Golden Water Supply

RATE SCHEDULE
(effective 8/1/2024)

Minimum Rate ¾ x 5/8 Meter		$36.70
1" Meter		$51.25
2" Meter		$106.05
3" Meter		$402.15
RV Parks Minimum Rate		$59.20
Duplex / Apartments	number of units times Minimum Rate	($36.70)
0 to 8,000 gallons		$4.80 per thousand
8,001 to 20,000 gallons		$5.30 per thousand
20,001 gallons and up		$6.00 per thousand

	3/4" Meter	**$3300.00**
Includes:	Membership Fee	$150.00 refundable
	Installation Fee	$800.00 nonrefundable
	Expansion Fee	$2300.00 nonrefundable
	CSI	$50.00 nonrefundable
	1" Meter	**$3600.00**
Includes:	Membership Fee	$150.00 refundable
	Installation Fee	$1100.00 nonrefundable
	Expansion Fee	$2300.00 nonrefundable
	CSI	$50.00 nonrefundable
	Reservice Fee	**$550.00**
Includes:	Membership Fee	$150.00 refundable
	Reservice Fee	$350.00.00 nonrefundable
	CSI	$50.00 nonrefundable
	Transfer	**$150.00**
Includes:	Transfer Fee	$100.00 nonrefundable
	CSI	$50.00

Notice to owner of rental property Fee	$2.50
Transfer of Membership	$100.00
Late Charge Fee	$15.00
Return Check Fee	$30.00
Request for Service Discontinuance Fee	$5.00
Information Copy Fee	$.10 per page
Research Fee Customer History, Etc Fee	$2.50 (10 Min.)
(Longer = Secretary's hourly wage x time (Minimum of ½ hour))	
Reconnect Fee– (Lock Fee and Unlock Fee)	$65.00 (Trip fees+materials $5.00)
Turn off water after hours	$40.00
Service Trip Fee	$30.00
Meter Test Fee (in house)	(Correct $65.00 – Incorrect $ 0)
(other than @GWSC)	$130.00
Second violation & penalty Fee (water rationing)	$50.00
Subsequent Violation & penalty (water rationing)	$100.00+($50.00ea. add'l penalty)

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

THERMAL EXPANSION:

When we install a dual check valve behind the meter, the water in the water heater heats up and the water expands.

There **should** be an expansion chamber installed on the water heater.

A **working** pop-off valve will let the pressure off in most cases, but the expansion chamber is still the best safety device.

You may want to check with a plumber and seek his advice.

(SUBCHAPTER D: STANDARDS FOR WATER SUPPLY CONNECTIONS) §§344.70-344.73, 344.75, 344.77

The new sections are adopted under Texas Water Code, §§ 5.105, 5.120, and 34.006 Which provide the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (commission) with the authority to promulgate rules as necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the codes and under the laws of the state and to establish and approve all general policies of the commission.

§§ 344.70. Local Regulation

Where any city, town, county, special purpose district, other political subdivision of the state, or public water supplier requires licensed irrigators or licensed installers to comply with reasonable inspection requirements, ordinances or regulations designed to protect the public water supply, and of which relates to work performed or to be performed within such political subdivision's territory by licensed irrigators or licensed installers, a licensed irrigator or licensed installer must comply with such requirements, ordinances, and regulations.

§§ 344.71. Local Inspection.

Any city, town, count, special purpose district, other political subdivision of the state, or public water supplier may be responsible for inspection of connections to its public water supply system up to and including the backflow prevention device. Water on the discharge side of the backflow prevention device is non-potable and the portion of an irrigation system on the discharge side of the backflow prevention device is not required to be inspected by a city, town, count, special purpose district, other political subdivision of the state, or public water supplier.

§§ 344.72. Water Conservation.

It is policy of the commission that irrigation systems be designed, installed, maintained, repaired, and serviced in a manner that will promote water conservation as defined in § 344.1 of this title (relating to Definitions).

§§ 344.73. Absence of Local Regulation-Backflow Prevention Devices.

Where a licensed irrigator's or a licensed installer's connection of an irrigation system to a public or a private potable water supply is not subject to any inspection requirement,

Ordinance, or regulation of any city, town, county, special purpose district, other political subdivision of the state, or public water supplier, the licensed irrigator or licensed installer making such connection must install one of the following devices:

1. Atmospheric vacuum breakers. Atmospheric vacuum breakers are designed to prevent only back-siphonage. Therefore, atmospheric vacuum breakers must not be used in any irrigation systems where back-pressure may occur. There cannot be any shut off valves downstream from an atmospheric vacuum breaker. Where atmospheric vacuum breakers may be used, they must be installed at least six (6) inches above any downstream piping and the highest downstream opening. Where local topography effectively prohibits such installation, the executive director shall be consulted for alternative acceptable installation criteria. Such alternative criteria must provide equivalent protection to the potable water supply. In addition, continuous pressure on the supply side of an atmospheric vacuum breaker is prohibited. A separate atmospheric vacuum breaker must be installed on the discharge side of each water control valve, between the valve and all of the sprinkler heads which the valve controls.

2. Pressure-type vacuum breakers. Pressure-type vacuum breakers are designed to Prevent back siphonage and can operate under continuous pressure. Where pressure Vacuum breakers may be used, they must be installed at least twelve (12) inches above any downstream piping and the highest downstream opening. Where local topography effectively prohibits such installation, the executive director shall be consulted for alternative acceptable installation criteria. Such alternative criteria must provide equivalent protection to the potable water supply.

3. Double check assembly backflow preventers. Double check assembly backflow preventers are designed to prevent back pressure and back siphonage of water not containing any toxic substance. They may be used where water supply pressure and Back pressure on the backflow prevention device may continuously exist. If a double check valve assembly is installed below grade, there must remain adequate space for testing and repair of the device. Test cocks must be of non-ferrous material.

4. Reduced pressure principle devices. Reduced pressure principle devices are designed For water containing toxic or non-toxic substances and for back pressure and back siphonage. They must be installed above ground in location so as to insure that the device will not be submerged during operation. In addition, adequate provisions must be made for any water which may be discharged through the device's relief valve.

§§ 344.75. Required Backflow Prevention Devices.

(a) An irrigation system that does not have associated with it any type of injection device and that is connected or capable of being connected only to a single source of water presents a low potential for contamination of the water supply and is, therefore, considered to be a "low hazard" installation.

§ 290.44 (g)(1)(B) Each water supply shall be of a safe, potable quality.
§ 290.44 (g)(2) Where an interconnection between systems is proposed to provide a second source of supply for one or both systems, the system being utilized as a second source of supply must be capable of supplying a minimum of 0.35 gallons per minute per connection for the total number of connections in the combined distribution systems.

§§ (h)Backflow, siphonage

§ 290.44 (h)(1) No water connection from any public drinking water supply system shall be made to any establishment where an actual or potential contamination or system hazard exists without an air gap separation between the drinking water supply and the source of the potential contamination. The contamination air gap is sometimes impractical and, instead, reliance must be placed on individual “internal” air gaps or mechanical backflow prevention devices. Under these conditions, additional protection shall be required at the meter in the form of a backflow prevention device (in accordance with AWWA Standards C510 and C511, and AWWA Manual M14) on those establishments handling substances deleterious or hazardous to the public health. The water purveyor need not require backflow protection at the water service entrance if an adequate cross-connection control program is in effect that includes an annual inspection and testing by a certified backflow prevention device tester. It will be the responsibility of the water purveyor to ensure that these requirements are met.
§ 290.44 (h)(2) No water connection from any public drinking water supply system shall be made to any condensing, cooling or industrial process or any other system of nonpotable usage over which the public water supply system officials do not have sanitary control, unless the said connection is made in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (1) of this subsection. Water from such systems cannot be returned to the potable water supply.
§ 290.44 (h)(3) Overhead bulk water dispensing stations must be provided with an air gap between the filling outlet hose and the receiving tank to protect against back siphonage and cross-contamination.
§ 290.44 (h)(4) Effective January 1, 1996, all backflow prevention assemblies shall be tested Upon installation by a recognized backflow prevention assembly tester and certified to be operating within specifications. Backflow prevention assemblies which are installed to provide protection against high health hazards must also be tested and certified to be operating within specifications at least annually by a recognized backflow prevention device tester.
§ 290.44 (h)(4)(A) Recognized tester shall have completed a Commission approved course on Cross connection control and backflow prevention and pass an examination administered by the TNRCC or its designated agent. The accredited tester classification shall be broken down into Two categories:
§ 290.44 (h)(4)(A)(i) The “General Tester” is qualified to test and repair backflow prevention Assemblies on any domestic, commercial, industrial or

Irrigation service. (Exception-Fire lines-See “Fire line Tester” in § 290.44(h)(4)(A)(ii)).

§ 290.44(h)(4)(A)(ii)The “Fire line Tester” is qualified to test and repair backflow prevention Assemblies on fire lines only. The State Fire Marshall’s office requires that a person performing Maintenance on fire lines must be employed by an Approved Fire line Contractor.

§ 290.44(h)(4)(B) Individuals that can show proof of completion of a course and passage of an exam based on the ABPA or ASSE National exam, prior to the effective date of these regulations, may be recognized as accredited for the term of their current certification (not to exceed 3 years).

§ 290.44(h)(4)I Gauges used in the testing of backflow prevention assemblies shall be tested For accuracy annually in accordance with the University of Southern California’s Foundation of Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research and/or the American Water Works Association Manual of Cross Connection Control (Manual M-14). Public water systems shall Require testers to include test gauge serial numbers on “Test and Maintenance” report form And ensure testers have gauges tested for accuracy.

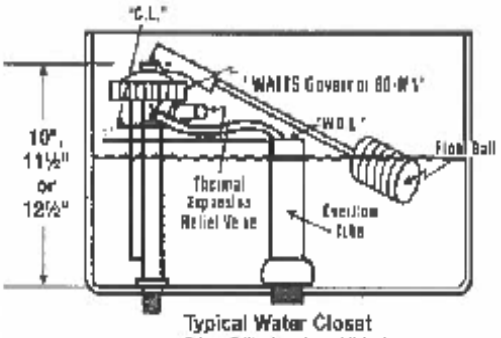
§ 290.44(h)(4)(D) A test Report must be completed by the recognized backflow prevention Assembly tester for each assembly tested. The signed and dated original must be submitted to the public water supplier for record keeping purposes. Should the tester choose to use a report format which differs from that found in appendix F of this title, it must minimally contain all information required by the report form.

§ 290.44(h)(4)(E) Test and maintenance reports shall be retained for a minimum of three years. The public water supplier must provide these records to commission staff for inspection upon Request.

§ 290.44 (h)(5) The use of a backflow prevention device at the service connection shall be considered as additional protection and shall not negate the use of backflow protection on internal hazards as outlined and enforced by local plumbing codes.

"WATTS® GOVERNOR 80" BALLCOCK AND RELIEF VALVE

Figure C.



Typical Water Closet
C.L. = Critical level established
W.O.L. = Water overflow level

FUNCTION

It performs the important function of an operating control which Protects the primary safety valve on the water heater from Unnecessary blow-off. It controls the excessive buildup within the code requirement of 80 PSI and reduces wear and tear on the system) by discharging into the water closet any volume of water from thermal expansion. There is no expensive plumbing because it is all designed into the "Watts" Governor 80 Ball Cock Relief Valve assembly.

The Governor 80 Anti-Siphon Ball Cock Relief Valve assembly incorporates the simplest "full flow" ball cock principle available. It has a large, non-clogging flow way which allows for quiet operation and snap action shut-off under a wide range of flow pressures. Durable PVC and Celcon are used in the unified construction which make the Governor 80 completely non-electrolytic and noncorrosive. Reliability has been built into this ball cock from the start.

INSTALLATION

Replaces existing fill valve in minutes. The Governor 80 has a Removable cap ring for easy service. For cap removal and service, just turn the cap ring counterclockwise. It is good plumbing practice to install on the fixture that is furthermost from the water heater or heat source.

For additional information, send for F-80.

DET SERIES POTABLE WATER EXPANSION TANKS

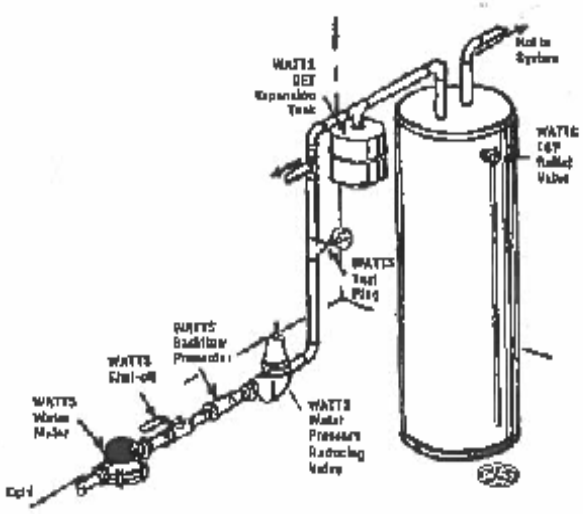
Figure D.

FOR HOT WATER HEATERS and HOT WATER SUPPLY TANKS

POTABLE WATER EXPANSION TANKS FOR HOT WATER HEATERS AND HOT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

Watts Series DET expansion tanks are designed to Absorb the increased volume of water created when the Hot water storage tank is heated and keeps the system pressure below the relief setting of the T&P relief valve. It is a pre-pressurized steel tank with an expansion membrane that prevents contact of the water with the air in the tank. This prevents loss of air to the water and insures long and trouble-free life for the system. These tanks may be used with all types of Direct Fired Hot Water Heaters (gas, oil or electric) and Hot Water Storage Tanks.

For additional information, send for F-DET/ET



Note: Product information is subject to change without Notice and supersedes all previous publications.

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