Village of Itasca
Cross-Connection Control Program
PO Box 246
Worth, IL 60482

Customer Name
Customer Address
City, State Zip

Dear Water Customer:

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) requires all water systems in the State of Illinois have an effective cross connection control program. Cross connections within the public water supply are a serious concern, as they can allow contaminants or pollutants to enter the public water system through what is called "backflow". Backflow occurs when a drop in water pressure causes your water to flow in the opposite direction. This can allow contaminated or polluted water to flow back into your drinking water. Lawn irrigation systems, fire sprinklers, hot tubs/spas and in ground pools are examples of cross connections. Given IEPA regulations and the dangers that exist from unprotected cross connections, it is necessary to establish and maintain an effective cross connection control program to protect both the integrity of the Village's water supply as well as to protect our water customers.

To ensure the integrity of the water supply, the Village has established a cross connection control program in compliance with IEPA requirements. Backflow Solutions, Inc. (BSI Online) is a professional service company contracted by the Village to assist in the maintenance of this program.

A vital step in this program is a comprehensive mail survey of the water system to determine where cross connections exist. Please file your survey report online at **www.backflow.com/itasca**. Alternatively, you may complete the below form and mail in back to the PO Box listed in the upper left corner.

The Village of Itasca is proud of the water that we deliver to you every day. We should all be concerned with the safety and quality of our drinking water. By working together and cooperating in this critical program, we can further protect our water from potential contamination. Should you have any questions, please contact Backflow Solutions, Inc at 800-414-4990 or bsionline@backflow.com.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Chrissy Walsh
Vice President of Operations – BSI Online
Agent for the Village of Itasca

Village of Itasca Water Survey

Address: _____ Account #_____

Please check yes or no if you have the following:

	YES	NO
Lawn Irrigation (Lawn Sprinklers):	☐	☐
Fire Sprinklers (Not smoke detector):	☐	☐
Boiler (Not water heater):	☐	☐
Autofilled Hot Tub/Spa/In-ground Pool:	☐	☐
Is your residence part of a Homeowners Association:	☐	☐

If you have one of the above items, and know of an existing backflow prevention device at your home, please list your backflow prevention assembly information:

Manufacturer_____ Model_____ Serial_____ Size _____

Service Line Material :

Lead ☐ Copper ☐ Galvanized ☐

I affirm this information to be true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature:_____ Date:_____ Printed Name:_____

Pipe Identification Procedures

How To Identify A Lead Water Service Pipe

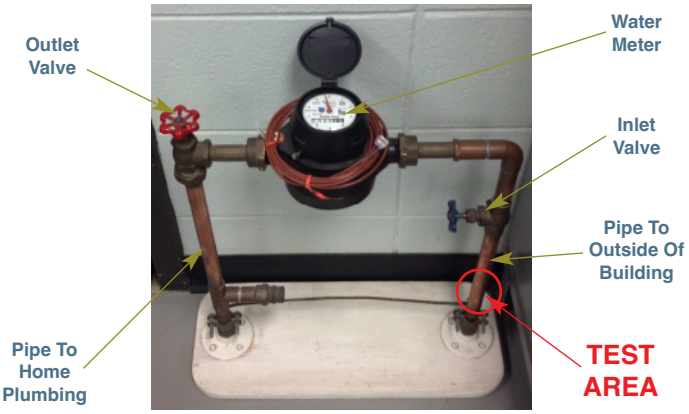
Tools Needed:

Flathead Screwdriver, Refrigerator Magnet & A Penny (or other coin)

Step 1:
Locate the water service line coming into the building.

This is typically found in the basement. An “inlet valve” and the water meter are installed on the pipe after the point of entry.

Identify a test area on the pipe between the point where it comes into the building and the inlet valve. If the pipe is covered or wrapped, expose a small area of metal.



Step 2:
Scratch the surface of the pipe.

Use the flat edge of a screwdriver or other tool to scratch through any corrosion that may have built up on the outside of the pipe.

Step 3:
Compare your pipe to the chart below.

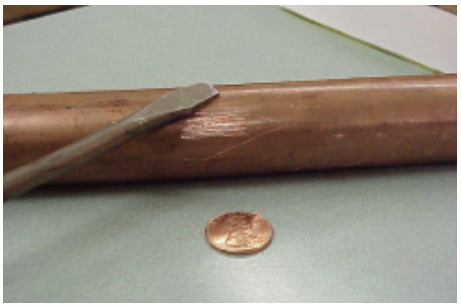
Each type of pipe will produce a different type of scratch, react to the magnet differently and produce a unique sound when tapped with a metal coin.

Lead Pipes

The Scratch Test
If the scraped area is shiny and silver, your service line is lead.

The Magnet Test
A magnet will not stick to a lead pipe.

The Tapping Test
Tapping a lead pipe with a coin will produce a dull noise.

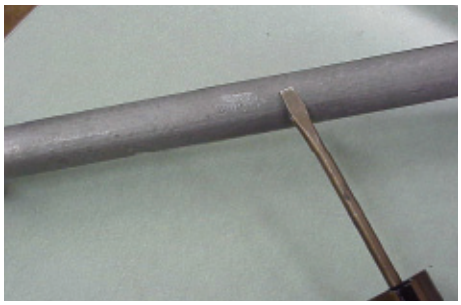


Copper Pipes

The Scratch Test
If the scraped area is copper in color, like a penny, your service line is copper.

The Magnet Test
A magnet will not stick to a copper pipe.

The Tapping Test
Tapping a copper pipe with a coin will produce a metallic ringing noise.



Galvanized Pipes

The Scratch Test
If the scraped area remains a dull gray, your service line is galvanized steel.

The Magnet Test
A magnet sticks to a galvanized pipe.

The Tapping Test
Tapping a galvanized pipe with a coin will produce a metallic ringing noise.