

### ? What is backpressure backflow?

Backpressure backflow is backflow caused by a downstream pressure that is greater than the upstream or supply pressure in a public water system or consumer's potable water system. Backpressure (i.e., downstream pressure that is greater than the potable water supply pressure) can result from an increase in downstream pressure, a reduction in the potable water supply pressure, or a combination of both. Increases in downstream pressure can be created by pumps, temperature increases in boilers, etc.

### ? What is backsiphonage?

Backsiphonage is backflow caused by a negative pressure (i.e., a vacuum ~ or partial vacuum) in a Public water system or consumer's potable water system. The effect is similar to drinking water through a straw.

### ? What is a backflow preventer?

A backflow preventer is a means or mechanism to prevent backflow. The basic **means** of preventing backflow is an air gap, which either eliminates a cross-connection or provides a barrier to backflow. The basic **mechanism** for preventing backflow is a mechanical backflow preventer, which provides a physical barrier to backflow.

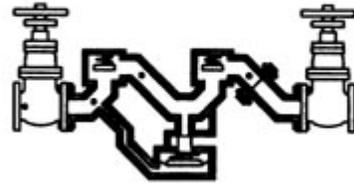
### ? What is an air gap?

An air gap is a vertical, physical separation between the end of a water supply outlet and the flood-level rim of a receiving vessel. This separation must be at least twice the diameter of the water supply outlet and never less than one inch. An air gap is considered the maximum protection available against backpressure backflow or backsiphonage but is not always practical and can easily be bypassed.



**? What is a reduced pressure principle assembly (RP)?**

An RP is a mechanical backflow preventer that consists of two independently acting, spring-loaded check valves with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent, spring-loaded pressure differential relief valve between the check valves and below the first check valve. It includes shutoff valves at each end of the assembly and is equipped with test cocks. An RP is effective against backpressure backflow and backsiphonage and may be used to isolate health or nonhealth hazards.



**? What is a pressure vacuum breaker assembly (PVB)?**

A PVB is a mechanical backflow preventer that consists of an independently acting, spring-loaded check valve and an independently acting, spring-loaded, air inlet valve on the discharge side of the check valve. It includes shutoff valves at each end of the assembly and is equipped with test cocks. A PVB may be used to isolate health or nonhealth hazards but is effective against backsiphonage only.



**? What is a double check valve assembly (DC)?**

A DC is a mechanical backflow preventer that consists of two independently acting, spring-loaded check valves. It includes shutoff valves at each end of the assembly and is equipped with test cocks. A DC is effective against backpressure backflow and backsiphonage but should be used to isolate only nonhealth hazards.



**? Why do backflow preventers have to be tested periodically?**

Mechanical backflow preventers have internal seals, springs, and moving parts that are subject to fouling, wear, or fatigue. Also, mechanical backflow preventers and air gaps can be bypassed.

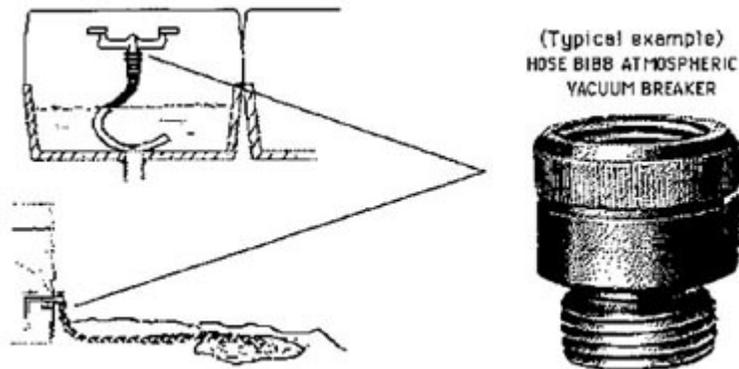
Therefore, all backflow preventers have to be tested periodically to ensure that they are functioning properly. A visual check of air gaps is sufficient, but mechanical backflow preventers have to be tested with properly calibrated gauge equipment.



**Where can I get more information about cross-connection control?**

You may contact Newport News Waterworks Cross Connection Control at 757-234-4888 or 757-234-4887. Another excellent reference manual is the second (1990) edition of the American Water Works Association's (AWWA's) Manual M14, *Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control*, which is available from the AWWA Bookstore; 6666 West Quincy Avenue; Denver, Colorado 80235; 800/926-7337; <http://www.awwa.org>. Another excellent reference manual is the ninth (1993) edition of the University of Southern California's *Manual of Cross-Connection Control*, which is available from the Foundation for Cross- Connection Control and Hydraulic Research; University of Southern California; KAP-200 University Park MC-2531; Los Angeles, California 90089-2531; 213/740-2032; <http://www.usc.edu/dept/fccchr>.

**Specific Information about a Hose Bibb Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker**



A hose bibb vacuum breaker should be attached to all threaded hose bibbs to which a hose can be connected (unless it has a built-in vacuum breaker), and is required under Article III, Section 42-58, Cross-connection Control and Backflow Prevention.

Cross-connections with hoses are probably the most prevalent cause of backflow and the contamination of the water system. These devices do not protect against back pressure, only siphonage. They should be installed above the level of the hose being used on it and not under continuous pressure (12 hours at a time)

**Brand Name Equivalents:** Watts #8, 8A, NF8; Nidel 34H, 34HD; Cash Acme VB-111, VB-17, VB-A; Wilkins BFP-8; or equivalent approved by the Commonwealth of Virginia. These are available at most hardware and plumbing supply stores in this area.

These devices thread onto the faucet and can be installed by anybody. A plumber is not required for installation