EJ WATER CORPORATION
108 Main Street • Dieterich, IL 62424
Website: www.ejwatercoop.com
217-925-5566; Fax: 217-925-5565
Toll Free: 866-925-5566

Enclosed please find a Residential User's Contract form and map. Please fill out the yellow highlighted areas of the Residential Users Contract, mark your location on the map, and return to our office with the $150 non refundable payment. This will get you located on our maps for future projects.

If you have any questions or need more information, please feel free to contact our office toll free at (866) 925-5566.

Sincerely,

Jodi Locey

Jodi Locey
EJ Water Corporation

Enclosures

# RESIDENTIAL USER'S CONTRACT ($1000) Contract #_____

CONTRACT MUST BE COMPLETED BY LANDOWNER

EJ WATER COOPERATIVE, P. O. BOX 8, DIETERICH, ILLINOIS 62424
Ph. (217) 925-5566, Fax (217) 925-5565 e-mail: ejwater@ejwatercoop.com

The officials of EJ Water Cooperative are operating a water distribution system in Effingham County and Jasper County and surrounding areas in Illinois. In order to become a member of EJ Water Cooperative and to receive water service in the future, you are asked to make the following agreement: I (we) desire service for my (our)

**(Check one).** ☐ Home ☐ Business ☐ Government Entity (type_____) ☐ Farm (type_____)
located at_____in _____Township; ____N ____E; Section ____; Location ____

***Please answer the following questions:***

***yes___ no___ 1) Have you ever been asked to give a right-of-way easement to EJ Water?***
***yes___ no___ 2) Have you or any former owner of this property ever refused to give EJ Water an Easement?***
***yes___ no___ 3) Have you ever had water service before with EJ Water?***
***yes___ no___ 4) Has EJ ever incurred any bad debts because of you or your spouse?***
***yes___ no___ 5) Do you OWN up to the road? (Not an easement)***

I (we) agree to pay to EJ Water Cooperative at PO Box 8, Dieterich, Illinois 62424 an advance connection fee in the amount of $1000 with $150 (not refundable) to be paid upon the execution of this contract and the balance of $850 to be paid when the USDA-RD construction phase for you is approved.

I (we) agree to become a customer of the system as soon as service is available to the above property and to pay the charges required by the rules, rates and regulations of the governing board **including the monthly minimum once the meter is installed (_____) (Please initial). I (we) understand that I am required to install an expansion tank. (____) (Please initial). I understand there will be additional costs if a larger meter is necessary. (_____). (Please initial)** I (we) further agree, as a condition of obtaining water service to grant to EJ Water Cooperative, Inc. an easement across the above property as may be necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the water line. In the event I (we) breach this contract by refusing or failing, without just cause, to connect to the system or pay the minimum monthly rate, I (we) understand that I (we) forfeit the entire cost of the project. I (we) further understand that unpaid bills shall constitute a lien upon my real estate, and legal action can be pursued to collect the delinquent charges. In the event, this membership is transferred to another party, I understand there is a processing fee as set by the Board of EJ Water.

In the event a water system other than EJ Water Cooperative should provide water service to the above described property prior to the extension of water services to such property by EJ Water Cooperative, then I (we) shall have the right to terminate this membership and shall be entitled to a refund of the $150 membership fee.

**X** Date_____

**Both signatures required before Joint membership can be recognized.**

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**X Member(s) Names – Printed :(1)**_____**(2)**_____
**X Member(s) Signatures:(1)**_____**(2)**_____
**X Social Security # (1)** _____ **(2)** _____
**X Primary Phone :**_____ **X Secondary Phone** _____
**Landline ☐ Mobile ☐** **Landline ☐ Mobile ☐**
**X Would you liked to be notified by text for billing, outages, updates, etc.?** **Yes ☐ No ☐**
**X Mailing Address:** _____
**X Location Address (If different than mailing address):**_____
**X Email:** _____

**In an effort to GO GREEN we will be sending an E-bill. If you would like a printed bill check here.** ☐

Revised 8/21/17

**OVER**

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

EJ Water Cooperative, Inc. hereby acknowledges receipt of $_____ on _____ from _____ representing an advance connection fee, subject to the terms and conditions in the User's Contract. Check # _____ Cash _____ Credit Card _____

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"The following information is requested by the Federal Government in order to monitor compliance with Federal Laws prohibiting discrimination against applicants seeking to participate in this program. You are not required to furnish this information, but are encouraged to do so. This information will not be used in evaluating your application or to discriminate against you in any way. However, if you choose not to furnish it, we are required to note the race/national origin of individual applicants on the basis of visual observation or surname."

_____ I do not wish to furnish this information.

Ethnicity:

_____ Hispanic or Latino
_____ Not Hispanic or Latino

Race: (Mark one or more)

_____ White
_____ Black or African American
_____ American Indian/Alaska Native
_____ Asian
_____ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

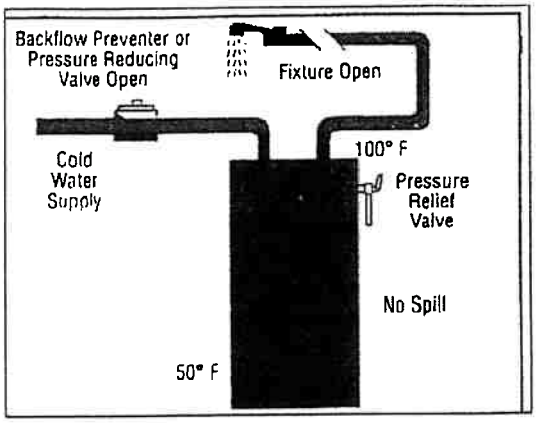
Gender:

_____ Male
_____ Female

Non-Discrimination Statement:

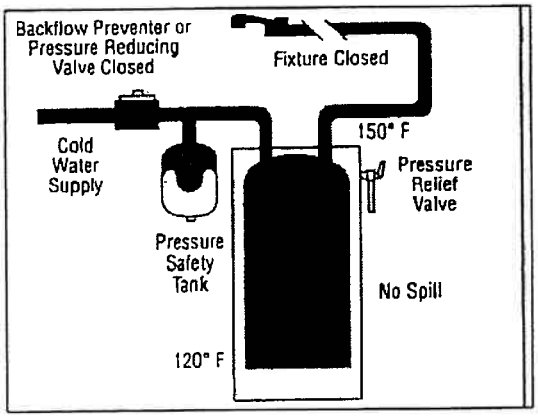
This is an Equal Opportunity Program. Discrimination is prohibited by Federal Law. Complaints of discrimination may be filed with the USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Washington, DC 20250-9410

# THE SIMPLE SOLUTION TO A MAJOR CONCERN



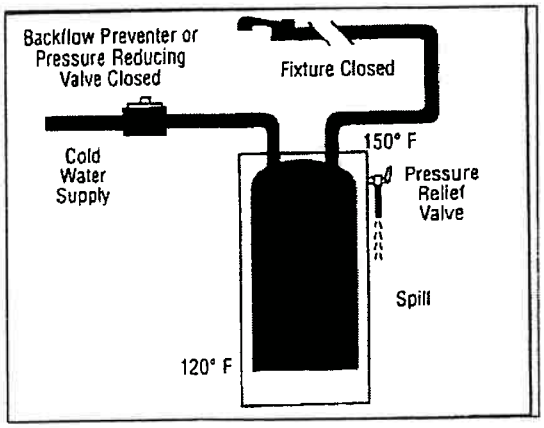

**Why do I need a pressure safety tank?**

Pressure reducing valves, used to reduce high city water pressure, and backflow preventers, used to prevent contamination of the city water lines, are now required by code in many states and counties. The backflow preventer closes the delivery fixtures, water heater, and piping, and stops water from backing up into the city main. In a closed system, thermal expansion is a major concern because there is no room for the increase in pressure when water expands.




**Time tested and proven effective.**

Pressure safety tanks have been available for some time through professional plumbing contractors. They can extend water heater life and prevent potentially dangerous situations. Now, WaterWorker makes it easy for any homeowner to install water pressure protection with only a minimal investment.




**What is thermal expansion?**

As water is heated, it expands. Due to the fact that water is not compressible, a rapid increase of pressure in the water heater and throughout the entire plumbing system results. This increase in pressure is known as thermal expansion, occurring every time your water heater heats water.

**You can subdue thermal expansion.**

The water heater safety tank eliminates the thermal expansion problem by controlling maximum pressure, and providing the additional space needed to accommodate the increased volume of water.

# EJ WATER COOPERATIVE, INC.
## Frequently Asked Questions

1. **Where does the water come from?**
Depending on your location, your water will either come from two well fields that tap the sand and gravel aquifer associated with the Embarras River Valley or from the Kaskaskia River. After which it is run through one of our water treatment plants. We also purchase water from Hardinville Water Company and South Sangamon Water Commission (SSWC).

2. **Is the water tested periodically?**
Water testing is regulated by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA). Water is tested daily at the treatment plant for several parameters. Additional samples from the distribution system are tested monthly. Each year a consumer confidence report (CCR) made available to all customers. The CCR tabulates all of the test results for the preceding year.

3. **What size are the water mains?**
Our distribution system consists of PVC water mains from 4" to 8" diameter, sometimes 10". Your service line from the meter will most likely be 1" to 1 ½" depending on the distance.

4. **How deep is the line buried?**
The water main is buried at least 42" deep, even across hilly areas or under creeks.

5. **When will water actually be available? Does the entire phase have to be completed before the water is turned on?**
Water can be provided as portions of each phase are completed at the discretion of the contractor.

6. **Is the water hard or soft?**
Water treated at our water treatment plants is softened before distribution, water purchased from SSWC is also softened and water purchased from Hardinville is not softened.

7. **Where does EJ's right-of-way easement start?**
EJ's right-of-way easement generally starts where the public right-of-way ends, usually twenty feet from the center of the road. The easement most likely will encompass the next twenty feet; however, when laying the water main, EJ tries to stay within the first 5' of private property. The 20-foot easement, in most situations, does allow us enough room to install the water main. A wider easement may be requested in order to avoid obstacles such as large trees, and to minimize damage. A right-of-way easement is only necessary where the water main is located; access to the water meters and service lines are included in the user's contract.

8. **Can the water line be installed without damaging or removing fences?**
The contractor cannot cut or remove fences without the property owner's permission. In most cases the contractor will backhoe under the fence. If a fence has to be removed it will be replaced to as good or better condition. In any event the property owner should be notified before any fences are removed.

9. **If the area EJ needs to cross is fenced in, does the contractor contact the landowner prior to entering the property?**
Yes. The property owner, or their representative, must be present to allow the construction crew access to fenced areas.

10. **How much is a membership?**
Under current policy, if a **new** membership is purchased prior to the water main being constructed, the cost is $1000.00 ($150 deposit and $850 tap on fee). Prices are subject to change.

11. **How much is the membership if I decide to sign up after the line has been installed?**
Under current policy, if a membership is purchased after the line is constructed, the cost is $2,000.00 Additional penalty costs may be assessed if water service is requested for property where an easement has been refused. Prices are subject to change.

12. **How much is the minimum monthly payment and how much water do we receive for this minimum amount? Also, how much do we pay after the minimum?**

Monthly minimums are based off of meter size and will include the quantity of water set in the metered schedule of rates. Residential ¾" meters include 750 gallons of water, 1" meters include 2,100 gallons, 1 ½" meters include 3,600 gallons and 2" meters include 5,100 gallons of water. Usage over the gallons included is charged per 1,000 gallons. On average, a person uses 50 gallons per day, or 1,500 gallons per month. Please contact our office for current rates.

13. **Where will my meter be placed?**
The meter needs to be located where it can easily transmit a cellular signal and be readily accessible by our servicemen and vehicles, preferably within 10 to 20 feet of the driveway. The meter, in most cases, may be placed anywhere on the property adjacent to the water main or adjacent to the property line.

14. **Will EJ install a water line to my house?**
No. The property owner is responsible for connecting a service line from the meter to the home.

15. **Who do I contact to do this work?**
Any licensed plumber. The work should be done in accordance with the Illinois Plumbing Code. Note: The Illinois Plumbing Code requires an expansion tank on the water heater. The homeowner may also install the service line if they choose to do so.

16. **Is the landowner required to have their work inspected if they install the line themselves from the meter?**
No. However, it does need to be constructed in accordance with the Illinois Plumbing Code and EJ reserves the right to inspect the work.

17. **Is it possible to hook up to the water line at my well, so that I can use my well water or EJ water as needed - using just a switch to go from well to EJ?**
It is possible but it is not advised. If this is done a reduced pressure zone valve (RPZ valve) must be installed and inspected each year by a licensed cross connection inspector, with a report of the inspection filed each year with the EJ Water office. There is a substantial additional cost for installation and annual inspection of the RPZ valve.

18. **Can the same lines running from my well to my house be used for EJ?**
Yes, but only after the well has been abandoned.

19. **What about property damage during the installation of the water line?**
The contractor is responsible for clean-up when the project is complete. It will be several months after construction of the water main before clean up begins. The ground is allowed to settle before leveling. Lawns are re-seeded and gravel is replaced in driveways. EJ will monitor the clean up, and we will do everything possible to facilitate the process. We will appreciate your patience as the clean up is being done. Individuals who have signed an easement are entitled to crop damage, but it is the property owner's responsibility to file a brief claim for the crop damage with the EJ Water office.

20. **What about crop damage?**
EJ Water pays for crop damage due to any construction or maintenance of the water main. We have a brief form that the landowner or farmer uses to fill in the crop loss information. The landowner or farmer will need to call the office with their yield after harvest. Crop damage payments have historically been higher than market prices. **A W-9 form will be mailed after damages have been reported by the landowner or farmer and must be completed and returned to the EJ Water office before crop damages will be paid.**

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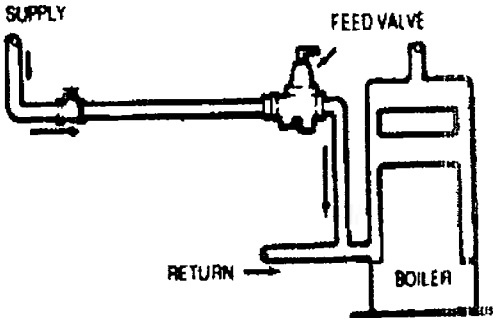
**If we haven't answered your questions here, please feel free to give us a call @ 217-925-5566. Office hours are 8:00 am-4:00 pm Monday-Friday. We also welcome your comments.**

# Cross-Connection
# Questions, Answers & Illustrations

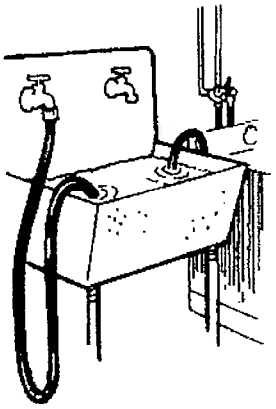
**What factors can cause back-siphonage?**
Back-siphonage can be created when there is stoppage of the water supply due to nearby fire fighting, repairs or breaks in city main, etc. The effect is similar to the sipping of an ice cream soda by inhaling through a straw, which induces a flow in the opposite direction.

**What is backpressure backflow?**
Backpressure backflow is the reversal of normal flow in a system due to an increase in the downstream pressure above that of the supply pressure.

**What factors can cause a backpressure-backflow condition?**
Back pressure-backflow is created whenever the downstream pressure exceeds the supply pressure, which is possible in installations such as heating systems, elevated tanks, and pressure-producing systems. An example would be a hot water space-heating boiler operating under 15-20 lbs. pressure coincidental with a reduction of the city water supply below such pressure (or higher in most commercial boilers). As water tends to flow in the direction of least resistance, a back-pressure-backflow condition would be created and the contaminated boiler water would flow into the potable water supply.

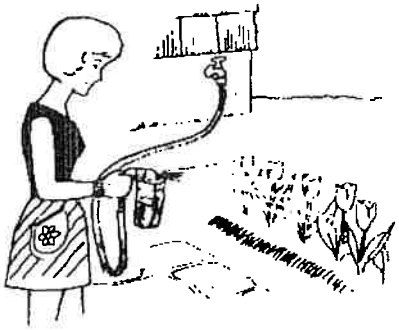



**What is a cross connection?**
A cross connection is a direct arrangement of a piping line which allows the potable water supply to be connected to a line which contains a contaminant. An example is the common garden hose attached to a sill cock with the end of the hose lying in a cesspool. Other examples are a garden hose attached to a service sink with the end of the hose submerged in a tub full of detergent, supply lines connected to bottom-fed tanks, supply lines to boilers.



**What is the most common form of a cross connection?**
Ironically, the ordinary garden hose is the most common offender as it can be easily connected to the potable water supply and used for a variety of potentially dangerous applications.

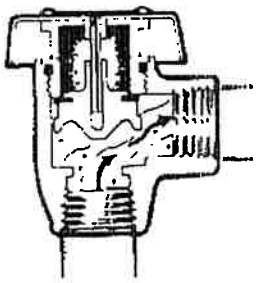
**What is potentially dangerous about an unprotected sill cock?**
The purpose of a sill cock is to permit easy attachment of a hose for outside watering purposes. However, a garden hose can be extremely hazardous because they are left submerged in swimming pools, lay in elevated locations (above the sill cock) watering shrubs, chemical sprayers are attached to hoses for weed-killing, etc.; and hoses are often left laying on the ground which may be contaminated with fertilizer, cesspools, and garden chemicals.



**What protection is required for sill cocks?**
A hose bibb vacuum breaker should be installed on every sill cock to isolate garden hose applications thus protecting the potable water supply from contamination.

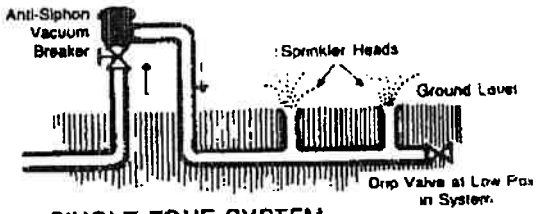
**Should a hose bibb vacuum breaker be used on frost-free hydrants?**
Definitely, providing the device is equipped with means to permit the line to drain after the hydrant is shut-off. A "removable" type hose bibb vacuum breaker could allow the hydrant to be drained, but the possibility exists that users might fail to remove it for draining purposes, thus defeating the benefit of the frost-proof hydrant feature. If the device is of the "Non-Removable" type, be sure it is equipped with means to drain the line to prevent winter freezing.

**What is an atmospheric vacuum breaker?**
The most commonly used atmospheric anti-siphon vacuum breakers incorporate an atmospheric vent in combination with a check valve. Its operation depends on a supply of potable water to seal off the atmospheric vent, admitting the water to downstream equipment. If a negative pressure develops in the supply line, the loss of pressure permits the check valve to drop sealing the orifice while at the same time the vent opens admitting air to the system to break the vacuum.



**Will an anti-siphon vacuum breaker protect against a backpressure backflow condition?**
Absolutely not! If there were an increase in the downstream pressure over that of the supply pressure, the check valve would tend to "modulate" thus permitting the backflow of contaminated water to pass through the orifice into the potable water supply line.

**Can an atmospheric vacuum breaker be used on lawn sprinkler systems?**
Yes, if these are properly installed, they will protect the potable water supply. The device shall be installed 6" above the highest sprinkler head and shall have no control valves located downstream from the device.



SINGLE ZONE SYSTEM

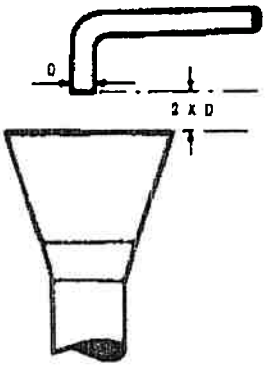
**Can a pressure vacuum breaker be used on a multi-zone lawn sprinkler system?**
Yes. This type of vacuum breaker can be used under continuous pressure. Therefore, if properly installed, it will protect the potable water supply. The device shall be installed 12" above the highest sprinkler head.

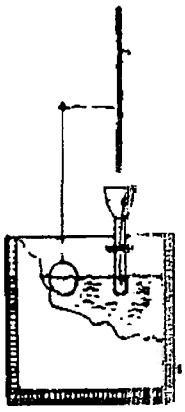
**Are check valves approved for use on boiler feed lines?**
Most jurisdictions require backflow protection on all boiler feed lines. Some will allow a backflow preventer with intermediate vent as minimum protection for residential boilers. A reduced pressure backflow preventer is generally required on commercial and compound boilers. However, low cost, continuous pressure backflow preventers are now available which will perform with maximum protection; thus check valves are not recommended.

**What is the difference between a toxic and a non-toxic substance?**
Toxic substance is any liquid, solid or gas, which when introduced into the water supply creates, or may create, a danger to health and well being of the consumer. An example is treated boiler water. A non-toxic substance is any substance that may create a non-health hazard, is a nuisance or is aesthetically objectionable. For example, foodstuff, such as sugar, soda pop, etc. Therefore, you must select the proper device according to the type of connection and degree of hazard. There are five basic products that can be used to correct cross connection.

**What are the five basic products used for protection of cross connections?**
The five basic products are:

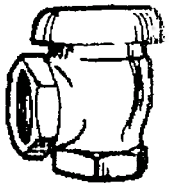
1. Air Gap
2. Atmospheric Vacuum Breakers - which also includes hose connection vacuum breakers
3. Pressure Vacuum Breakers - which also includes backflow preventer with intermediate atmospheric vent for 1/2" and ¾" lines.
4. Double Check Valve Assembly
5. Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers



**What is an Air Gap?**
Air Gap is the physical separation of the potable and non-potable system by an air space. The vertical distance between the supply pipe and the flood level rim should be two times the diameter of the supply pipe, but never less than 1". The air gap can be used on a direct or inlet connection and for all toxic substances.

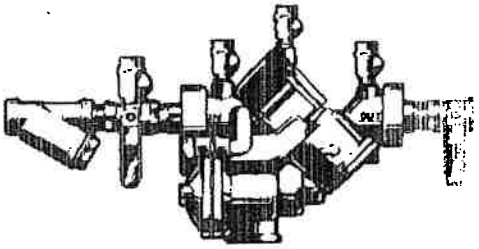
**Where is an Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker used?**
Atmospheric Vacuum Breakers may be used only on connections to a non-potable system where the vacuum breaker is never subjected to backpressure and is installed on the discharge side of the last control valve. It must be installed above the usage point. It cannot be used under continuous pressure.



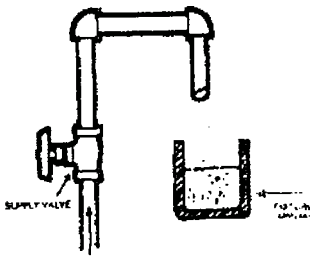
**Where is a Hose Bibb Vacuum Breaker used?**
Hose Bibb Vacuum Breakers are small inexpensive devices with hose connections, which are simply attached to sill cocks, and threaded faucets or wherever there is a possibility of a hose being attached which could be introduced to a contaminant. However, like the Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker they should not be used under continuous pressure.

**Where is a Double Check Valve Assembly used?**
A double check valve assembly may be used as protection of all direct connections through which foreign material might enter the potable system in concentration which would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable, such as air, steam, food, or other material, which does not constitute a health hazard.

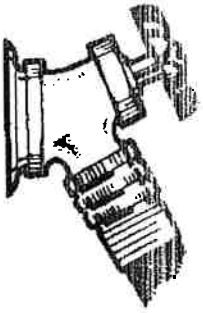
**Where is a Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventer used?**
Reduced Pressure Zone Assemblies may be used on all direct connections which may be subject to backpressure or back-siphonage, and where there is the possibility of contamination by the material that does constitute a potential health hazard.



**What are typical applications for an Air Gap?**
Because today's complex plumbing systems normally require continuous pressure, air gap applications are actually in the minority. It should be remembered, however, that whenever a piping terminates a suitable distance above a contaminant, this itself is actually an air gap. Air Gaps are frequently used on industrial processing application, but care should be taken that subsequent alterations are not made to the piping, which would result in a direct connection.



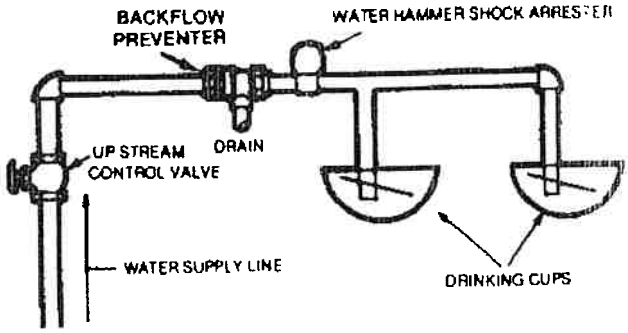
**What are typical applications for Atmospheric Vacuum Breakers?**
Atmospheric Vacuum Breakers can be used on most inlet type water connections which are not subject to back-pressure such as low inlet feeds to receptacles containing toxic and non-toxic substances, valve outlet or fixture with hose attachments, lawn-sprinkler systems and commercial dishwashers.



**What are typical applications for Hose Bibb Vacuum Breakers?**
Hose Bibb Vacuum Breakers are popularly used on sill cocks, service sinks and any threaded pipe to which a hose may potentially be attached.

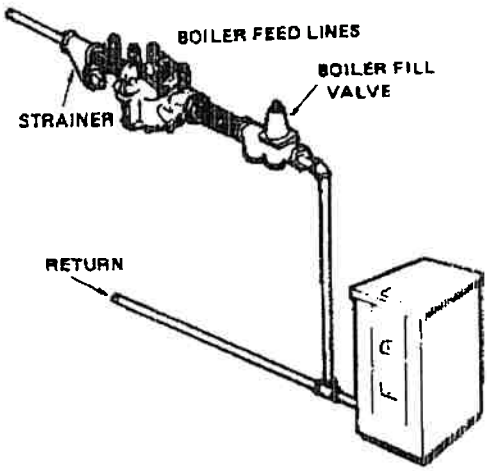
**What are typical applications for Pressure Vacuum Breakers?**
These applications should be similar to the Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker with the exception that these may be used under continuous pressure. However, they should not be subject to backpressure.

**What are typical applications of Backflow Preventer with Intermediate Vent?**
For 1/2" and 3/4" lines these devices are popularly used on boiler feed water supply lines, cattle drinking fountains, trailer park water supply connections and other similar low-flow applications. They will protect against both back-siphonage and backpressure and can be used under continuous pressure.



**What are typical applications for Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers?**
This type should be used whenever the non-potable source is more of a contaminant than a pollutant. Basically, they are applied as main line protection to protect the municipal water supply, but should also be used on branch line applications where non-potable fluid would constitute a health hazard, such as boiler feed lines, commercial garbage disposal systems, industrial boilers, etc.

**Are there any regulations in OSHA regarding cross connections?**
Yes, OSHA requires that no cross connection be allowed in an installation unless it is properly protected with an approved backflow preventer. These requirements are also covered in B.O.C.A., Southern Std. Building Code, Uniform Plumbing Code and City, State and Federal Regulations.




**What is the benefit of a strainer preceding a backflow preventer?**
A strainer will protect the check valves of a backflow preventer from fouling due to foreign matter and debris, which may be flowing through the line. This not only protects the valve but eliminates nuisance fouling and subsequent maintenance and shutdown. The use of a strainer with a water pressure-reducing valve has been an accepted practice for years. The amount of pressure drop attributed to the strainer is negligible and is far outweighed by the advantages provided by the strainer.

**What would cause a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer to leak?**
Leakage from a backflow preventer is normally attributed to foreign matter lodging on the seating area of either the first or second check valve. Most times this can be corrected by simply flushing the valve, which will dislodge any loose particles. It is, therefore, most important on new installations that the piping be thoroughly flushed before installing the unit. It should be remembered, however, that spillage does provide a "warning signal" that the valve is in need of maintenance.

**Is periodic testing required for reduced pressure principle backflow preventers?**
Yes, and this is to ensure that the valve is working properly and is a requirement of many states and cross connection control programs. Test cocks are provided on the valve for this purpose and manufacturers are required to furnish field testing information.

**Should a backflow preventer be installed in the water supply line to each residence?**
Because of the growing number of serious residential backflow cases, many water purveyors are now requiring the installation of approved dual check valve backflow preventers at residential water meters. They are also educating the public concerning cross connections and the danger of backflow into the local water supply. Since water purveyors cannot possibly be responsible for or monitor the use of water within a residence, the requirements for these cross connection control programs are increasing throughout the country.

**What is a cross connection control program?**
This is a combined cooperative effort between plumbing and health officials, water works companies, property owners and certified testers to establish and administer guidelines for controlling cross connections and implementing means to ensure their enforcement so that the public potable water supply will be protected both in the city main and within buildings. The elements of a program define the type of protection required and responsibility for the administration and enforcement. Other elements ensure continuing education programs.

EJ Water Cooperative, Inc.
Service Line Size Schedule

| Meter Size | Meter Flow | Distance | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 50 feet | 200 feet | 400 feet | 1/8 Mile 660 feet | 990 feet | 1/4 Mile 1,320 feet | 1/2 Mile 2,640 feet | 3/4 Mile 3,960 feet | 1 Mile 5,280 feet |
| 3/4" | 25 GPM | 1" | 1" | 1 1/4" | 1 1/4" | 1 1/2" | 1 1/2" | 2" | 2" | 2" |
| 1" | 70 GPM | 1 1/4" | 1 1/2" | 2" | 2" | 3" | 3" | 3" | 3" | 3" |

**Service line size**

*Please reference the above schedule to determine the size of service line required to meet your needs. If you plan to use water for more than your home (ex: livestock, spraying, etc.) or if your service line is longer than 200 feet, please call our office at 217-925-5566 so we can help you determine the appropriate size service line.*