



Chemical Dispenser Installation with Spill-Resistant Pressure Vacuum Breaker (SVB)

If an SVB is used to protect a chemical dispenser, the backflow preventer must be installed 12" above the dispenser. If an RP is used, the backflow preventer can be installed below.



INCORRECT

The waterline supply to the chemical dispenser must be either a designated line or can be connected behind the faucet (prior to the atmospheric vacuum breaker) that is currently being used.



CORRECT

Both backflow preventers (shown below) must be tested by a certified backflow tester at the time of installation and annually thereafter.

Chemical Dispenser Protection Options



**RP – Reduced Pressure
Principle Assembly**



**SVB – Spill
Resistant
Vacuum
Breaker**

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.

Backflow is the reversal of the normal flow of drinking water in a system. 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.

Chemical Dispensing Systems

The requirement to prevent backflow is stated in Chapter 6 of the Phoenix Plumbing Code. The supply lines and fittings for every plumbing fixture shall be installed so as to prevent backflow.

The drinking water system must also be protected from connection to chemical dispensing systems. A hose connection from a mop sink faucet to a chemical dispenser is not allowed.

Chemical dispensing units shall meet the requirements of ASSE Standard 1055 indications the dispensing unit has a built in air gap.

Additional Information

- <http://phoenix.gov/pdd/development/inspections/inspecttypes/backflow.html>
- Backflow.Prevention@phoenix.gov
- 602-534-2140