

OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY

1. It is the property owner's responsibility to install the waterline from the utility's meter pit at the property line to the residence, building, or other points of use.
2. Provide cross connection control devices at all points of possible contamination: especially farms or other uses that feed chemicals and/or medication to the livestock water supply or open tank. Cross connection control is to conform to Water Pollution Control Board, Article 8-327, and ICA 8-0-4 "Cross Connection Hazard".
3. Customer shall not connect a private well water system into the waterlines supplied by the water utility. Private wells must have a separate distribution system.
4. Connection to the meter pit and underground piping material standards shall conform to Table A, Plumbing Material Standards "Uniform Plumbing Code" (latest edition). It is recommended that the connecting pipe be type K copper or polybutylene, PE conforming to ASTM-D2662. Pressure class shall not be less than 160 psi.
5. The utility will provide pressure reducing valve in the meter pit so outlet pressure will not exceed 80 psi. Any additional required pressure control shall be provided and installed by the property owner in their lines.
6. The utility provides a stub out from the meter pit with a $\frac{3}{4}$ female compression fitting for connection by property owner.
7. All connecting pipes shall be maintained and protected from freezing by property owners.
8. All leaks that occur on the customer side of the meter shall be the responsibility of the owner.
9. The utility shall have the right of access to assure compliance with the State, Local, and Utility standards and requirements.
10. The utility requests that members report any and all wet or seepage areas where water lines or meter pits are located. Water loss control is of prime importance to continue keeping the lowest water rates possible.
11. The utility needs to inform you of a potential hazard that exists in relation to a dual check valve installed at your meter and at your hot water heater.

Water heaters are installed with a temperature and pressure valve (T&P), which is designed to relieve excessive water temperature or pressure. Also, aiding in this control of excessive heat and pressure is a condition known as thermal expansion which allows extremely hot water to backflow into water main lines, mixing with the cold water and dissipating the heat. When a backflow prevention device is installed on a household

water service line, the water cannot go back out into the water system. This leaves the T&P valve as the only release route for overheated water. If the hot water heater thermostat becomes defective, it allows the water temperature to increase to more than 212 degrees, and the T&P valves fails, your domestic water can become “superheated”. Superheated water can cause water heaters to explode and endanger lives and or property or could allow scalding steam to be released from faucets upon personal use.

The utility recommends that you inspect your T & P valve periodically by a licensed plumber. Thermal expansion chambers and pressure relief toilet ball cock assemblies can provide additional protection.

Member

Member

Date

05/14