Cross-Connection Control Program

Effective Date: July 1, 2025

Cross-Connection Control (CCC) Program Plan

Public Community Water System (PWS) Information

Public Water System Name	Meiners Oaks Water District
Public Water System Number	CA5610005
Number of Single-Family Residential Service Connections	1218
Number of Commercial Connections	48
Number of Agricultural Service Connections	19
Total Number of Service Connections	1285

Water System Ownership Type:

Meiners Oaks Water District is a community public water system, and a California Special District located in Ventura County, California, serving the residential, commercial, and agricultural communities in the unincorporated area of Meiners Oaks since 1949.

PWS Background CCC Information

Number of Residential Fire Protection System Service Connections	**6**
Number of Commercial Fire Protection System Service Connections	**6**
Number of Air Gaps used for backflow protection at the service connection	**0**
Number of Service Connections where internal protection is used in lieu of premises containment	**0**
Number of Recycled Water (RW) use sites	**NA**
Number of Swivel-ells used for backflow protection at the service connection (applies to Recycled Water use sites)	**NA**
Number of Sites requiring a water user supervisor (CCCPH Section 3.2.2(f)) – applies to any sites using recycled water, complex piping systems, or a user supervisor deemed necessary by the PWS	**NA**

Attachments to this Plan

Attachment A – Copy of legal authority (Operating rules, Ordinance, Resolution, By-law, Service Contract) used to implement CCC Program
Attachment B – ASME A112.1.2-2012(R2017) Table 1, Minimum Air Gaps for Generally used Plumbing Fixtures
Attachment C – Meiners Oaks Backflow Incident Report

Requirement for Program

Meiners Oaks Water District, PWS identification # CA CA5610005, hereinafter referred to as "the PWS", has the responsibility to protect the public water supply through implementation and enforcement of a cross-connection control (CCC) program.

The CCC requirements are contained in the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH), which is incorporated into the State of California's Drinking Water Regulations and became effective July 1, 2024.

Program Objectives

The objectives of the CCC program are to prevent the occurrence of backflow into a PWS distribution system to protect customers from contamination or pollution from any water user's on-site hazards.

Required Elements of Program

The CCCPH requires CCC programs for PWS to include certain minimum elements. Per the CCCPH, the minimum required elements of a CCC program are:

Element 1: Operating Rules or Ordinances (Legal Authority).

Per the CCCPH, each PWS must have operating rules, ordinances, by-laws, resolution, or service contract or agreement to implement the CCC program.

The PWS was drafted Resolution 20250715 to authorize the PWS to have a cross-connection control program and to grant enforcement authority for failure to comply. The Resolution is scheduled to be presented at Board meeting on 07/15/2025 and will become effective immediately.

Enforcement

The PWS legal authority will authorize the PWS to deny or discontinue water service to a water user in the event a water user fails to comply with the CCC Program in a timely manner. This includes, but not limited to, the cooperation with hazard assessments, the installations of appropriate and required backflow prevention methods and the annual testing, inspection, repairs and maintenance of backflow prevention methods.

Resolution Adoption Schedule

Legal Authority Status	Proposed Schedule
Preparation of proposed legal authority	6/1/2025
Introduction of the legal authority to governing body	7/15/2025
Adoption of legal authority	7/15/2025
Legal authority becomes effective	7/15/2025

Element 2: Cross-Connection Control Program Coordinator.

Per the CCCPH, the PWS must designate at least one individual involved in the development of and be responsible for the reporting, tracking, and other administration duties of its CCC program.

For PWS with 1,000 or more service connections, the CCC program must be developed in consultation with a CCC specialist.

For PWS with more than 3,000 service connections the CCCC program coordinator must be a CCC specialist. The CCC specialist must be a permanent or contracted employee of the PWS. The CCC specialist, or the CCC specialist designee, must be able to be contacted within one hour.

To meet the certified CCC specialist requirement, the PWS will retain a certified CCC specialist on contract to provide the necessary CCC expertise and services.

The following cross-connection related tasks to be performed by or under the direction of the PWS certified CCC specialist:

a. Preparation of and recommendations regarding changes to the CCC program;
b. Performance of and/or review and approval of CCC hazard assessments;
c. Provide recommendations on the type of BPA to be installed;
d. Provide recommendations on schedules for retrofitting of BPA;
e. Conduct or assist with the enforcement of CCC non-compliance;
f. Conduct inspections of BPA for proper application and installation;
g. Conduct review of BPA inspection and test reports (may also be performed by a certified BPA tester);
h. Provide recommendations and/or the granting of exceptions to mandatory premises containment (protection at the service connection);
i. Conduct or assist PWS staff in the investigation of backflow incidents and other water quality problems;
j. Completion of Backflow Incident Reports; and
k. Completion or review and approval of CCC Annual Reports and any other deliverables required by the State Water Board.

The PWS may delegate other CCC program activities to other personnel who are not certified CCC specialists. These personnel must be noted on the following page. These activities may include:

a. Mailing, collecting, and initial screening of hazard assessments;
b. Mailing of BPA testing and non-compliance notices;
c. Receiving and screening of assembly testing reports;
d. CCC program database administration and recordkeeping;
e. Distribution of public education and outreach material; and
f. Assisting tasks associated with coordination with the local entities.

The following table identifies the current certified specialist employed or retained on contract by the PWS to manage the PWS CCC program and/or act as the CCC technical resource for the PWS:

Name of Designated Certified CCC Specialist	Jody Hill
CCC Role/Title	Director Field Operations, BSI
CCC Specialist Certification	ABPA, #S03-657, expires 02.26.2028
Email	jody@backflow.com
Phone Number	601-940-8845

Name of CCC Specialist	Michael Gray
CCC Role/Title	CCC Specialist
CCC Specialist Certification	AWWA #03623, expires 08.31.2026
Email	mgray@toroenterprises.com
Phone Number	805-974-8383

Name of CCC Coordinator	MOWD Administrative Coordinator
Email	backflow@meinersoakswater.com
Phone Number	805-646-2114 x1

Name of 24-hour CCC Contact	Justin Martinez
Title	MOWD General Manager
Email	justin@meinersoakswater.com
24-hour Phone Number	805-297-7240

Any other PWS personnel (staff or contracted) involved with implementing the CCC Program:

Name	Summer Ward
CCC Role/Title	MOWD Assistant General Manager
Email	summer@meinersoakswater.com
Phone Number	805-646-2114 x 3

Element 3: Hazard Assessments.

The PWS must survey its service area and conduct hazard assessments per CCCPH Chapter 3, Article 2 that identifies actual or potential cross-connection hazards, degree of hazard, and any backflow protection needed.

The PWS designated Cross-Connection Control Specialist shall review or conduct initial and follow-up hazard assessments and make a written finding that the hazard assessment correctly identified all hazards at the time of the evaluation, the appropriate degree of hazards, and the corresponding backflow protection.

Initial Cross-Connection Hazard Assessments

In accordance with CCCPH Section 3.2.1, the hazard assessment must consider the following criteria:

a. The existence of cross-connections
b. The type and use of materials handled and present, or likely to be, on the user's premises
c. The degree of piping system complexity and accessibility
d. Access to auxiliary water supplies, pumping systems, or pressure systems
e. Distribution system conditions that increase the likelihood of backflow
f. User premises accessibility
g. Any previous backflow incidents on the user premises
h. The requirements and information provided in the CCCPH.

The procedures for conducting the hazard assessments are as follows:

a. For **commercial and agricultural service connections**, the PWS staff will conduct the onsite assessment or site survey for hazard identification. Notification will be provided to the water customer before the hazard assessment, informing the water customer of the requirements of the hazard assessment.
b. For **single-family and multi-family residential service connections**, the PWS staff will review any records on file and/or building permit applications for hazard assessment. PWS staff will review and conduct the onsite assessment or site survey for any hazards, as required. Notification will be provided to the water customer before the hazard assessment, informing the water customer of the requirements of the hazard assessment.
c. For **new temporary service connections** (i.e., temporary fire hydrant connections used for construction projects, emergency services connections), the PWS staff will review temporary connection applications for hazard identification.

Cross-Connection Hazard Survey Schedule for Initial Hazard Assessments

The schedule for initial hazard assessment is outlined in the following table. The schedule starts from the date the CCC program is established (no later than July 1, 2025).

Initial Assessment Task	Estimated number to be completed per year	Estimated Completion Date
Hazard assessment of new connections before initiating water service	Estimate 5	Ongoing

Initial Assessment Task	Estimated number to be completed per year	Estimated Completion Date
Hazard assessment of all non-residential service connections.	70	7/1/2026
Hazard assessment of all residential service connections	300	7/1/2030
Fire Protection (Sprinkler) Connections BPA assessment and installation	6	7/1/2026

Fire Protection Systems

Per the CCCPH, a PWS must ensure its distribution system is protected with no less than DC protection for a user's premises with a fire protection system within 10 years of the effective date of the CCCPH.

For existing fire protection systems where DC or RP protection cannot be installed, the PWS may propose an alternative completion date or alternative method of backflow protection that provides at least the same level of protection to the public water supply (CCCPH Section 3.2.2(e)).

Cross-Connection Hazard Survey Schedule for Subsequent Hazard Re-Assessments

In accordance with CCCPH Section 3.2.1(e), the PWS is required to perform a hazard reassessment if one of the following criteria applies:

a. If a user's premises changes account holder (excluding single-family residences)
b. If a user's premises is newly or re-connected to the PWS
c. If evidence exists of changes in the activities or materials on a user’s premises
d. If backflow from a user’s premises occurs
e. Periodically, as identified in this Plan
f. If the State Water Board requests a hazard assessment of a user’s premises
g. If the PWS concludes that an existing hazard assessment may no longer accurately represent the degree of hazard.

For subsequent cross-connection hazard reassessments, procedures for evaluating the backflow protection requirements are:

a. For **commercial and agricultural service connections**, the PWS staff will conduct the on-site reassessment or site survey for hazard identification. Notification will be provided to the water customer before the hazard assessment, informing the water customer of the requirements of the hazard assessment.
b. For **single-family and multi-family residential service connections**, the PWS staff will review any records on file and/or building permit applications for hazard re-assessment. PWS staff will review and conduct the onsite assessment or site survey for any hazards, as required. Notification will be provided to the water customer before the hazard assessment, informing the water customer of the requirements of the hazard assessment.

Enforcement

When the water user (customer) fails to cooperate with the required initial hazard assessment or the corresponding reassessment to be performed by limiting or denying full access to the facility,

the PWS will take the following enforcement action:

a. Require RP backflow prevention assembly to be installed; or
b. Water service will be disconnected until full access is allowed.

Element 4: Backflow Prevention.

The PWS must ensure that actual and potential cross-connections are eliminated when possible or controlled by the installation of approved BPA or air gaps consistent with the requirements of the CCCPH Article 3.

Backflow Preventer Requirements

The PWS will require that water service to water users with identified hazards be protected at the service connection in a manner acceptable to the PWS. The level of protection should be commensurate with the degree of hazard identified in the Hazard Assessment procedures (CCC Program Element 3).

In lieu of premises containment, with the concurrence of the PWS CCC Specialist, the water user may install in-premises protection that is commensurate with the degree of hazard at the user's premises.

The PWS will require temporary meters (i.e., meters used for temporary service connections at fire hydrants for construction projects) to be equipped with an RP or an approved air gap. The PWS will inspect temporary meter connections within 1 day of initiating service to ensure that adequate backflow protection is provided and appropriate for onsite hazards.

Approved BPA and Installation

The PWS is required to ensure that BPAs are approved and installed in accordance with the standards noted in CCCPH Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.

All BPA must be installed in:

a. The orientation for which they are approved;
b. A manner and location that facilitates their proper operation, maintenance, and testing or inspection;
c. A manner that will protect them from weather-related conditions such as flooding and freezing; and
d. Compliance with applicable safety regulations.

Schedule for Installation of BPA

The following table shows the schedule that the PWS will follow for the installation of BPA when required (based on the hazard assessment).

The PWS may consider granting an extension of 14 days for the installation of BPA for an existing connection if requested by the premises owner.

Type of Service	Schedule
New connections with identified hazards	Before water service is initiated
Existing connections with high or low hazards identified	Within **45** days after water user notification
Existing fire protection systems supplied by the PWS water supply	Within **45** days after water user notification

Air Gaps

Air gaps must be installed such that:

a. The receiving water container must be located on the water user's premises at the service connection unless the PWS has approved an alternate location;

b. All piping between the water user's service connection and the discharge location of the receiving water container must be above finished grade and be accessible for visual inspection unless the PWS approves an alternative piping configuration;
c. The PWS must ensure that the air gap meets requirements listed in CCCPH Appendix B; and
d. Any new air gap installation at a water user's service connection must be reviewed and approved by the State Water Board before installation.

A list of any service connections protected with air gaps must be provided as an attachment to this Plan.

Enforcement

When the water user (customer) fails to install the required backflow protection within **45** days after the due date specified, the PWS will take the following enforcement action:

a. The PWS will send a second notice giving the customer an additional **14** days to comply. The notice will also inform the customer that failure to respond to this notice satisfactorily will result in penalties in accordance with its legal authority (CCC Program Element 1).
b. If the customer has not complied within **14** days of the due date given in the second notice, the PWS will send a third notice, **granting an additional 7 days**, by certified mail or hand delivery. The notice will also inform the customer that failure to respond to this notice satisfactorily will result in penalties in accordance with its legal authority (CCC Program Element 1).

The PWS will send copies of notices to the owner and occupants of the premises (if different from the customer).

Water service will be disconnected until the corrections are completed and the BPA is in compliance; applicable fees will be applied to the water account for reconnection.

Element 5: *Certified BPA Testers and Certified CCC Specialists.*

The PWS must ensure all BPA testers and CCC specialists used are certified per CCCPH Article 4.

BPA Testers

Any individuals who conduct backflow prevention assembly testing, maintenance, and repairs must possess a current Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester certification from a certifying organization recognized by the State Water Resources Control Board (eg, ABPA, CA-NV AWWA, etc). The individual must submit a copy of their current, valid tester certificate, as well as a copy of the current certificate showing field test kit or gauge equipment accuracy verification. Evidence of valid certification must be provided to PWS staff before expiration of existing certification. Failure to provide the PWS with evidence of valid certification will invalidate tests performed by the tester. The PWS shall maintain a list made available to customers of certified testers. The PWS reserves the right to disallow the use of an individual tester if the PWS has reason to believe an accredited tester may not be proficient in accurately determining the operating condition of a backflow assembly, or for any other reason, including but not limited to fraud, deceit, negligence, or misconduct. The PWS shall report any evidence of a tester falsifying reports to that tester's certifying organization.

CCC Specialists

Any individuals who conduct hazard assessments must possess a current CCC Specialist certification from a certifying organization recognized by the State Water Resources Control Board (ABPA or CA-NV AWWA). If an individual wishes to have their credentials reviewed outside of the training of these two organizations, approval may be granted on a case-by-case basis. The individual must submit a valid copy of their specialist certification to the PWS before conducting business as a hired CCC Specialist.

The PWS will use a current list of pre-approved BPA Testers and/or CCC Specialists issued by another local entity (i.e., County Health Department or another PWS) having acceptable quality assurance requirements as sufficient evidence of qualification to be included on the PWS pre-approved list.

ABPA Website – www.abpa.org/page/tester_cert
CA-NV AWWA Website - www.ca-nv-awwa.org

Quality Assurance

The PWS staff will review BPA inspection/test report forms submitted by the certified BPA testers within 30 days of receipt.

The PWS staff will provide follow-up on test reports that are deficient in any way.

The PWS staff will report incidences of fraud or gross incompetence on the part of any certified tester to the certifying organization.

Element 6: BPA Testing.

The PWS must develop and implement a procedure for ensuring all BPA are field tested, inspected, and maintained and air gaps are inspected and maintained in accordance with CCCPH Section 3.3.3.

Inspection and Testing of BPA

All BPA used for the PWS CCC Program will be subject to inspection and, if applicable, testing by the PWS. This includes BPA installed for internal protection within a user's premises in lieu of premises containment. The PWS must have access to the user premises and must ensure that the on-site protection meets the requirements of the CCCPH for installation, field testing, and inspections.

Inspection and testing of BPA will be as follows:

a. The PWS-certified CCC specialist will inspect BPA for proper application (i.e., to ensure that the BPA installed is commensurate with the degree of hazard).
b. Either a certified CCC specialist or a certified BPA tester will perform inspections of BPA for correct installation.
c. A certified BPA tester will test assemblies.

Air Gaps

The procedures for inspecting air gaps used for premises containment protection must be attached to this Plan.

Frequency of Inspection and Testing

Inspection and testing of BPA will be conducted:

a. At the time of installation;
b. Annually (approximately 12 months) or more frequently after installation;
c. After a backflow incident, and
d. After BPA repair, reinstallation, relocation, or re-plumbing

The PWS, State Water Board, or local health agency may require a BPA to be inspected and/or tested more frequently than once a year.

Responsibility for Inspection and Testing

To ensure that all BPAs are inspected and tested, the PWS will require the customer to be responsible for the inspection, maintenance, and testing of BPAs that the customer owns. PWS will require the customer to be responsible for the inspection, maintenance, and testing of the BPA that the customer owns.

Approved Test Procedures

The PWS will require that all assemblies relied upon to protect the public water system be tested in accordance with test procedures as described in the most recent edition of the USC Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research Manual.

The PWS-certified Specialist must approve any proposal to use alternate test procedures.

Notification of Routine (i.e., Annual) BPA Testing

The PWS will notify customers via USPS Mail who own a BPA used for public water system protection to have their BPA inspected and/or tested each year. Notices will be sent out not less than 30 days before the due date of the inspection and/or test. The notice will also specify the date (up to 30 days after the due date of the inspection and/or test date) by which the PWS must receive the test report.

For BPAs that are under the responsibility of the PWS, the PWS will notify the Water Department not less than 30 days before the inspection/testing due date.

Notification of Non-Routine BPA Testing

In situations when non-routine BPA inspection and/or testing is needed, the PWS will notify customers via USPS Mail to have their BPA inspected and/or tested. The notice will also specify the date (up to 30 days after the due date of the inspection and/or test date) by which the PWS must receive the test report.

For BPAs that are under the responsibility of the PWS, the PWS will notify the Water Department to have the BPA inspected/tested.

Notification of Inspection of Internal Protection at PWS-Owned Water Supply Treatment/Storage Facilities

Facilities that produce, treat, store, or distribute drinking water must have proper internal protection from internal cross-connections to ensure that the drinking water supplies are protected from cross-connections. The PWS will conduct a cross-connection survey of the facilities annually to ensure internal protection is adequate. PWS staff will routinely inspect any non-testable devices to verify that the device is in operating condition.

Enforcement

When the PWS has not received a test report within **30** days after the due date specified, the PWS will take the following enforcement action:

a. The PWS will send a second notice giving the customer an additional **30** days to send in the inspection/test report. The notice will also inform the customer that failure to respond to this notice satisfactorily will result in penalties in accordance with its legal authority (CCC Program Element 1).
b. If the customer has not sent in the inspection/test report within **7** days of the due date given in the second notice, the PWS will send a third notice, by certified mail or hand delivery. The notice will also inform the customer that failure to respond to this notice satisfactorily will result in penalties in accordance with its legal authority (CCC Program Element 1).

The PWS will send copies of notices to the owner and occupants of the premises (if different from the customer).

Water service will be disconnected until the corrections are completed and the BPA complies; applicable fees will be applied to the water account for reconnection.

Element 7: Recordkeeping.

The PWS must develop and implement a recordkeeping system in accordance with the CCCPH Section 3.5.1.

Types of Records and Data to be Maintained

Each PWS must maintain the following records, which must be made available to the State Water Board upon request:

a. The two most recent hazard assessments for each customer's premises;
b. Information on each BPA used for public water supply protection, including the associated hazard or application, location, owner, type, manufacturer and model, size, installation date (if known), and serial number
c. Information on air gaps used for public water supply protection, including installation, associated hazard or application, location, owner, and as-built plans of the air gap
d. Results of all BPA field testing, air gap inspections, swivel-ell inspections, and field tests for the previous three calendar years, including the BPA tester name and certification number, BPA test date, and BPA repair date
e. Information on repairs made to, or replacement or relocation of, BPA for the previous three calendar years
f. Information on the most current cross-connection tests performed
g. Information on user supervisors if required for customers' premises, including current contact information, any applicable training, and qualifications
h. Descriptions and follow-up actions related to all backflow incidents
i. Information on any contractors used to carry out any tasks involved with the CCC program, including contact information, service contract, etc.
j. Public outreach or education materials for the previous three calendar years.

Methods of how data is maintained and/or stored

The PWS will maintain records using the following methods:

Item	Method (Digital, hard copy, both, or other - describe)
Hazard Assessments	**Digital**
BPA Information	**Digital**
Air Gap Information	**Digital**
BPA field test reports	**Digital**
BPA Installation, Repair, Replacement	**Digital**
Certification information of BPA testers and CCC Specialists	**Digital**
Backflow Incident Documentation	**Digital**
Public Outreach, Education Materials	**Digital**
CCC Program Contractor information (if a contractor is used)	**Digital**
Other Documents (describe)	**Digital**

Element 8: Backflow Incident Response, Reporting, and Notification.

The PWS must develop and implement procedures for investigating and responding to suspected or actual backflow incidents in accordance with CCCPH Section 3.5.

The PWS must describe its procedures for investigating and responding to suspected backflow incidents, including but not limited to the following:

a. Consideration of complaints or reports of changes in water quality as possible incidents of backflow
b. Water quality sampling and pressure recording; and
c. Documentation of the investigation, any response and follow-up activities

Backflow Incident Response Plan

The PWS CCC Specialist will participate in developing a backflow incident response plan. The incident response plan will include, but will not be limited to:

a. Notification of affected service area population;
b. Notification and coordination with other agencies, such as the State Water Board, and the local health jurisdiction;
c. Identification of the source of backflow substance;
d. Isolation of the source of backflow substance and the affected area(s);
e. Mitigation measures to correct the problem;
f. Application of corrective actions to prevent future backflow occurrences; and
g. Documentation of the backflow incident investigation, response, and follow-up actions.

Backflow Incident Notification

The PWS must notify the State Water Board and local health agencies of any known or suspected incident of backflow within 24 hours of the determination.

State Water Board – Division of Drinking Water Contact Information:
District 06 – Santa Barbara
Office Phone: (805) 566-1326
Emergency Phone: (805) 440-9627

If required by the State Water Board, the PWS must issue a Tier 1 Public Notification. The State Water Board may also require the PWS to submit a written incident report describing the details and affected area of the backflow incident, PWS actions in response to the backflow incident, and follow-up actions to prevent future backflow incidents. An example backflow incident report form is included in the CCCPH, Appendix C.

Element 9:Public Outreach and Education.

The PWS must implement a CCC public outreach and education program element that includes educating PWS staff, customers, and the community about backflow protection and CCC. The PWS may implement this requirement through a variety of methods which may include providing information on CCC and backflow protection.

The PWS will distribute CCC education materials using the following methods:

a. Periodic Water Bill Inserts
b. PWS Website – **https://meinersoakswater.com/customer-information/backflow-prevention-cross-connection/**

For residential customers, it is recommended that such education materials describe the cross-connection hazards in homes and the recommended assemblies or devices that the homeowner should install to reduce the hazard to the public water system. The education program should emphasize the responsibility of the customer in preventing the contamination of the public water supply. Other education information distributed by the PWS can include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Cross-connection hazards in general;
b. Irrigation system hazards and corrective actions;
c. Fire sprinkler cross-connection hazards;
d. Point-of-use treatment (i.e., household softeners, reverse osmosis units) cross-connection hazards;
e. Auxiliary water supply (i.e., privately-owned wells, graywater, or other non-potable water use) cross-connection hazards;
f. Importance of annual inspection and/or testing of backflow preventers; and
g. Thermal expansion in hot water systems when backflow preventers are installed for premises isolation.

Element 10: Local Entity Coordination

Per the CCCPH, the PWS must coordinate with applicable local entities that are involved in either CCC or public health protection to ensure hazard assessments can be performed, appropriate backflow protection is provided and provide assistance in the investigation of backflow incidents. Local entities may include but are not limited to plumbing, permitting, or health officials, law enforcement, fire departments, maintenance, and public and private entities.

Organization	Name/Title	Phone	Responsibilities
Ventura County Sheriff's Offices/ Office of Emergency Services	County Emergency Management (EOC)	(805) 654-2551	Emergency Response County Wide
VC OES Water Agency Contact	Daniel Cohen	(805) 504-5701	Point of contact for Water Agencies during emergencies
Ojai Police Department		(805) 646-1414	Control access to critical locations
Ventura County Fire/Hazmat	Fire Station #22	(805) 640-2777 (805) 389-9701	Fire/Hazardous Materials
Ventura County Watershed Protection		(805) 654-2018	Watershed protection
Mutual Aid – Casitas MWD	Mike Flood Mike Shields	(805) 746-2251 (805) 649-2251 (805) 797-1779	Mutual Aid & Emergency Water
Ventura River Water District	Alma Quezada Mark Albertson	(805) 646-3403	Mutual Aid – Local Water Supplier
Ventura County Environmental Health		(805) 654-2818	Protect Public Health
Ojai Sanitation Dept		(805) 646-5548	Sewer & Septic
Fruit Grower's Laboratory	Vickie Jarvis	(805) 392-2037	Water Quality Testing
Southern CA Edison		(800) 611-1911 (800) 655-4555	Electricity
SoCal Gas		911 or (800) 427-2000	Natural Gas
Famcon Pipe Supply		(805) 485-4350	Pipe, fittings, valves
FH Pumps		(805) 650-8796	Pipe, fittings, valves
Fergusons		(805) 644-7279	Pipe, fittings, valves
Aqua Flow & Supply		(805) 646-7244	Pipe, fittings, valves
Oilfield Electric		(805) 648-3131	Electrical repair
JCI – Chlorine Supplier		(310) 523-1629	Chemical Disinfectant Supply
State Water Resource Control Board	Jason Cunningham Armin Ghavim	(805) 566-1326 (805) 566-4799	Santa Barbara Water Engineer Santa Barbara Water Engineer
CA Office of Emergency Services	Main Office	(916) 894-5209	Emergency Assistance
CalWARN Mutual Aid	Local OES and Local Agencies	CalWARN member list	Mutual Aid Assistance
EPA Regional Office (Pacific Southwest)	Los Angeles	(213) 244-1800	Water Quality
FBI Field Office	Los Angeles	(310) 477-6565	Terrorist acts or cybersecurity
Centers for Disease Control	Main	(800) 232-4636	Biological hazards

Cross-Connection Control Program Plan
Certification Page

I certify that the information submitted in this plan is accurate and we will comply with the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (effective date July 1, 2024).

Public Water System Representative

Name: JUSTIN MARTINEZ	Title: GENERAL MANAGER
Signature:	Date: 7-16-25

Public Water System Designated Certified Cross-Connection Specialist

Name: Jody L Hill, BSI Online	Title: Cross-Connection Control Specialist
Signature:	Date: 07/16/2025

Attachment A

Meiners Oaks Resolution 20251715

Resolution 20250715:

A RESOLUTION OF MEINERS OAKS WATER DISTRICT, CA5610005, AUTHORIZING A CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM (CCCP) PLAN

The Meiners Oaks Water District finds:

WHEREAS, the California State Water Resources Board has recognized the need for protection of public health through the establishment of standards intended to ensure a public water system's (PWS) drinking water distribution system will not be subject to backflow;

WHEREAS, the California State Water Resources Board has established a new Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH), effective July 1, 2024;

WHEREAS, the California State Water Resources Board requires that all PWS must implement a cross-connection control program within 12 months of the effective date;

WHEREAS, the California State Water Resources Board requires that all PWS must implement a cross-connection control program that complies with the standards adopted by the State Water Board;

WHEREAS, Meiners Oaks Water District supports the California State Water Resource Board and its adoption of the CCCPH;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Meiners Oaks Water District will develop, implement, and manage an effective cross-connection control plan that meets the standards outlined in the California State Water Resources Board CCCPH.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the resolution adopted by the Meiners Oaks Water District Board of Directors in a meeting thereof held on July 15, 2025, by the following:

Resolution 20250715:

A RESOLUTION OF MEINERS OAKS WATER DISTRICT, CA5610005, AUTHORIZING A CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM (CCCP) PLAN

Vote Count:

Ayes: 4

Nays: 0

Absent: 1 (Cooper)

Signature: _____ Date: 7/15/25

Michel Etchart, Board President

ATTEST

Signature: _____ Date: 7/15/2025

Summer Ward, Board Secretary

Attachment B

ASME A112.1.2-2012(R2017) Table 1, Minimum Air Gaps for Generally used Plumbing Fixtures

TABLE 1
Minimum Air Gaps for Generally used Plumbing Fixtures[4]

FIXTURES	WHERE NOT AFFECTED BY SIDEWALLS[1] (inches)	WHERE AFFECTED BY SIDEWALLS[2] (inches)
Effective opening[3] not greater than ½ of an inch in diameter	1	1 1/2
Effective openings[3] not greater than ¾ of an inch in diameter	1 1/2	2 1/4
Effective openings[3] not greater than 1 inch in diameter	2	3
Effective openings[3] greater than 1 inch in diameter	Two times the diameter of effective opening	Three times the diameter of effective opening

For SI units: 1 inch = 25.4 mm

Notes:

[1] Sidewalls, ribs, or similar obstructions do not affect air gaps where spaced from the inside edge of the spout opening at a distance exceeding three times the diameter of the effective opening for a single wall, or at a distance exceeding four times the effective opening for two intersecting walls.

[2] Vertical walls, ribs, or similar obstructions extending from the water surface to or above the horizontal plane of the spout opening other than specified in Footnote 1 above. The effect of three or more such vertical walls or ribs has not been determined. In such cases, the air gap shall be measured from the top of the wall.

[3] The effective opening shall be the minimum cross-sectional area at the seat of the control valve or the supply pipe or tubing that feeds the device or outlet. Where two or more lines supply one outlet, the effective opening shall be the sum of the cross-sectional areas of the individual supply lines or the area of the single outlet, whichever is smaller.

[4] Air gaps less than 1 inch (25.4 mm) shall be approved as a permanent part of a listed assembly that has been tested under actual backflow conditions with vacuums of 0 to 25 inches of mercury (85 kPa).

Attachment C

Meiners Oaks Backflow Incident Report

Meiners Oaks Water District Backflow Incident Report

What is a backflow incident and what causes it?

Engineers design water systems so that water flows from the distribution system to customers. However, unusual conditions can cause the water to flow backwards—from a customer's plumbing system into the public water system. Backflow can occur at any potential physical "cross connection" between a public water system or the customer's water system and any source of liquid, solid, or gas that could contaminate the water supply.

Conditions That Cause Backflow

- **Backsiphonage:** Occurs when pressure in the public water system drops below a customer's plumbing system pressure.
- **Backpressure:** Occurs when pressure in a customer's plumbing system rises above the public water supply pressure.

How do I know whether backflow occurred?

If a backflow incident occurs, customers must contact the District to express concerns about degraded water quality or loss of pressure. You should respond quickly and investigate all potential backflow incidents. Customer complaints and your own observations may be clues that a backflow event occurred.

- **Discolored or unusual looking water.** Listen for words such as discolored, cloudy, soapy, foamy, or oily.
- **Taste and odor problems.** Listen for words such as fuel, chemical, medicinal, or salty, especially after a low-pressure event.
- **Low or no chlorine residual in the distribution system.** Measure and record free chlorine residual at locations around a pressure-loss event or water quality complaint. Lower residuals may mean chlorine is reacting with substances that entered the water system.

Backflow Incident Report Form

Reported By: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Phone: _____

Reporting Agency: _____ Report Date: _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time of Occurrence: _____

General Location (Street, etc.):

_____

Backflow Originated From:

Name of Premises: _____

Type of Business: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Description of Contaminants: ***(Attach Chemical Analysis if available)***

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Distribution of Contaminants:

Contained within customer's premises: Yes _____ No _____

Number of persons affected (estimated): _____

Effect of Contamination:

Illness Reported:

_____

_____

_____

Physical Irritation Reported:

_____

_____

_____

Backflow Incident Report:

Cross-Connection Source of Contaminant (boiler, chemical pump, irrigation system, etc.):

_____

_____

_____

Cause of Backflow (main break, fire flow, etc.):

_____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Taken to Restore Water Quality (main flushing, disinfection, etc.):

_____

_____

_____

Corrective Action Ordered to Eliminate or Protect from Cross-Connection (type of backflow preventer, location, etc.):

_____

_____

_____

Previous Cross-Connection Survey of Premises:

Date: _____ By: _____

Type of Backflow Prevention Isolating the Premises:

RPZ: □ RPDC: □ DCVA: □ DCDC: □ PVB: □ SVB: □

AVB: □ Air Gap: □ None: □

Other Type: _____

Date of Latest Test of Assembly: _____ **Tested by:** _____

Testing Company Information: _____

Notification to Water Department's Cross-Connection Control Division

Date: _____ Time: _____ Person Notified: _____

Attach sheets with additional information, sketches, and/or media information, and mail to:

Meiners Oaks Water District
202 W El Roblar Dr
Ojai, CA 93023