



A hose submerged in a wading pool could siphon water, along with harmful bacteria, back into your drinking water supply. A hose bib vacuum breaker can help minimize this risk.

What can you do to prevent Cross Connection situations in your home or business?

Keeping drinking water safe from contaminants is easy by following these simple precautions:

- Be aware of and eliminate cross connections.
- Install approved backflow assemblies, devices, or air gaps on any system that contains contaminated water.
- Install hose bib vacuum breakers on water fixtures. Without proper protection something as useful as your garden hose has the potential to poison your home's water supply. In fact, according to the American Backflow Prevention Association, over half of the nation's cross connections involve unprotected garden hoses.

Want more information about Cross Connections?

- To contact Granger-Hunter Improvement District's Cross Connection Control Personnel please call (801) 968-3551, or visit us on the web at www.ghid.org.
- To contact the Utah State Division of Drinking Water please call (801) 536-4196.
- For information from the American Backflow Prevention Association please visit them on the web at www.abpa.org




Protect Your Drinking Water
From Cross Connection



Cross Connection Control and
Backflow Prevention Program
www.ghid.org

Do Your Part to Keep Our Water Safe



Leaving an air gap between a source of drinking water and non-potable water (such as a filled sink) can prevent contamination.

What is a Cross Connection?

A Cross Connection is an actual or potential connection made between a Potable (drinkable) water system and Non-potable (non-drinkable) water system. As you may be able to imagine, this kind of connection could cause serious health problems.

There are two types of Cross Connections, Direct and Indirect. A Direct Cross Connection is a connection on a potable water system by a non-potable pressurized line such as irrigation lines, boiler lines, chemical transfer lines, etc. An Indirect Cross Connection is a connection on a potable water system by a line, or hose, and is usually open at one end. Examples of Indirect Cross Connections are garden hoses, sprinkler systems, water softeners, bath tubs, showers, wash basins, etc. Some examples of Indirect Cross Connections made with a garden hose are:

- A garden hose attached to a pesticide/chemical spray bottle.
- A garden hose filling a pool with the downstream end of the hose being submerged by the non-potable water.

What is Backflow?

Backflow is the undesirable reversal flow of water in a water system. There are two categories of backflow.

- Backsiphonage
- Backpressure.

What is Backsiphonage?

Backsiphonage occurs when a Cross Connection is present and the pressure in a water main is reduced or drops to a negative pressure, which causes a reversal flow of water.

Some examples are:

- The reversal flow of water due to a water main shutdown.
- The rapid movement of water causing negative pressure or suction to the water system.

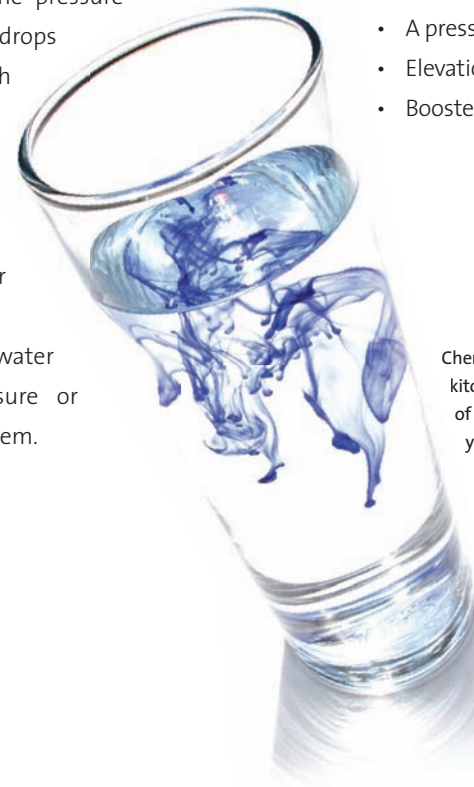
What is Backpressure?

Backpressure is the reversal flow of water that occurs when the customer's pressure is higher than the supply pressure. Some examples are:

- An unprotected cross connection between a drinking water supply and a pressurized irrigation connection.
- A boiler.
- A pressurized industrial process.
- Elevation differences.
- Booster pumps or any other source of pressure.



Installing a hose bib vacuum breaker will help protect our water.



Chemicals used to maintain your lawn, cleanser used on your kitchen sink and bacteria from a wading pool are just a few of the harmful substances that could accidentally mix with your supply of drinking water through cross connection.