

2014
WATER CONSERVATION PLAN
FOR
SUNRISE ACRES WATER ASSOCIATION

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We are a small community in Las Vegas, NV serving approximately 66 properties. We are not a company but rather a non-profit association, the water is owned by all members it serves. We have two blended ground water wells. One located at: 35 N 26th Street, Las Vegas, NV 89101 and the other at: 2600 Sunrise Ave Las Vegas, NV 89101. Permit # CL-0124-12C, identification # NV0000124. Yearly consumption runs around 40 - 45 acre feet. See Attachment III.

1 METHODS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

- As an Association we have adopted most of the Southern Nevada Water Authorities rules, regulations and recommendations. We send out, to each member at least twice a year, mandatory drought watering restrictions. See Attachment 1.
- We, Sunrise Acres Water Association, encourage our members to visit the website of the Southern Nevada Water Authority at: www.snwa.com. Where they can get valuable information concerning: Vehicle and surface washing restrictions, drip watering tips, deep watering tips, subsurface irrigation, irrigating trees and other helpful tips. See Attachment II.
- In every billing statement (billed quarterly) there are always some type of information on regulatory issues whether concerning Call Before You Dig, Dumping Chemicals and Industrial Waste on the Ground and finally, Earth Easy Tips on Conservation. See Attachment IV.

2 THE MANAGEMENT OF IDENTIFYING LEAKS WITHIN OUR COMMUNITY

- The Board Members of Sunrise Acres Water Association, as well as our Well Engineer patrol our area (two square block) almost on a daily bases looking for physical signs of leakage or abuse of our ground water. We encourage our members as well to report any leaks or misuse. We believe we have a good handle on this as our Engineer lives in the area and is a Board Member as well.
- We, Sunrise Acres Water Association, encourage our members to check their faucets and outside bibs for leakage and to replace outdated fixtures.

3 A CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR DROUGHT CONDITIONS

- We, Sunrise Acres Water Association, have two wells, so the odds of both wells drying up are minimal. Both wells are maintained and in running order at all times.
- We are within 180 feet of a hydrant belonging to the Las Vegas Water District. If needed, we have the capabilities to hook-up to this water source.
- We also ask our members to store at least three days of drinking water as well as water for flushing toilets and such.

4 MEASURES TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PLAN

- We, Sunrise Acres Water Association, do not have meters at each property, only on the wells themselves. Meter readings are recorded monthly and compared to years past. See Attachment III.
- A usage rise is usually reflected in accordance to broken saddles or pipes that month or catching people using our water to fill tanks for car washes or construction workers trying to fill their water tanks for free. Because we don't have individual meters and only a flat fee charge, vigilance in patrolling the neighborhood is imperative.

5 INCENTIVES

- We, Sunrise Acres Water Association, serve a very small community, approximately sixty-six properties (10 of those are lots). So, we really can't offer any incentives other than our promise to each other (the co-owners of this non-profit company) to keep our wells a nonprofit organization and only raise prices to accommodate our needs to keep our wells in good working condition and meet the rising costs in government testing and regulations. Our excellent drinking water is a privilege and most of our members totally agree.
- This plan will be sent to each member and will be available, on request.

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ATTACHMENT 1

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DROUGHT WATERING RESTRICTIONS

All water users have been assigned a watering group. Mandatory restrictions mean you may only run sprinklers on your group's allowed water day(s).

Watering Group	WINTER Nov – Feb	SPRING March- April	FALL Sept. – Oct.	SUMMER May - August
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C (MONDAY) (MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY) (ANY DAY)

Assigned watering groups are mandatory for all customers. Using sprinklers on days other than those assigned to you is considered water waste and may result in a water-waste fee or citation.

From May 1 until Oct. 1, time-of-day watering restrictions prohibit watering from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Exceptions to both time-of-day and assigned group watering restrictions are hand watering, supervised testing of your sprinkler system and watering new landscapes for 30 days.

Drip watering is permitted any day of the week. However, the number of days per week cannot exceed the number of days allowed for sprinkler watering.

NEED HELP? CALL THE CONSERVATION HELPLINE AT 258-SAVE OR VISIT SNWA.COM

RESTRICCIONES DE RIEGO POR LA SEQUIA

Todos los usuarios han sido asignados a un grupo de riego. Las restricciones requieren que usted use los rociadores solo los días asignados a su grupo de riego.

Watering GRUPOS	INVIERNO noviembre-febrero	PRIMAVERA marzo-abril	FALL septiembre-octubre	VERANO mayo-agosto
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C Miércoles Lunes, Miércoles, Viernes Cualquier día

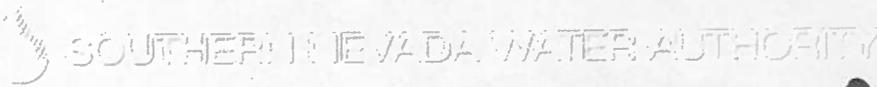
Es obligatorio que los usuarios sigan el horario de riego de su grupo. El uso de rociadores en los días no permitidos es considerado desperdicio de agua y por lo tanto es sujeto a penalidades.

Del 1 ro de mayo al 1 ro de octubre, esta prohibido regar de las 11 a.m. a las 7 p.m.

El prender el sistema de riego para examinarlo, el regar a mono y el regar el jardín los primeros 30 días de que se planto son unas de las excepciones para regar fuera del horario asignado a su grupo, y fuera de las restricciones de riego durante la temporada de calor.

El riego por goteo es permitido cualquier día de la semana. Sin embargo, el número de días por semana no puede exceder el número de días que se permite regar con rociadores.

NECESITA AYUDA? Llame a la línea de ayuda para la conservación al 258-agua or visite snwa.com.



Conservation » Restrictions »

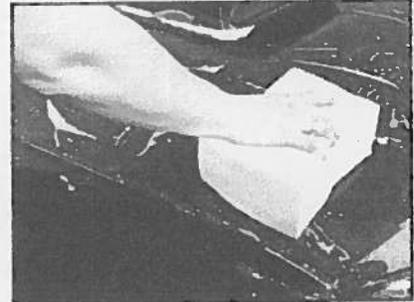
Vehicle and Surface Washing Restrictions

Attachment II

Water restrictions limit the washing of vehicles and prohibit or restrict surface, building and equipment washing.

Vehicle Washing

Personal vehicles may be washed at residential properties once a week per vehicle and requires a positive shut-off nozzle on the garden hose. There is no limitation on washing frequency if the guidelines for commercial vehicles are followed or a high-pressure, low-volume sprayer is used.



Vehicles can be washed at home once a week using a positive shut-off nozzle.

Commercial vehicle washing is prohibited except where water is captured to a sanitary sewer through approved methods or where a high-pressure, low-volume sprayer using less than 10 gallons per vehicle is used.

Mobile car washing is allowed as long as the company uses a high-pressure, low-volume sprayer and less than 10 gallons of water per vehicle. We also recommend you use a [Water Smart Car Wash](#).

Surface, Building and Equipment Washing

The washing of surfaces, buildings and equipment is prohibited unless water is discharged to a sanitary sewer through approved methods or contained on site. This includes restaurants and fast food chains.

Note: Restrictions may vary based on individual jurisdictions, contact your local water provider for specific information.

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Drip Watering Tips

Because plants have different watering needs than grass, your irrigation clock should allow different settings for drip and sprinkler stations.

Drip irrigation is truly beneficial to plants in desert environments. Drip systems should run longer than sprinkler systems because they deliver water more slowly.

Determine the amount of time to water based on the rate of flow of your drip emitters, the types of plants you are watering and the condition of the soil.

Rate of Flow

To find out how fast your drip emitter produces water, measure how many seconds it takes to fill a tablespoon:

- 14 seconds equals 1 gallon per hour (gph)
- 7 seconds equals 2 gph
- 4 seconds equals 4 gph

How Much to Water

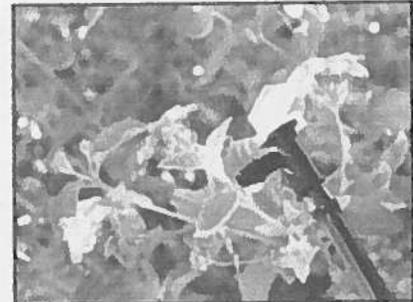
Drip irrigation is usually needed less frequently than sprinkler irrigation. The following frequency is recommended by SNWA and should provide most plants with sufficient water:

- 1 day per week or less during the winter
- 2 days per week during spring and fall
- 3 days per week during the summer

In general, the higher the gph flow of your emitter, the shorter your drip system run time.

Common Drip Emitters

Emitter Type	Length of Watering
High-Flow Emitter (Up to 20 gph)	12 Minutes Each Watering
Low-Flow Emitter (Up to 4 gph)	30 Minutes Each Watering
Low-Flow Emitter (Up to 2 gph)	60 Minutes Each Watering
Low-Flow Emitter (Up to 1 gph)	90 Minutes Each Watering



Drip systems should run longer than sprinkler systems because they deliver water more slowly.

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If your plants appear stressed, check the soil moisture. If the soil is wet, your plants may be over watered. Water less often or for less time. If the soil is dry, check that all emitters are working. If they are, increase the watering time or add emitters only near the stressed plants.

Deep Watering

Water plants by applying water slowly and deeply over a long period of time. Deep watering allows roots to become more firmly established which means healthier plants. It also means less run-off as water is applied slow enough that the soil is able to absorb it. Because deep watering is more important than frequency, be sure to check the soil for moisture and proper drainage.

Designing and Planning Your Drip System

A new plant may require only one emitter initially. As the plant grows, so does the demand for water. When a drip system is installed, it should be designed so it has the flexibility to change the amount of emitters and the location of the emitters in the landscape. Each emitter should give you at least a 30-minute run time without runoff. Trees may also need more drip irrigation adjustments as they mature. See below for general drip emitter quantities.

Plant Type	Canopy Diameter	Minimum # of Emitters
Small Shrubs/Groundcovers	1-3 Feet	2
Large Shrubs	4-6 Feet	2-3
Small Trees	7-10 Feet	3-5
Medium Trees	11-14 Feet	4-6
Large Trees	15-20 Feet	6-12
Extra Large Trees	21+ Feet	12+

Maintenance

Check your drip line periodically for breaks and check emitters for clogs or heads that have broken off. Ensure that each emitter is releasing the proper amount of water.

Flush the drip irrigation lines and filters every time you change your irrigation schedule or at least twice a year. Find the "end cap" on your drip line. This should be at the furthest point from your valve box. Open the cap and briefly run the system to flush out any debris that could be clogging your line. Turn off the water before trying to recap your line.

Watering Restrictions for Drip

The Mandatory Watering Restrictions also apply to customers with drip irrigation systems, and the restrictions limit the number of days you can water per week. In addition, landscape experts agree that running drip irrigation less frequently than sprinkler irrigation is much better for plants.

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Subsurface Irrigation

Subsurface irrigation is a highly-efficient watering technique that reduces outdoor water use by 30 to 40 percent. The system consists of drip irrigation tubing planted about five inches below the surface. The water goes straight to your lawn's roots, and it doesn't blow away or run down the sidewalk.

How to Use Subsurface Irrigation

A subsurface irrigation system is best for new yards. Make sure you remove your hard, impacted soil surface and replace it with a good quality soil. Otherwise, you may get bare spots in your lawn.

The subsurface irrigation tubing is laid out in a grid pattern about 12 inches apart. Each emitter applies water at a constant rate of 0.6 gallons per hour. The emitters also have features that flush out small pieces of dirt, rock and debris that can get inside the tubing.

Raking in the Benefits

Anyone who lives in the valley knows that our soil is practically water resistant. The hard soil doesn't absorb easily the water from sprinklers, and often water runs off your yard onto the sidewalk. Subsurface irrigation allows for slow, consistent water application, which gives the grass roots and soil time to absorb it.

Because the irrigation system is underground, water doesn't blow away during high winds, and it doesn't evaporate as quickly as it does on above-ground sprinkler systems. Overall, you'll use about 40 percent less water outdoors.

Several facilities around the valley have put subsurface irrigation to the test. This state-of-the-art watering system is used at the following locations:

- [Las Vegas Valley Water District](#)
- [Gardens at the Springs Preserve](#)
- Some areas of UNLV
- Mirage
- Bellagio
- Treasure Island
- Green Valley Ranch Resort
- Boulder City's newest library
- Some Las Vegas Strip medians



Subsurface irrigation reduces outdoor water use by 30 to 40 percent.

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Irrigating Trees

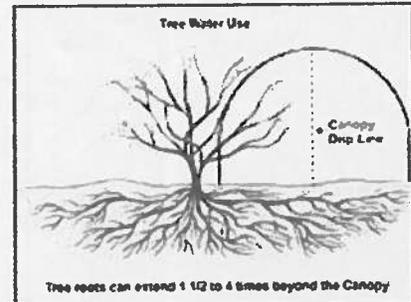
Trees should be watered well enough to penetrate the soil to a depth of 18 to 24 inches. The type of tree and the season will determine a [watering schedule](#).

Check with a [professional landscaper](#) if you're unsure of how much water trees in your landscape require.

Common Mistakes

The following mistakes are commonly made with drip irrigation for trees:

- Setting your irrigation clock for your tree to run the same as spray irrigation
- Mixing irrigation components
- Not using filters or pressure regulators
- Not properly burying drip irrigation lines
- Applying too much gravel mulch before establishing wetting patterns
- Poor emitter placement which results in poor wetting patterns
- Not maintaining the [drip irrigation system](#)



A tree's roots can extend up to four times beyond its canopy. Click to view larger version of the photo.

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Attachment III

SUNRISE ACRES WATER ASSOCIATION
35 NORTH 26TH STREET
LAS VEGAS, NV 89101
702-384-3354 (Phone)
PWS SOURCE # CL-0124-12C GROUNDWATER

RE: YEARLY GROUND WATER USAGE

DATE	YEARLY USAGE IN ACRE FEET	COMMENTS
2006	77	Meters had to be replaced due to inaccuracies
2007	55.82	Caught construction tankers filling up their large trucks put a stop to it.
2008	40	
2009	41.76	
2010	41.74	
2011	44.83	
2012	48.71	Portable car wash business using our water to fill his tanks.
2013	43.42	Supect another business misusing water.

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A complete monthly usage schedule of each year is sent to the, Southern Nevada Branch Office, Deputy State Engineer. Not by request but rather elective on our part. See attached 2013 copy to attachment III.

SUNRISE ACRES WATER ASSOCIATION
 35 NORTH 26TH STREET
 LAS VEGAS, NV 89101
 702-384-3354 (Phone & Fax)
 PWS SOURCE # CL-0124-12C GROUNDWATER

6-Feb-14

State of Nevada
 Division of Water Resources
 Southern Nevada Branch Office
 C/O Robert A. Coache, P. E., Deputy State Engineer
 400 Shadow Lane, Room 201
 Las Vegas, NV 89106

RE: 2013 Meter Readings
 ID # NV0000124

Robert Coache,

Here is the meter readings for 2013 for: Sunrise Acres Water Association

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Dates	well # 1 Meter reading for 35 N. 26th St	well # 2 Meter reading fo Sunrise Ave.	well # 1 gallon usage for 2013	well # 2 gallon usage for 2013	Combined gallons of well 1 & 2 for 2013
1/1/2013	691728	412987			
2/1/2013	782059	413096	90,331	109	90,440
3/1/2013	782059	494582	-	81,486	81,486
4/1/2013	878668	494582	96,609	-	96,609
5/1/2013	878668	609273	-	114,691	114,691
6/1/2013 roll over#1	12285	609306	133,616	33	133,649
7/1/2013	12285	763042	-	153,736	153,736
8/1/2013	164190	763617	151,905	575	152,480
9/1/2013	164190	911047	-	147,430	147,430
10/1/2013	268664	911134	104,474	87	104,561
11/1/2013 roll over#2	268664	6035	94,900	94,900	189,800
12/1/2013	339380	6035	70,716	-	70,716
1/1/2014	340228	84353	848	78,318	79,166
					0
TOTALS			743,399	671,365	1,414,764
multiply by 10					14,147,640
Allotted acre feet 84.40					Total gallons used during 2013 = 43.42 acre feet
					Total acre feet used

Thank You,

Eartheasy

Attachment IV



< live >

25 ways to conserve water in the home and yard

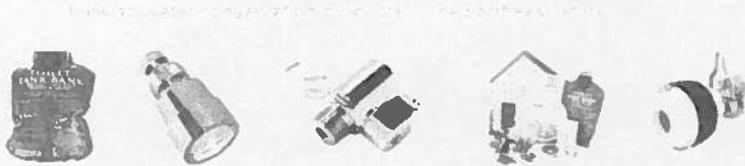
Water conservation has become an essential practice in all regions, even in areas where water seems abundant.

In addition to saving money on your utility bill, water conservation helps prevent water pollution in nearby lakes, rivers and local watersheds.

Conserving water can also extend the life of your septic system by reducing soil saturation, and reducing any pollution due to leaks. Overloading municipal sewer systems can also cause untreated sewage to flow to lakes and rivers. The smaller the amount of water flowing through these systems, the lower the likelihood of pollution. In some communities, costly sewage system expansion has been avoided by communitywide household water conservation.

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Water conservation in the home...

- 1. Check faucets and pipes for leaks**
A small drip from a worn faucet washer can waste 20 gallons of water per day. Larger leaks can waste hundreds of gallons.
- 2. Don't use the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket**
Every time you flush a cigarette butt, facial tissue or other small bit of trash, five to seven gallons of water is wasted.
- 3. Check your toilets for leaks**
Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl within 30 minutes, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Most replacement parts are inexpensive and easy to install.
- 4. Use your water meter to check for hidden water leaks**
Read the house water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same, there is a leak.
- 5. Install water-saving shower heads and low-flow faucet aerators**
Inexpensive water-saving low-flow shower heads or restrictors are easy for the homeowner to install. Also, long, hot showers can use five to ten gallons every unneeded minute. Limit your showers to the time it takes to soap up, wash down and rinse off. "Low-flow" means it uses less than 2.5 gallons per minute. You can easily install a ShowerStart showerhead, or add a ShowerStart converter to existing showerheads, which automatically pauses a running shower once it gets warm. Also, all household faucets should be fit with aerators. This single best home water conservation method is also the cheapest!
- 6. Put plastic bottles or float booster in your toilet tank**
To cut down on water waste, put an inch or two of sand or pebbles inside each of two plastic bottles to weigh them down. Fill the bottles with water, screw the lids on, and put them in your toilet tank, safely away from the operating mechanisms. Or, buy an inexpensive tank bank or float booster. This may save ten or more gallons of water per day.

Be sure at least 3 gallons of water remain in the tank so it will flush properly. If there is not enough water to get a proper flush, users will hold the lever down too long or do multiple



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flushes to get rid of waste. Two flushings at 1.4 gallons is worse than a single 2.0 gallon flush. A better suggestion would be to buy an adjustable toilet flapper that allow for adjustment of their per flush use. Then the user can adjust the flush rate to the minimum per flush setting that achieves a single good flush each time.

For new installations, consider buying "low flush" toilets, which use 1 to 2 gallons per flush instead of the usual 3 to 5 gallons.

Replacing an 18 liter per flush toilet with an ultra-low volume (ULV) 6 liter flush model represents a 70% savings in water flushed and will cut indoor water use by about 30%.

7. Insulate your water pipes.
It's easy and inexpensive to insulate your water pipes with pre-slit foam pipe insulation. You'll get hot water faster plus avoid wasting water while it heats up.

8. Take shorter showers.
One way to cut down on water use is to turn off the shower after soaping up, then turn it back on to rinse. A four-minute shower uses approximately 20 to 40 gallons of water.

9. Turn off the water after you wet your toothbrush
There is no need to keep the water running while brushing your teeth. Just wet your brush and fill a glass for mouth rinsing.

10. Rinse your razor in the sink
Fill the sink with a few inches of warm water. This will rinse your razor just as well as running water, with far less waste of water.

11. Use your dishwasher and clothes washer for only full loads
Automatic dishwashers and clothes washers should be fully loaded for optimum water conservation. Most makers of dishwashing soap recommend not pre-rinsing dishes which is a big water savings.
With clothes washers, avoid the permanent press cycle, which uses an added 20 liters (5 gallons) for the extra rinse. For partial loads, adjust water levels to match the size of the load. Replace old clothes washers. New Energy Star rated washers use 35 - 50% less water and 50% less energy per load. If you're in the market for a new clothes washer, consider buying a water-saving frontload washer.

12. Minimize use of kitchen sink garbage disposal units
In-sink 'garburators' require lots of water to operate properly, and also add considerably to the volume of solids in a septic tank which can lead to maintenance problems. Start a compost pile as an alternate method of disposing food waste.

13. When washing dishes by hand, don't leave the water running for rinsing
If you have a double-basin, fill one with soapy water and one with rinse water. If you have a single-basin sink, gather washed dishes in a dish rack and rinse them with a spray device or a panful of hot water. Dual-swivel aerators are available to make this easier. If using a dishwasher, there is usually no need to pre-rinse the dishes.

14. Don't let the faucet run while you clean vegetables
Just rinse them in a stoppered sink or a pan of clean water. Use a dual-setting aerator.

15. Keep a bottle of drinking water in the fridge.
Running tap water to cool it off for drinking water is wasteful. Store drinking water in the fridge in a safe drinking bottle. If you are filling water bottles to bring along on outdoor hikes, consider buying a LifeStraw personal water filter which enables users to drink water safely from rivers or lakes or any available body of water.

Water conservation in the yard and garden.

16. Plant drought-resistant lawns, shrubs and plants
If you are planting a new lawn, or overseeding an existing lawn, use drought-resistant grasses such as the new "Eco-Lawn".
Many beautiful shrubs and plants thrive with far less watering than other species. Replace herbaceous perennial borders with native plants. Native plants will use less water and be more resistant to local plant diseases. Consider applying the principles of xeriscape for a low-maintenance, drought resistant yard.
Plant slopes with plants that will retain water and help reduce runoff.
Group plants according to their watering needs.

17. Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants
Mulch will slow evaporation of moisture while discouraging weed growth. Adding 2 - 4 inches of organic material such as compost or bark mulch will increase the ability of the



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Lo-Flow shower heads
Models ranging from
1.0 - 1.5 gpm



Low-flow Faucet Aerators
Several styles available
from .5 - 1.5gpm
more info



Rain Catch Systems
Use natural rainwater for yard and garden, and lower your water bill. A roof area of only 1,000

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soil to retain moisture. Press the mulch down around the dripline of each plant to form a slight depression which will prevent or minimize water runoff.

For information about different mulch materials and their best use, click here.

18. Don't water the gutter

Position your sprinklers so water lands on the lawn or garden, not on paved areas. Also, avoid watering on windy days.

19. Water your lawn only when it needs it

A good way to see if your lawn needs watering is to step on the grass. If it springs back up when you move, it doesn't need water. If it stays flat, the lawn is ready for watering. Letting the grass grow taller (to 3") will also promote water retention in the soil.

Most lawns only need about 1" of water each week. During dry spells, you can stop watering altogether and the lawn will go brown and dormant. Once cooler weather arrives, the morning dew and rainfall will bring the lawn back to its usual vigor. This may result in a brown summer lawn, but it saves a lot of water.

20. Deep-soak your lawn

When watering the lawn, do it long enough for the moisture to soak down to the roots where it will do the most good. A light sprinkling can evaporate quickly and tends to encourage shallow root systems. Put an empty tuna can on your lawn - when it's full, you've watered about the right amount. Visit our natural lawn care page for more information.

21. Water during the early parts of the day; avoid watering when it's windy

Early morning is generally better than dusk since it helps prevent the growth of fungus. Early watering, and late watering, also reduce water loss to evaporation. Watering early in the day is also the best defence against slugs and other garden pests. Try not to water when it's windy - wind can blow sprinklers off target and speed evaporation.

22. Add organic matter and use efficient watering systems for shrubs, flower beds and lawns

Adding organic material to your soil will help increase its absorption and water retention. Areas which are already planted can be 'top dressed' with compost or organic matter. You can greatly reduce the amount of water used for shrubs, beds and lawns by:

- the strategic placement of soaker hoses
- installing a rain barrel water catchment system
- installing a simple drip-irrigation system

Avoid over-watering plants and shrubs, as this can actually diminish plant health and cause yellowing of the leaves.

When hand watering, use a variable spray nozzle for targeted watering.

23. Don't run the hose while washing your car

Clean the car using a pail of soapy water. Use the hose only for rinsing - this simple practice can save as much as 150 gallons when washing a car. Use a spray nozzle when rinsing for more efficient use of water. Better yet, use a waterless car washing system; there are several brands, such as EcoTouch, which are now on the market.

24. Use a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways and sidewalks

25. Check for leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets and couplings

Leaks outside the house may not seem as bad since they're not as visible. But they can be just as wasteful as leaks indoors. Check frequently to keep them drip-free. Use hose washers at spigots and hose connections to eliminate leaks.

Water conservation comes naturally when everyone in the family is aware of its importance, and parents take the time to teach children some of the simple water-saving methods around the home which can make a big difference.

Water Conservation Summary

In 1990, 30 states in the US reported 'water-stress' conditions. In 2000, the number of states reporting water-stress rose to 40. In 2009, the number rose to 45. There is a worsening trend in water supply nationwide. Taking measures at home to conserve water not only saves you money, it also is of benefit to the greater community.

Saving water at home does not require any significant cost outlay. Although there are water-saving appliances and water conservation systems such as rain barrels, drip irrigation and on-demand water heaters which are more expensive, the bulk of water saving methods can be achieved at little cost. For example, 75% of water used indoors is in the bathroom, and 25% of this is for the toilet. The average toilet uses 4 gallons per flush (gpf). You can invest in a ULF (ultra-low flush) toilet which will use only 2 gpf. But you can

sq ft can provide approx. 600 gallons of water during a one inch rainfall.
more info

Rain Catchment Installation Tips

Homeowners looking to install a simple rainwater catchment system using rain barrels can benefit from these tips.
more info

Water Conservation Facts
Most people in North America use 50 to 70 gallons of water indoors each day and about the same amount outdoors, depending on the season.

Indoors, 3/4 of all water is used in the bathroom

In the average home, the toilet accounts for 28% of water use.

Running a sprinkler for two hours can use up to 500 gallons.

As much as 150 gallons of water can be saved when washing a car by turning the hose off between rinses.

Washing a sidewalk or driveway with a hose uses about 50 gallons of water every 5 minutes

"I have 2 plastic garbage cans of rain water for my plants etc...I am going to grow a garden like always so will have rain water for that..... also have a large kitchen garbage can full of rain water and a bucket or two.... I use a hot water bottle but empty in my containers....less electric on the bill for thatand I have my son doing the same thing recycling, gardening etc ...thats how I was raised as a child in England during World War 2....So lets hope everyone patches on"

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Audrey N.

also install a simple tank bank, costing about \$2, which will save .8 gpf. This saves 40% of what you would save with the ULF toilet. Using simple methods like tank banks, low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators you can retrofit your home for under\$50.

By using water-saving features you can reduce your in-home water use by 35%. This means the average household, which uses 130,000 gallons per year, could save 44,000 gallons of water per year. On a daily basis, the average household, using 350 gallons per day, could save 125 gallons of water per day. The average individual, currently using 70 gallons per day, could save 25 gallons of water per day.

When buying low-flow aerators, be sure to read the label for the actual 'gpm' (gallons per minute) rating. Often, the big box retailers promote "low-flow" which are rated at 2.5 gpm, which is at the top of the low-flow spectrum. This may be needed for the kitchen sink, but we find that a 1.5 gpm aerator works fine for the bathroom sink and most water outlets, delivering the same spray force in a comfortable, soft stream. Eartheasy's online store carries a full range of low-flow aerators and showerheads.

Finally, it should be noted that installing low-flow aerators, showerheads, tank banks and other water-saving devices usually is a very simple operation which can be done by the homeowner and does not even require the use of tools. Water conservation at home is one of the easiest measures to put in place, and saving water should become part of everyday family practice.

Related Eartheasy Pages:

- Water Conservation - products for home and yard
- LifeStraw - makes contaminated or suspect water safe to drink
- Xeriscape - water-saving landscaping
- Low-flow Aerators and Showerheads
- Frontload-Washers - water-saving washing machines
- Drip-Irrigation

Related Websites:

- Backyard Water Conservation
- "WaterWise" Water Calculator
- EPA WaterSense

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