



BACKFLOW TESTING IN TODAY'S WORLD  
GLEN BURR

# The boundary device



# Should they go on a compliance schedule ?

Application for compliance schedule  
Version 1.01, Building Act 2004

Auckland Council

**APPPLICANT DETAILS**

Building consent N°		Name	
Definition of acceptance N°		Contractor for public use N°	

**THE BUILDING**

Street address of building			
Legal description of land where building is located			
Building name			
Location of building within subdivision, if any	Level / sub N°		
North-south coordinate			
East-west coordinate			
Building height			
Number of floors			

**THE OWNER**

Name of owner (person or company)			
Company number (NZ or other)			
Contact person (Name, title)			
Building address	Postcode		
Street address/landmark name			
Phone number (Home)	Area	Mobile	
Facsimile number	Mobile		
Postal address			

The applicant certifies that the information provided is true and correct.  I am the owner of the building.  I am a contractor acting for the owner of the building.

Auckland Council Building Division, Private Bag 9308, Auckland 1142 (www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) | Private 09 308 9308

Page 1 of 2 | Version 1.01 | 14/02/2014

# Who owns the device



# Boundary devices summed up

- ▶ Technically if it is within the boundary of the property it should go on the schedule
- ▶ Water utilities could change the point of connection to include this as part of their network
- ▶ The building wont get a BWOF without it getting tested if it is on the schedule.
- ▶ Some water providers may take the choice for a customer to choose to tester away resulting in IQPs loosing boundary device testing.

# Repairing backflow devices



# Repairs are restricted works



# If you are repairing backflows

- ▶ Work must be done by a certifying plumber or someone under their direction.
- ▶ This includes repairs to fire valves
- ▶ Fire companies should consult with a plumber and then repair the valve under direction.



# Code changes/ updates



# G 12 update

- ▶ Looking at changes to access or what is accessible
- ▶ Consultation around alternative water supplies on properties
- ▶ Looking at putting in types of protection Boundary- Zones- Individual
- ▶ Reviewing the list of potential hazards
- ▶ High Hazard › Bidets and douche seats › Handheld bidet hoses and WC trigger sprays › Connections for portable and mobile tankers › Healthcare waste disposal equipment
- ▶ Medium Hazard › Treated grey water › Note 1: For carbonated drink dispensers, the pipework material installed downstream of the backflow prevention device shall not be made of copper and not be affected by carbon dioxide gas.
- ▶ Low Hazard › Drinking fountains and bottle fillers › Rainwater tanks and supply systems (see Note 2) › External hose taps, with no hazards within 18 metres › Emergency eye wash and shower stations › Note 2: Air gap separation is the recommended type of backflow prevention for a rainwater tank with a potable water supply connection.

# Backflow prevention device testing and manufacturing standards

- ▶ Standards and documents for backflow prevention device testing and manufacturing cited within G12/AS1 are out of date. We are proposing to cite the updated versions of: › AS/NZS 2845.3:2020 Water supply – Backflow prevention devices – Field testing and maintenance of testable devices › Water New Zealand and Master Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers NZ Inc, NZ Backflow testing standard 2019, Field testing of backflow prevention devices and verification of air gaps.

# Identification of water supply pipework

- ▶ G12/AS1 Paragraph 4.3.1 currently references the standard NZS 5807:1980 as the means of identifying potable and non-potable pipelines within buildings. NZS 5807 is no longer considered to provide sufficient clarity regarding identification requirements for non-potable water supply pipework within buildings to reduce the risk of cross connections occurring. It is proposed to amend G12/AS1 to clarify that potable and non-potable water supply pipework within buildings should be identified in accordance with AS/NZS 3500 Part 1 to reduce the risk of cross connection and subsequent water supply contamination.