

Backflow Prevention Best Practices Guide for FILLING AND RINSING FERTILIZER OR PESTICIDE APPLICATION TANKS

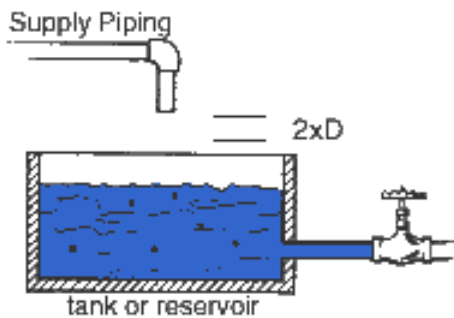
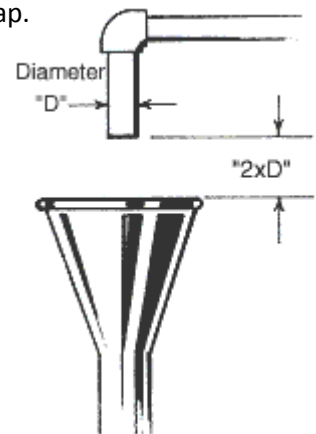
No person shall connect, cause to be connected or allow to remain connected, any part of a private system in a manner which under any circumstances may allow water, waste water, or any harmful liquid, gas or substance to enter the waterworks. (Waterworks Bylaw No. 2343 – Consolidated Version)

The majority of sprinkler irrigation systems in Pitt Meadows are connected to the domestic water supply. Herbicides, pesticides, or fertilizers may collect in pools of water around the sprinkler heads or be injected directly into irrigation lines (fertigation) creating a potential for the contaminants to be drawn back through the sprinkler system into the water supply.

A comprehensive cross connection control program is being implemented by the City of Pitt Meadows to reduce the risk of contamination to the water supply. A relatively simple method for filling and rinsing fertilizer or pesticide application devices involves a fixed pipe employing an air gap.

Air Gap: A physical separation from the discharge outlet to the rim of the tank.

Unlike other backflow assemblies, air gaps are a non-mechanical means of backflow prevention. Air gaps may be fabricated from commercially available plumbing components. An acceptable air gap must be twice the supply pipe diameter, but never less than one inch, measured vertically above the receiving vessel. Air gaps must be rigidly mounted and the discharge end of the supply pipe must not be threaded or provided with means for making connections.



Additional Information:

Contact Dave Bruce
 604-465-2430

dbruce@pittmeadows.bc.ca



Air Gap Backflow Prevention in use:

Failure to comply with the Waterworks Bylaw No. 2343 will result in a penalty as per section 16.1.