Imagine that the dot inside these brackets \[\cdot\] is the only hole in your home’s water system. By its size alone, that hole may not seem worth tracking down. But that hole can waste more than 4,000 gallons of fresh water each month — enough water to take a shower every day for a year!

Consider how important water is for our families, pets, and environment, and you see that even tiny holes deserve immediate attention.

That’s why we developed this simple water leak detection kit. It’s designed to help you find and repair water leaks — even the tiny ones.

### Getting Ready

Use the checklists on the following pages to help direct your search for some fairly common — and a few not-so-common — water leaks.

How can you be sure your inspection will be as thorough as possible? The checklists cover three areas: common indoor leaks, not-so-common indoor leaks, and outdoor leaks. If you investigate the leak possibilities in the order shown, you’ll uncover the greatest potential for savings in the first few places you look.

It’s a good idea to have the following items with you as you begin your work:

- Flashlight
- Food coloring
- Shut-Off Valve Tag (included on the last page of this kit)
Your main shut-off valve controls all of the water coming into your house. Everyone in your home should know the location of this valve, and how to turn it off. In case of an emergency such as a burst pipe, fast action could prevent costly damage from flooding.

If you don’t know where this valve is located, it’s important that you find out. Normally, it’s near the water meter. If your meter is outside the house, find the place where the water service line enters the building. The shut-off valve is likely to be close by. Common locations are in the basement, under the kitchen sink, near the meter box or at the pressure regulator (if required). We have included an identification tag to cut out and place on your main shut-off valve. (See the last page of this kit.)

After finding the valve, turn it to make sure it isn’t stuck. Water valves are generally closed by turning the handle clockwise. If a valve does not turn easily, do not force it or it might break. Rather, you may want to have the valve repaired so that it will work when you need it.

Now you’re ready to begin!

When opening the valve to turn the water back on, open it fully, then close it just a quarter of a turn to make closing the valve easier the next time. You should also check every water fixture shut-off valve periodically, and consider operating the main and individual valves annually.

**The Leaky Toilet**

Accounting for more than 95 percent of all water waste, toilet leaks are caused by worn or damaged parts in the toilet flush tank. (Toilet flushes account for about 100 gallons of the water use in your house each day. That’s about 40 percent of the average household use.) Some of these leaks will empty directly into the sewer line without leaving any clues. Even so, you can check for these leaks. Common causes include:

**Float arm problems**

Remove the lid from the top of the flush tank. See if the overflow pipe and the plunger ball are working properly. Do this by flushing the toilet, watching the tank mechanism and listening. You should hear the water flow shut off. If the water does not shut off, check the water level. If it has risen above the overflow pipe, gently bend the float arm down and flush again.

You may need to replace the plunger ball if the water level is about one inch below the top of the overflow pipe and you still hear water flowing.

**A tiny pinhole**

A pinhole opening below the overflow pipe’s water line could produce an invisible leak. Check for this by shining a flashlight down into the overflow pipe. If you see running water, you have a leak that should be repaired.

**A defective plunger ball (flapper valve)**

This is often a silent leak which causes the tank to continually drain and refill. Check for a worn or improperly seated plunger ball (flapper valve) by dropping a few drops of food coloring, into the toilet tank. Do not flush. If a leak exists, the dye-colored water will seep into the bowl in about five minutes. If it does, the plunger ball (flapper valve) may need to be replaced or realigned.

Water in the overflow pipe could also be caused by a pinhole in the float or a worn washer on the inlet line.
**Common Indoor Leaks Continued**

**The Leaky Faucet**

**A dripping faucet**
A slow drip can waste as much as 20 gallons of water each day. A mere 1/16-inch leak wastes 100 gallons of water each day. With that much water — and money — going down the drain, it’s important to get leaky faucets fixed as soon as possible.

If you notice that a faucet is dripping, first try closing it tightly. If it continues to drip, the most likely cause is a worn or wrong-size seat washer (also called a stem washer). With just a little effort, you may be able to replace the washer yourself. You may need an adjustable wrench, a standard-blade screwdriver, and a Phillips screwdriver for older plumbing fixtures. It may be more economical to rebuild or replace the faucet if it is washerless.

**Changing a washer**
Before you start, turn off the water supply to the faucet by closing the fixture’s shut-off valve. Most kitchen and bathroom faucets have shut-off valves under the sink.

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**Things To Check**

**Water heater tank**
The pressure valve release could be stuck. This valve is most often found near the top of the tank, and is usually a large brass fitting threaded into the tank. If it’s not working properly, water will be leaking from it, dripping down the side of the tank and accumulating on the floor.

**Boiler**
Listen for the sound of running water. If it is continuous and does not stop and start periodically, your boiler system may have a leak.

**Water softener**
If you have a water softener, it could be wasting water if it is not recycling properly. The cycling process, regulated by a timer, often occurs between 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. You’re likely to have a problem in this unit if you constantly hear the sound of running water.

**Washing machine**
If you see water on the floor near the machine, it could mean a leak. You may want to call your washing machine repair service.

**Humidifier**
Water accumulated beneath the unit could be a sign of a leak. If the overflow discharge is piped into a sewer or drainage line, you may not find any visual signs of a leak. Listen for running water. If it’s continuous, the float valve could be stuck.

**Fire suppression systems**
Many newer homes and businesses have fire suppression systems. If so, check to make sure that the sprinkler heads are tight and not leaking.
When checking for water leaks, many people forget that water faucets and equipment exist outside as well as inside the home. Here are four areas you shouldn’t overlook.

**Final Places To Check**

**Water faucets**
Each faucet should be checked for leaks. Make sure faucets are closed when not in use. If you find a leaky faucet, change the washer (after closing the shut-off valve).

In colder climates, during the winter, these inside shut-off valves should be closed to prevent freeze-ups. Be sure to open the outside faucet after you have shut the inside valve so that any water still in the pipes will drain out. These shut-off valves are usually in your basement. One shut-off valve may control all the outdoor faucets.

**Automatic lawn-sprinkling system**
Soft spots on your lawn may indicate a leak that is being absorbed into the ground.

**Swimming pool**
The pool system’s automatic shut-off valve could be malfunctioning, causing a continuous cycle of water to be pumped in and then drained out. If the water level stays higher than normal, or the pool overflows when people are using it, your automatic shut-off valve may need some attention.

**Service connecting line**
If you find a soft, wet spot on your lawn or hear running water outside your house, you may have a leak in the service line to your house. Water soaks into the ground, causing the soft spots. Close the main shut-off valve. If the sound of running water continues, the outside service could be leaking.
If you haven’t found a leak after checking all of the water outlets mentioned, and you still suspect a problem, you may want to call in a licensed plumber. You’re also welcome to contact an American Water customer service representative for assistance. We’ll work as hard as possible to help you.

At American Water, we are committed to environmental stewardship and the responsible management of our precious natural resources. By using this leak detection kit to identify and repair water leaks, you can help make a difference in your monthly bill while conserving water.

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Your main water SHUT-OFF VALVE

When you locate the valve, place this I.D. tag on it.

You may want to turn the valve to make sure it isn’t stuck. Water valves are generally closed by turning the handle clockwise. PLEASE NOTE: If a valve does not turn easily, do not force it, or it might break. Rather, you may want to have the valve repaired so that it does turn easily. Then, check sinks and other fixtures to be sure you have found the main valve and that it is working properly. When opening the valve to turn the water on, open it fully, then close it just a quarter turn to make it easier to close the next time. You should also find, turn, and tag individual shut-off valves on fixtures such as sinks and toilets, and consider operating the main and individual valves annually.