

Chapter 141

WATER

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[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Lansing: Art. I, 11-1-1976 as L.L. No. 4-1976; Art. II, 4-16-1991 as L.L. No. 10-1991; Art. III, 5-7-1991 as L.L. No. 11-1991. Amendments noted where applicable.]

ARTICLE I
Cross-Connection Control
[Adopted 11-1-1976 as L.L. No. 4-1976]

§ 141-1. Purpose and interpretation.

- A. The purpose of these regulations is to safeguard potable water supplies by preventing backflow into public water systems.
- B. The regulations 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.

§ 141-2. Definitions.

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

Air gap separation -- A physical break between a supply pipe and a receiving vessel. The air gap shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe, measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel, in no case less than one (1) inch.

Approved check valve -- A check valve that seats readily and completely. It must be carefully machined to have free-moving parts and assured watertightness. The face of the closure element and valve seat must be bronze composition or other noncorrodible material, which will seat tightly under all prevailing conditions of field use. Pins and bushings shall be of bronze or other noncorrodible, nonsticking material, machined for easy, dependable operation. The closure element, e.g., clapper, shall be internally weighted or otherwise internally equipped to promote rapid and positive closure in all sizes where this feature is obtainable.

Approved double check valve assembly -- An assembly of at least two (2) independently acting check valves, including tightly closing shutoff valves on each side of the check valve assembly and suitable leak-detector drains, plus connections available for testing the watertightness of each check valve. This device must be approved as a complete assembly.

Approved reduced-pressure-principle backflow prevention device -- A device incorporating two (2) or more check valves and an automatically operating differential relief valve located between the two (2) checks, two (2) shutoff valves and equipped with necessary appurtenances for testing. The device shall operate to maintain the pressure in the zone between the two (2) check valves less than the pressure on the public water supply side of the device. At cessation of normal flow, the pressure between check valves shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve shall operate to maintain this reduced pressure by discharging to the atmosphere. When the inlet pressure is two (2) pounds per square inch or less, the relief valve shall open to the atmosphere, thereby providing an air gap in the device. To be approved, these devices must be readily accessible for maintenance and testing and installed in a location where no part of the valve will be submerged. The enclosure must be self-draining so that the large amount of water which the relief valve may vent will be disposed of reliably without submergence of the relief valve. This device must also be approved as a complete assembly.

Approved water supply -- Any water supply approved by the New York State Department of Health.
Auxiliary water supply -- Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the approved public water supply. ^[1]

Certified backflow prevention device tester -- A person who is examined annually by the water purveyor and found competent for the testing of backflow prevention devices. He shall be provided with an appropriate identification card which must be renewed annually. Failure to perform his duties competently and conscientiously will result in prompt withdrawal of his certification.

Cross-connection -- Any unprotected connection between any part of a water system used or intended to supply water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing water or substance that is not or cannot be approved as equally safe, wholesome and potable for human consumption.

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 supervisor -- The consumer or a person on the premises charged with the responsibility of complete knowledge and understanding of the water supply piping within the premises and for maintaining the consumer's water system free from cross-connections and other sanitary defects, as required by regulations and laws.

§ 141-3. Protection of public water system at service connection.

A. Where protection is required.

- (1) Each service connection from a public water system for supplying water to premises having an auxiliary water supply shall be protected against backflow of water from the premises into the public water system, unless the auxiliary water supply is approved as an additional source by the water purveyor and is satisfactory to the public health agency having jurisdiction with regard to quality and safety or the auxiliary water supply is properly abandoned. **[Amended 4-16-1991 by L.L. No. 10-1991]**
- (2) Each service connection from a public water system for supplying water to premises, on which any substance other than the supplied water is handled under pressure in such fashion as to permit entry into the water system, shall be protected against backflow of the water from the premises into the public system. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the public water supply system which may have been subject to deterioration in sanitary or chemical quality. **[Amended 4-16-1991 by L.L. No. 10-1991]**
- (3) Each service connection from a public water system for supplying water to premises on which any substance that is unusually toxic or a danger to human health is or may be handled in liquid form, or in solid or gaseous form if such substance is intended to be used after conversion to liquid form, even if such substance is not under pressure, shall be protected against backflow of the water from the premises into the public water system. Examples of such premises include, but are not limited to, plating factories, premises on which cyanide is handled and hospitals. This subsection is not intended to apply to normal residential installations. **[Amended 4-16-1991 by L.L. No. 10-1991]**
- (4) Backflow prevention devices shall be installed on the service connection to any premises that have internal cross-connections, unless such cross-connections are abated to the satisfaction of the water purveyor. It shall be the responsibility of the water user to provide and maintain these

protective devices, and each one must be of a type acceptable to the State Health Department.

B. Type of protection. The protective device required shall depend on the degree of hazard as tabulated below:

- (1) At the service connection to any premises where there is an approved auxiliary water supply handled in a separate piping system with no known cross-connection, the public water supply shall be protected by an approved double check valve assembly. **[Amended 4-16-1991 by L.L. No. 10-1991]**
- (2) At the service connection on any premises on which there is an approved auxiliary water supply where cross-connections are known to exist which cannot be presently eliminated, or where the auxiliary water supply is not approved, the public water supply system shall be protected by an air gap separation or an approved reduced-pressure-principle backflow prevention device. **[Amended 4-16-1991 by L.L. No. 10-1991]**
- (3) At the service connection to any premises on which a substance that would be objectionable (but not necessarily hazardous to health if introduced into the public water supply) is handled so as to constitute a cross-connection, the public water supply shall be protected by an approved double check valve assembly or an air gap separation.
- (4) At each service connection from a public water system for supplying water to premises on which any substance that is unusually toxic or a danger to human health is or may be handled, in liquid form, or in solid or gaseous form if such substance is intended to be used after conversion to liquid form, even if it is not under pressure, the public water supply shall be protected by an air gap separation or an approved reduced-pressure-principle backflow prevention device. This device shall be located as close as practicable to the water meter, and all piping between the water meter and receiving tanks shall be entirely visible. **[Amended 4-16-1991 by L.L. No. 10-1991]**
- (5) At each service connection from a public water system for supplying water to premises on which any substance that is unusually toxic or dangerous to human health is or may be handled under pressure, the public water supply shall be protected by an air gap separation or an approved reduced-pressure-principle backflow prevention device. The air gap shall be located as close as practicable to the water meter, and all piping between the water meter and receiving tanks shall be entirely visible. If these conditions cannot reasonably be met, the public water supply shall be protected with an approved reduced-pressure-principle backflow prevention device, provided that the alternative is acceptable to the water purveyor. **[Amended 4-16-1991 by L.L. No. 10-1991]**
- (6) At the service connection to any sewage treatment plant or sewage pumping station, the public water supply shall be protected by an air gap separation. The air gap shall be located as close as practicable to the water meter, and all piping between the water meter and receiving tanks shall be entirely visible. If these conditions cannot be reasonably met, the public water supply shall be protected with an approved reduced-pressure-principle backflow prevention device.

C. Frequency of inspection of protective devices. See Article II of this chapter.

[Amended 4-16-1991 by L.L. No. 10-1991]

§ 141-4. Protection of potable water system within premises.

A. Separate drinking water systems. Whenever the plumbing inspector determines that it is not practical to

protect drinking water systems on premises against entry of water from a source or piping system or equipment that cannot be approved as safe or potable for human use, an entirely separate drinking water system shall be installed to supply water at points convenient for consumers.

B. Section II. Fire systems.

- (1) Water systems for fighting fire, derived from a supply that cannot be approved as safe or potable for human use shall, wherever practicable, be kept wholly separate from drinking water pipelines and equipment. In cases where the domestic water system is used for both drinking and fire-fighting purposes, approved backflow prevention devices shall be installed to protect such individual drinking water lines as are not used for fire-fighting purposes. Any auxiliary fire-fighting water supply which is not approved for potable purposes, but which is so connected that it may be introduced into potable water piping during an emergency, shall be equipped with an approved automatic chlorination machine. It is hereby declared that it is the responsibility of the person or persons causing the introduction of said unapproved or unsafe water into the pipelines to see that a procedure be developed and carried out to notify and protect users of this piping system during the emergency; and that special precautions be taken to disinfect thoroughly and flush out all pipelines which may become contaminated before they are again used to furnish drinking water. In the event that the mechanism for protection of water consumers is disinfection of the auxiliary fire-fighting supply, then the installation of such mechanism and its use shall be thoroughly reliable. ^[2]
- (2) The public water supply must be protected against backflow from such dual domestic fire systems, as detailed in § 141-3.

C. Process waters. Potable water pipelines connected to equipment for industrial processes or operations shall be protected by a suitable backflow prevention device located beyond the last point from which drinking water may be taken,

which device shall be provided on the feed line to process piping or equipment. In the event that the particular process liquid is especially corrosive or apt to prevent reliable action of the backflow prevention device, air gap separation shall be provided. These devices shall be tested by the water user at least once a year, or more often in those instances where successive inspections indicate repeated failure. The devices shall be repaired, overhauled or replaced whenever they are found to be defective. These tests must be performed by a qualified backflow prevention device tester and records of tests, repairs and replacement shall be kept and made available to the water purveyor and the Health Department upon request.

D. Sewage treatment plants and pumping stations.

- (1) Sewage pumps shall not have priming connections directly off any drinking water systems. No connections shall exist between the drinking water system and any other piping, equipment or tank in any sewage treatment plant or sewage pumping station.
- (2) Where the circumstances are such that there is special danger to health by the backflow of sewage, as from sewers, toilets, hospital bedpans and the like into a drinking water system, a dependable device or devices shall be installed to prevent such backflow.
- (3) The purpose of these regulations is not to transcend local plumbing regulations, but only to deal with those extraordinary situations where sewage may be forced or drawn into the drinking water piping. These regulations do not attempt to eliminate at this time the hazards of back-siphonage through flushometer valves on all toilets, but deal with those situations where the likelihood of vacuum conditions in the drinking water system is definite and there is special danger to health. Devices suited to the purpose of avoiding back-siphonage from plumbing fixtures are roof tanks, barometric loops or separate pressure systems separately piped to supply such fixtures,

recognized approved vacuum or siphon breaker and other backflow protective devices which have been proved by appropriate tests to be dependable for destroying the vacuum.

(4) Inasmuch as many of the serious hazards of this kind are due to water supply piping which is too small, thereby causing vacuum conditions when fixtures are flushed or water is drawn from the system in other ways, it is recommended that water supply piping that is too small be enlarged whenever possible.

E. Pier and dock hydrants. Backflow protection by a suitable backflow prevention device shall be provided on each drinking water pierhead outlet used for supplying vessels at piers or waterfronts. These assemblies must be located where they will prevent the return of any water from the vessel into the drinking water pipeline or into another adjacent vessel. This will prevent such practices as connecting the ship fire-pumping or sanitary pumping system with a dock hydrant and thereby pumping contaminated water into the drinking water system, and thence to adjacent vessels or back into the public mains.

F. Marking safe and unsafe water lines.

- (1) Where the premises contain dual or multiple water systems and piping, the exposed portions of pipelines shall be painted, banded or marked at sufficient intervals to distinguish clearly, which water is safe and which is not safe. All outlets from secondary or other potentially contaminated systems shall be posted as being contaminated and unsafe for drinking purposes. All outlets intended for drinking purposes shall be plainly marked to indicate that fact.
- (2) Water supervisor. The Health Department and the water purveyor shall be kept informed of the identity of the person responsible for the water piping on all premises concerned with these regulations. At each premise where it is necessary in the opinion of the water purveyor, a water supervisor shall be designated. This water supervisor shall be responsible for the installation and use of pipelines and equipment and for the avoidance of cross-connections.
- (3) In the event of contamination or pollution of the drinking water system due to a cross-connection on the premises, the local health officer and water purveyor shall be promptly advised by the person responsible for the water system so that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome the contamination.

§ 141-5. Recourse for noncompliance.

- A. No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained by the water purveyor, unless the water supply is protected as required by State regulations and this Article.
- B. Service of water to any premises may be discontinued by the water purveyor; if a backflow preventive device required by these rules and regulation is not installed, tested and maintained; if any defect is found in an installed backflow preventive device; if it is found that a backflow preventive device has been removed or bypassed; if unprotected cross-connections exist on the premises; and service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected.

ARTICLE II

Supplemental Cross-Connection Control [Adopted 4-16-1991 as L.L. No. 10-1991]

§ 141-6. Definitions and interpretation.

All terms defined in Article I, Cross-Connection Control, of this chapter and used in this Article shall have the

meanings given to them in Article I, Cross-Connection Control, of this chapter. This Article is to be interpreted reasonably. In applying this Article, enforcement officials shall recognize that different circumstances result in varying degrees of hazard, and that the degree of protection or prevention required in each situation should be commensurate with the degree of hazard. If any section, paragraph, subdivision, clause, phrase or provision of this Article shall be adjudicated invalid or unconstitutional, the validity of this Article as a whole or any part thereof other than the part so adjudicated to be invalid or unconstitutional shall not be affected. The term "Commission" shall refer to the Southern Cayuga Lake Intermunicipal Water Commission.

§ 141-7. Delegation of municipal authority.

- A. The municipality is hereby authorized to delegate all or any part of its power, authority and/or responsibilities under this Article and under Article I, Cross-Connection Control, of this chapter, to the extent permitted by applicable law, to an authorized delegate, such as the Commission or an authorized representative of the Commission. In the event that the municipality does delegate all or any part of its power, authority and/or responsibilities to an authorized delegate, such delegate shall be deemed to be acting with the full power and authority of the municipality in regard to such matters, to the extent such power and authority exists under applicable law and to the extent such power and authority may be so delegated under applicable law. In the event that the municipality so delegates its power, authority or responsibility in regard to a particular matter discussed in this Article, then, for the purposes of interpreting the text of this Article referring to such matter, each and every reference in such text to "the municipality" may be understood to be a reference to the municipality's authorized delegate, such as, for example, as a reference to "the Commission."
- B. Delegation by written agreement.
- (1) The delegation of power, authority or responsibility described in Subsection A above may be made by written agreement among the municipalities that are members of the Commission. In such an agreement, the municipality may authorize the entity to which the municipality is thereby delegating its power, authority or responsibility, such as the Commission, to:
 - (a) Appoint an administrator for a backflow prevention program designed to implement the provisions and fulfill the requirements of this Article and Article I, Cross-Connection Control, of this chapter who shall be an employee of the authorized delegate;
 - (b) Select and engage an engineering or contracting or similar firm or person to act as administrator for the backflow prevention program;
 - (c) Administer the backflow prevention program itself; or
 - (d) Combine options of Subsection B(1)(a), (b) and (c) in structuring, and assigning the various tasks of, the administration of the program
 - (2) In the event that the municipality so empowers its authorized delegate, and its authorized delegate takes any of the foregoing actions, the municipality's authorized delegate may grant to the program administrator any and all such power, authority or responsibility as has been delegated to the authorized delegate, and as the municipality's authorized delegate deems necessary or appropriate, to develop, implement, administer and enforce the terms of a backflow prevention program on behalf of the municipality. Such delegation to the program administrator shall be made only to the extent permissible under applicable law.

§ 141-8. Installation and servicing of water distribution systems.

All persons within the municipality that own or operate any water distribution system, or component of a water

distribution system, that is connected to the public water supply system of the municipality (each, a "user"), as well as all persons that perform installation, repair, modification or servicing of any part of such users' water distribution system, shall take all steps necessary or appropriate to minimize the occurrence of backflow into the public water supply system and any resultant damage. Such steps shall include, but shall not be limited to, control of fire hydrant flow, maintaining maximum possible pressure during repairs, follow-up flushing and bacterial testing. Users of the public water supply system, and persons that intend to perform installation, repair, modification or servicing of any part of such users' water distribution system, shall contact the municipality, or its designated agent, to obtain the information regarding the potential causes of and problems resulting from backflow into the public water supply, as well as the measures necessary or appropriate to prevent backflow in accordance with the New York State Cross-Connection Control Law and New York State Department of Health requirements, that such persons may require in order to achieve and maintain compliance with this Article.

§ 141-9. Survey of users.

- A. Each user of the public water system who, under applicable New York State law, may be considered to be a potentially hazardous user shall cooperate, to the extent reasonably possible, in enabling the municipality, utilizing either its own personnel or independent contractors or a combination of both, to perform surveys of such user's water distribution system in order to determine if such user is a potentially hazardous user.
- B. Any person selected by the municipality to perform such surveys, whether an employee of the municipality or an independent contractor, shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the municipality that such person has received such training as is necessary or appropriate to perform the surveys in a thorough and accurate manner.

§ 141-10. Certification of potentially hazardous users.

- A. Each user that receives written notice of having been identified, under applicable New York State law, as a potentially hazardous user shall be obligated, immediately upon receipt of such notice, to obtain and deliver to the municipality, or to the municipality's designated agent, as stated in such notice, written certification certifying whether the hazard described in the notice does or does not exist, and if such hazard does exist, certifying that a New York State Health Department-approved backflow prevention device has been properly installed and is fully operational. The written certification must be signed by a licensed professional engineer who has adequate training, in the opinion of the municipality or its designated agent, in sanitary engineering, including in backflow prevention systems, water distribution and hydraulics. Any inspection and/or testing performed in connection with the preparation of the written certification must be performed by a person who has received certification from the State of New York Department of Health as a certified backflow prevention device tester (such person referred to in this Article as a "certified backflow prevention device tester"), who has performed such inspection and/or testing under the supervision of the professional engineer who signs the written certification. The certification shall be dated, signed and sealed by the certified backflow prevention device tester not later than seventy-two (72) hours following the performance of any necessary tests at the site, and, if no testing was performed, not later than forty-eight (48) hours following physical inspection of the site.
- B. In the event that a user receives written notification from the municipality, or its designated agent, that such user's certification is materially deficient in regard to the scope, nature or detail of information provided; contains any material errors; or provides information indicating that the user's backflow prevention device or system is inadequate or unsatisfactory, then this subsequent notice shall have the

same effect as the initial notice described in Subsection A above, that is, immediately upon receipt of this subsequent notice, the user shall be obligated to obtain and deliver to the municipality, or to the municipality's designated agent, as stated in such notice, a certification as described in Subsection A above, which certification, in addition to the requirements of Subsection A above, specifically states the manner in which the defect identified in the subsequent notice has been cured.

- C. In the event that the user has failed to deliver either the certification described in Subsection A above within thirty (30) days of the date of the initial notice to the user, or the certification described in Subsection B above within fifteen (15) days of the subsequent notice to the user, then such user shall be in violation of this Article and subject to such penalties as are provided for herein and under all other applicable law.
- D. Each user shall pay a filing fee established by the municipality for the filing of the above-described certifications. Such fees may vary depending upon the nature of the user's business, the volume of water used by the user and the size, age and location of the user's facilities.
- E. All surveys of user's water distribution systems and all certifications delivered in accordance with this Article shall be and remain the property of the municipality.
- F. Each user who has been identified as a potentially hazardous user and has been sent a notice in accordance with Subsection A above shall be required to deliver to the municipality, or its designated agent, an updated certification as described in Subsection A above not less than once during every twelve-month period following the date of the initial notice to the user stating that the user has been identified as a potentially hazardous user. The municipality may deliver notices of such requirement for updated certifications to users periodically. In any case that the municipality has notified a user that a certification is defective as described in Subsection B above, the municipality may require, by delivery of written notice to the user, that the user deliver to the municipality additional written certifications, as described in Subsection A above, once in each four-month period during the twelve (12) months following delivery of the defective certification.
- G. In the event that any user that has previously been identified as a potentially hazardous user by having received a notice as described in Subsection A above intends to install any backflow prevention device at its premises, prior to installation of such device the user shall deliver to the municipality, or to the municipality's designated agent, a written statement, prepared by a New York State-licensed professional engineer, describing the device and a copy of the user's plans for its installation. The user shall not install such device until the user has received the municipality's, or the municipality's designated agent's, written approval to such plans and such approval as may be required from the Tompkins County Health Department. If the installation of the device deviates substantially from such plans, the user shall obtain the municipality's, or the municipality's designated agent's, written approval, and such approval as may be required from the Tompkins County Health Department, to such deviation.

§ 141-11. Penalties for offenses.

- A. In the event that a user of the public water supply fails to comply with any term or provision of this Article, the user shall be in violation of this Article, and such user shall be subject to the imposition of such penalties as are provided in accordance with Article I, Cross-Connection Control, of this chapter, and/or in accordance with this Article and/or in accordance with any other applicable law. In addition, a

violation of this Article shall constitute a violation under the Penal Law of the State of New York. If no other penalties are provided, a violation of this Article shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, and the violator shall be subject to a fine of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000.) and imprisonment for up to one (1) year. Each week's continued violation shall constitute a separate offense. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law, and any other law applicable to misdemeanors, shall govern criminal prosecutions of violations of this Article.

- B. In addition to any other penalties provided in Article I, Cross-Connection Control, of this chapter, or any other applicable law, if a user fails to provide to the municipality, or to the municipality's designated agent, any certification required in accordance with § 141-10 of this Article, the user shall be subject to a fine. This fine shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.) for each day beyond the 180th day following the date of the original notice to the user (as described in § 141-10A of this Article) multiplied by the number of inches of diameter of the largest pipe supplying public water to such user's premises.
- C. In addition to any other penalties provided for herein, the municipality may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent the unlawful installation, repair, modification, maintenance or use of a water distribution system that is connected to the public water supply in violation of the requirements of this Article, Article I, Cross-Connection Control, of this chapter or other applicable law.

§ 141-12. Residential users.

- A. Residential users shall be considered potentially hazardous users if a determination is made by the municipality that an activity conducted at the residential property or a circumstance specific to the residential property establishes an equivalent degree of hazard as might be found in the situation of a potentially hazardous nonresidential user. Examples of such activities and circumstances include, but are not limited to, the presence of boiler feed inhibitors, antifreeze loops and single-walled heat exchangers. Residential swimming pools and double-walled heat exchanger systems shall not be considered potential hazards.
- B. Residential users also shall be considered potentially hazardous users if:
 - (1) The residential user obtains its water supply from a private well in addition to the public water supply service. In this case, the residential user must either comply with all currently applicable requirements of the New York State Cross-Connection Control Law and of the New York State Department of Health Cross-Connection Control Guide, or abandon use of the private well supply in a proper manner.
 - (2) The residential user owns, operates, installs or relocates a lawn sprinkler system which employs underground lawn sprinklers. Such a residential user shall be required to install acceptable reduced pressure zone devices in accordance with the conditions of Subpart 5-1.31(a) of the New York State Cross-Connection Control Law. Residential users who own, operate, install or relocate a pop-up lawn sprinkler system, rather than a strictly underground sprinkler system, shall likewise be required to install an acceptable reduced pressure zone device under said Subpart 5-1.31(a), unless such owners apply in writing to the municipality for a waiver of this requirement and receive written confirmation from the municipality of such waiver. The requirement described in this Subsection B(2) shall not apply to lawn sprinkler systems that are six (6) inches or more above grade.

§ 141-13. Private hydrants.

Owners and operators of private hydrants which are not under the control of the public water supplier shall be required to install acceptable reduced pressure zone devices in accordance with part 5-1.31(a) of the New York State Cross-Connection Control Law. The foregoing requirement shall apply whether the private hydrants are used to augment fire-fighting systems, for lawn fertilization, for tree spraying or for any other purposes.

§ 141-14. Multiple-customer distribution systems.

- A. A multiple-customer distribution system, according to the New York State Department of Health, includes all strip shopping centers, malls and similar water distribution networks. For the purposes of this Article, the term "multiple-customer distribution system" shall also include any system providing water to any single nonresidential building or group of nonresidential buildings that are occupied by two (2) or more entities which entities are not all owned by a common owner or by one another or are not all engaged in the conduct of the same activities at the location served by said water system. All multiple-customer distribution systems shall be identified as potentially hazardous users, because there is generally no communication with the municipality regarding changes in individual customers using such systems. Owners of such systems, and/or their agents, shall install acceptable reduced pressure zone protection in such systems within the common service portion of such systems and as close within such systems to the water meter as is reasonably practical.
- B. In the event that the owner of multiple-customer distribution systems, and/or the owner's agent, submits to the municipality, or the municipality's designated agent, a detailed written description, satisfactory to the municipality or its designated agent, of the system and its users and any change in any of the users of such system within thirty (30) days of such change, and the municipality, or its designated agent, determines that no user of such system is a potentially hazardous user and that the system otherwise complies with all applicable backflow prevention laws, the multiple-customer distribution system shall be entitled to a waiver of compliance with the requirements of Subsection A above. Failure on the part of the owner and/or the owner's agent to deliver the notification of change of users described above shall automatically make void any waiver from compliance with the requirement to install adequate reduced pressure zone protection in the multiple-customer distribution system.

ARTICLE III

Water Rents Penalties

[Adopted 5-7-1991 as L.L. No. 11-1991]

§ 141-15. Title.

This Article shall be known as the "Village of Lansing Water Rent Penalties Law."

§ 141-16. Purpose.

This Article is enacted to formalize and confirm the existence of and procedure regarding penalties for past due payment of water rents by users of the Village of Lansing water system. The purpose of this Article is also to increase the penalties previously collected for past due water rents so as to provide greater incentive for users of the Village water system to make payment of water rents on a timely basis.

§ 141-17. Penalties for past due water rents.

From the effective date of this Article forward, in the event that payment in full of any water rent due to the Village of Lansing is delinquent, a penalty for such delinquency shall be imposed in the amount of fifteen percent (15%) of the amount of the water rent that has become delinquent. This fifteen-percent penalty shall be due and payable to the Village of Lansing along with payment of the past due water rent.

[1] Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code; see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I

[2] Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code; see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I