How much will it cost to have my backflow prevention assembly tested?

The cost for testing may vary depending on the size & location of the assembly. Testing prices may vary by firms/individuals certified to test. You are encouraged to obtain multiple quotes for comparison.

SAMPLE BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES





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Double Check Valve Assembly (DCVA) ASSE #1015



VISIT THESE SITES FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Michigan Certified Testers | http://www.hydrocorpinc.com/resources/testers/ American Soc.of Sanitary Eng. | asse-plumbing.org Ames Fire & Waterworks | amesfirewater.com Apollo / Conbraco Valves | apollovalves.com Cash Acme | cashacme.com Febco | febcoonline.com Midwest Instrument | backflowtestkits.com Safe-T-Cover | safe-t-cover.com Watts | watts.com 5700 Crooks Road, Suite 100 Troy, MI 48098 844.493.7646 phone 248.786.1789 fax general info@hydrocorpinc.com email

vww.<mark>hydrocorpinc.com/mi</mark>



THE SAFE WATER AUTHORITY.

HYDROCORP.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY TESTING



Backflow Prevention Assembly Testing

Experience has shown that there is not a mechanical device that can be depended upon unless it is checked, tested and maintained on a regular basis. Backflow Prevention devices are required to be installed in specific locations to protect the safety of the drinking water. Certain testable devices, or assemblies, must be tested on a regular basis to ensure proper operation.

WHAT IS BACKFLOW?

Backflow is the undesirable reversal of flow of a liquid, gas or other substance in a potable water distribution piping system as a result of a cross-connection.

To prevent backflow from occurring at the point of a cross-connection, a backflow prevention assembly or device must be installed.

WHAT IS A BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE?

Any device or assembly that has been approved to prevent backflow into the public drinking water supply. An approved backflow prevention device will prevent backsiphonage and/or backpressure. The appropriate device will be determined during your facility survey by the cross-connection control inspector.



ARE ALL BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES TESTABLE?

No, the testable backflow prevention assemblies are listed below:

- Double Check Valve Assembly (ASSE #1015)
- Double Detector Check Valve Assembly (ASSE #1048)
- Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly (ASSE #1020)
- Reduced Pressure Backflow Prevention Assembly (ASSE #1013)
- Reduced Pressure Detector Assembly (ASSE #1047)
- Spill Resistant Vacuum Breaker Assembly (ASSE #1056)

ARE THERE ANY REGULATIONS REGARDING BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLY TESTING?

Yes. The State of Michigan, Act 399, Part 14. Michigan Plumbing Code, and local Cross-Connection Control Program requirements.

WHO CAN TEST OR INSTALL BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES?

An ASSE #5110 certified backflow prevention assembly tester. This is a professional who has proven their ability in testing and satisfies the requirements of the Plumbing Code.

WHERE CAN I OBTAIN A LIST OF CERTIFIED TESTERS?

Contact your local water provider or building inspections department for a list of certified testers in your area, or visit: *http://www.hydrocorpinc.com/resources/testers/*

ARE PERMITS REQUIRED?

Check with your local plumbing or building department regarding regulations or permit requirements.

WILL MY WATER SERVICE BE INTERRUPTED DURING THE TEST?

Yes. The water supply to the backflow prevention assembly must be turned off during testing. Depending upon the type of assembly and ease of access, the testing typically takes 10-30 minutes. Additional time may be needed for repairs if required.

WHAT SHOULD I DO WITH THE TEST FORM?

The testing representative will complete a form with necessary information required by the water purveyor. This form should be copied and retained for your records. The original should be submitted as directed by the local water provider.

HOW OFTEN DO I NEED TO HAVE MY BACKFLOW PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES TESTED?

Assemblies must be tested initially upon installation, immediately after repair or relocation and at yearly intervals thereafter. The water purveyor may require more frequent testing based upon degree of hazard, corrosive atmosphere or concerns with water quality.

