to serve the public water supply.

§ 210-29. Definitions.

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

ALTERNATE SUPPLY SOURCE — Any source of water other than the Village primary water source, as defined herein, which provides a water supply to the Village water system, including but not limited to the Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority, or the County of Monroe Pure Waters Authority or any other provider of water.

PRIMARY WATER SOURCE — The well, as defined in § 210-7 of this chapter, or any other source which provides the water supply to the Village system in non-emergency situations.

WATER EMERGENCY — Any time that the Village Board of Trustees determines that the primary water source is inadequate or is at an unreasonable risk of becoming inadequate to supply the Village water supply.

WATER SUPPLY — The public water supply, as defined in § 210-7 of this chapter.

§ 210-30. Authority to declare water emergency.

At any time that it appears that the primary water source is inadequate to provide a sufficient of water to supply the public water supply, the Board of Trustees on its own or on the recommendation of the Village Superintendent of Public Works, or the Livingston County or State of New York Department of Health, may adopt a resolution declaring a water emergency.

§ 210-31. Emergency measures.

In the event a water emergency is declared, the Board of Trustees shall have the authority to implement any reasonable and necessary emergency measures to conserve and protect the public water supply. Such emergency measures may include, but shall not be limited to, imposing restrictions upon water usage and/or utilizing an alternate supply, as defined herein, and the imposition of emergency water rates.

§ 210-32. Emergency water rate.

In the event a water emergency has been declared and the Board of Trustees determines it necessary to utilize an alternate supply source, as defined herein, water rates or water rents, as the case may be, shall be increased to an amount of two times the rent or rate then in effect in non-emergency situations.

§ 210-33. When effective.

The article shall take effect upon its filing with the New York State Department of State.