

WATER DEPARTMENT

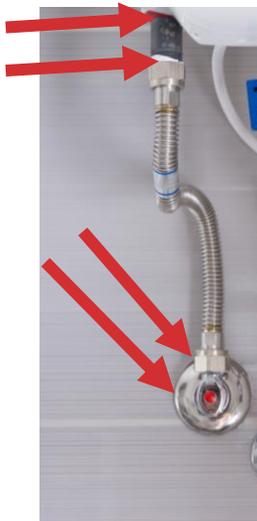
NEWS AND UPDATES

THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF WATER LEAKS AND HOW TO FIND THEM

Leaking toilets. Use toilet tabs. Toilets can seep such small amounts of water that it cannot be seen or heard.

Leaking hose faucets, hoses, sprinklers, and sprayer nozzles. Check all and every connection. Some leaks are so small you may need to run your finger over the connection to feel the leak. Freestanding hose faucets (not attached to the house) notoriously leak underground near the tee or elbow.

Leaking irrigation systems. Isolate your irrigation system by closing the main valve to the irrigation system. Check the meter and see if the water use goes to zero.



Dripping faucets or faucets that don't close tight every time. Even the tiniest drips will trigger a leak notice. If you have a faucet that drips or doesn't shut off completely every time, please replace it.

If your home has shut off valves at the water lines feeding the toilets and sinks, close these valves and check the meter to see if the water use goes to zero. Check all water connections at the sinks and toilets and walls. You may need to dry condensation from the fixtures first, then feel for water seeping from any connection points.

Underground service line leaks are not very common. If you suspect the leak is underground, locate or install a master service valve at the home (these are usually in a garage, outside near the foundation, or under the home). Close the service valve to the home (verify the water is off by opening the faucets). If the water use goes to zero on the meter, the leak is in the home. If water use continues showing on the meter the leak is between the meter and the homes' master valve, and likely underground. If the leak is underground and tiny, and all freestanding faucets have been dug out and checked for leaks, you may need to wait until the leak gets big enough to locate.