

Standpipe Installation

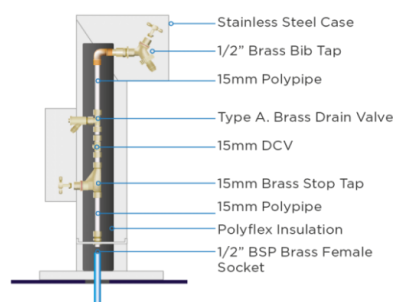
This fact sheet explains the requirements that must be fulfilled to pass a water regulations inspection for a permanent or temporary standpipe installation that will be connected to the SES Water network. All standpipe supplies, including temporary building supplies, must be metered. This fact sheet details the backflow requirements for Fluid Category 3 and 5 risks. A risk assessment may be required to determine the fluid category risk, which can be identified from its use and location.

Requirements for installing a standpipe for Fluid Category 3 (Medium) Risk

- 1) The standard sized pipe for a standpipe assembly is 25mm, with the service pipe being buried at a depth of between 750mm (minimum) and 1350mm (maximum) and laid to the property boundary.
- 2) The pipe material needs to be either MDPE in normal ground conditions or barrier pipe in contaminated ground conditions. This will be highlighted on the customer sketch attached to the quotation.
- 3) The service pipe must be insulated inside a duct from where it raises from the service pipe depth to the ground level of the standpipe base. The duct must be continuous with no perforations, at least 4" in diameter and sealed at either end. Pipe insulation needs to be at least 19mm thick and be a waterproof closed-cell insulation material complying to BS5422.
- 4) Once the pipework comes above ground level, it must have approved fittings consisting of a stop valve, DCVA (Double Check Valve Assembly), a drain off valve and a bib tap (see diagram). A landlord style tap with removable T key could be fitted to prevent misuse or theft of water from a third party if the standpipe is not lockable.
- 5) All above-ground pipework needs to be fully insulated and securely fixed inside accessible boxing, if you are not using a purpose-made standpipe. An approved lockable standpipe is the preferred option.
- 6) Where the plot boundary meets the highway, a suitable mechanical cap end should be fitted to the end of the pipe while you wait for the connection to the water network. This is required to prevent contamination of the service pipe. This cap end will be removed when the permanent connection has been made.
- 7) All fittings used for installing the standpipe must comply with Section 4 of the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999.



[Example of a Plinth Style Standpipe]



[Internal Configuration of a Plinth Style Standpipe]



[Example of a Landlords Tap]

For further information contact the Water Regulations team at
SES Water, London Road, Redhill RH1 1LJ
Email: waterregulations@seswater.co.uk

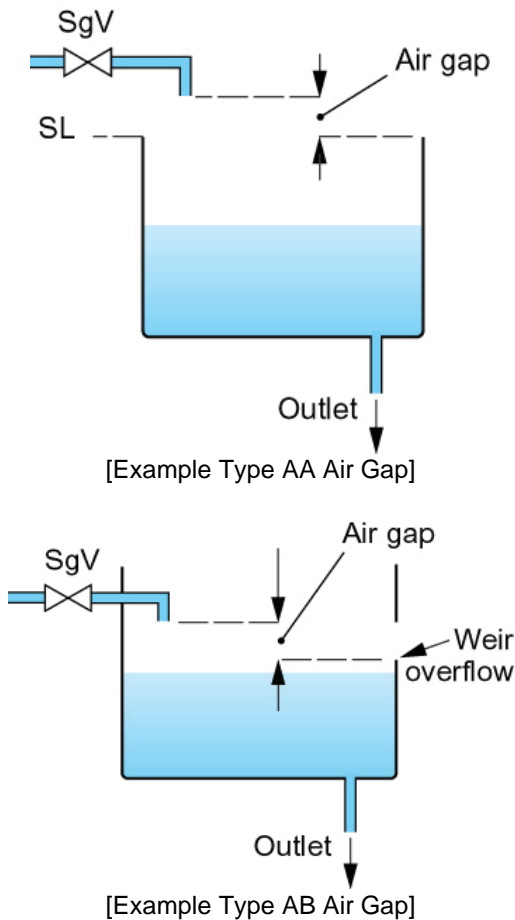
Standpipe Fact Sheet

Installing a water standpipe for Fluid Category 5 (High) Risk

A hose union tap, located in a situation deemed to have a high contamination risk from backflow, cannot be connected directly to a wholesome water supply. A site-specific risk assessment can be carried out by trained SES Water employees to determine the backflow risk.

A tap installed for use with a hosepipe or pressure washer in a high contamination risk situation must be supplied through a Fluid Category 5 break cistern system that incorporates either a type AA or AB air gap. This gives backflow protection, preventing the risk of contaminated water back-siphoning into the wholesome water supply. A booster pump may need to be installed on the outlet of a gravity-fed cistern if it does not offer sufficient flow for use with a hosepipe. There are approved Fluid Category 5 break cistern systems with built-in booster pumps available for these situations.

Fluid Category 5 Cisterns Air Gap arrangements:



[Examples of Approved Fluid Category 5 Break Cistern Systems for use with a Hose Union Tap]

Standpipe Installation

Bucket fill-only standpipes for Fluid Category 5 (High) Risk:

A mains-fed standpipe can be installed in a situation classed as a Fluid Category 5 Risk, providing it is set up correctly and only used to fill up buckets.

This would require the standpipe to be set up like the Fluid Category 3 standpipe with an approved stop valve, drain off valve and double check valve, but the tap must not be threaded on the end, preventing the attachment of a hose.

A sign would need to be erected by the tap stating that hosepipes cannot be used with the tap. It would be an offence to attach a hosepipe to this type of tap or to replace the tap with a threaded bib tap. Any of these actions could lead to a prosecution. A disclaimer form would need to be signed by the owner of the tap stating that they cannot attach a hosepipe or change the tap to a threaded model with the capacity to fit a hosepipe.



[Example Non-Concussive Tap]



[Example Non-Threaded Bib Tap]

For further information contact the Water Regulations team at
SES Water, London Road, Redhill RH1 1LJ
Email: waterregulations@seswater.co.uk