

Chemical Dispensing Systems

The drinking water system must also be protected from connection to chemical dispensing systems. There are several options available:

- The dispensing unit has been tested and labeled with an ASME A112.1.2 sticker indicating the dispensing unit has a built-in air gap or ASME A112.1.3 for an air gap fitting. A dispensing system with a ASSE 1055 sticker is not approved.



- The dispensing unit may also have an integral AVB installed.



- The water supply to the dispensing unit may be protected with a PVB or other approved backflow preventer.

Further information on backflow prevention and cross connection control may be found at the following web sites:

www.drinkingwater.utah.gov/backflow_tech.htm
www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnectioncontrol/

SALT LAKE VALLEY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
788 E Woodoak Ln Murray, UT 84107
(801) 313-6663
www.slvhealth.org



Bureau of Sanitation & Safety
788 E Woodoak Lane
Murray, UT 84107
801-313-6663

COSMETOLOGY BACKFLOW PROTECTION AND CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS



CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

A cross connection is simply a connection between the drinking water system and anything that has the potential to degrade the water in any manner.

Any time pressure in the public drinking water drops to 0 psi or below, there is a possibility that contaminants may be drawn or forced into the drinking water system. This could be caused by a break in the water distribution line, by opening a fire hydrant, installation of high pressure equipment, or a number of other common occurrences. Backflow is simply the reversal of the normal flow of drinking water in a system.

The requirement to prevent backflow is stated in the International Plumbing Code (IPC) adopted by the State of Utah, **Section 608.3 Plumbing Fixtures. The supply lines and fittings for every plumbing fixture shall be installed so as to prevent back-flow.**

This requirement is further referenced in Salt Lake Valley Health Department Regulation #20 Cosmetology, dealing with the installation and use of plumbing fixtures, **Section 4.2.6. Shampoo basins and pedicure foot baths shall be designed to protect the water supply from contamination due to back siphonage, and used in a manner which does not create a cross connection.**



REQUIRED BACKFLOW PROTECTION

Shampoo Bowls

Shampoo bowls in beauty salons and barber shops are required to have a backflow preventer installed on the water supply to the spray hose. Should the spray hose be left in the shampoo bowl, the possibility exists for contaminated water to be siphoned into the drinking water system. The usual installation is an Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker (AVB) installed on the deck of the shampoo bowl. The AVB must have ASSE 1001 stamped on the top of the device.



Pedicure Foot Spa

Pedicure foot spas present two challenges for controlling backflow.

- The water inlet must be a minimum of 1" above the flood rim of the foot spa.
- The spray nozzle must be equipped with a backflow preventer.



The minimum backflow protection for a pull out spray hose on a pedicure foot spa is a Pressure Vacuum Breaker (PVB) installed 12" above the basin of the pedicure foot spa. An assembly must be installed on the hot and cold water lines serving the spa. Numerous spas can then be connected downstream of the PVB.

Note: Pull-out spray nozzles on shampoo bowls and pedicure foot spas for which compliance with ASME A112.18.1 /ASME A112.18.3 can be demonstrated are exempt from backflow requirements.

A single backflow preventer installed on the main water line to the business is not considered adequate backflow protection.

Pressure Vacuum Breaker



Typical PVB Installation



Hot & cold water supply to pedicure foot spas