



Utilities

Potential Causes of High Water Bills

An unusually high water bill is most often caused by a leak or change in water use. Some common causes of high water bills include:

- A leaking toilet, or toilet that continues to run after being flushed (see additional information below)
- A dripping faucet; a faucet drip can waste 20 gallons of water a day or more
- Filling or topping off a swimming pool
- Watering the lawn, new grass, or trees; also check for an open hose bib
- Kids home for summer vacations or school holidays; guests
- Water-cooled air conditioners
- Humidifier on the furnace, boiler heating system
- Automatic Ice Maker in the freezer
- Washer or dishwasher leaking
- Water heater leaking
- Water softener problems – cycles continuously
- Reverse Osmosis System malfunction
- A broken water pipe or obvious leak; check the pipes in the basement or crawlspace; leak in the irrigation system
- Running the water to avoid freezing water pipes during cold weather

Generally, water consumption is higher during the summer due to watering of lawns, pools, and gardening. Typically, an average family of four uses 4000-5000 gallons of water a month. Here are a few things to check if you get a bill that's higher than usual.

Changes in your use

Did you have house guests, water your lawn more than usual, or do anything else out of the ordinary in the last month that uses a lot of water? If so, this may account for an increase in your water bill.

Check for leaks

Leaks, whether unseen or unfixed, can waste hundreds and even thousands of gallons of water. It is important to routinely check your plumbing and home for leaky faucets, toilets, and outside taps and irrigation lines.

Toilet and faucet leaks

The most common cause for a high water bill is running water from your toilet. A continuously running toilet can waste up to 200 gallons a day. That can double a family's typical water use, so fix toilet leaks as soon as possible. Some leaks are easy to find, such as a dripping faucet or running toilet. You can usually hear a running toilet, but not always. See the toilet assessment below for help in determining if this is the cause of your high water bill.

Outdoor and underground leaks

Check outdoor spigots and crawl spaces, and look for wet spots in your yard, which may indicate a leak.

Do-It-Yourself Toilet Assessment

First check for the most common leak: a deteriorated or defected flush valve (flapper) ball at the bottom of the toilet tank. If it does not make a tight seal water will leak into the toilet bowl.

To check for this:

- Take the lid off of the tank behind the bowl, flush the toilet, then wait for it to fully refill.
- Put several drops of food coloring or a dye tablet (available at some hardware stores) in the tank.
- Wait at least 20 minutes; longer if you suspect it is a small leak.
- If there is any coloring in the toilet bowl, there is a leak.

The second most common type of leak has to do with an improperly adjusted or broken fill (ballcock) valve. To check for this take the lid off of the toilet tank, flush, and see if water is draining into the overflow tubes when the tank is full.

Also, make sure that the chain that connects your flapper valve to the flush handle is not getting caught under the flapper valve keeping it from closing properly.

The following table shows the amount of water that can be lost (and billed to your account) for various size leaks.

Leak size	Gallons per day	Gallons per month
A dripping leak	15	450
A 1/32 " leak	264	7,920
A 1/16" leak	943	28,300
A 1/8" leak	3,806	114,200
A 1/4" leak	15,226	456,800
A 1/2" leak	60,900	1,827,000

Irrigation Systems

During the summer irrigation systems are a common source of high water usage. Watering times generally double during the summer months compared to the winter. Automated irrigation systems should be checked regularly to be sure they are functioning properly and have no leaks or broken sprinkler heads. If a sprinkler valve sticks on, it could waste an extremely large quantity of water. The irrigation timer may not be programmed properly; i.e., sprinklers are watering too often and/or for too long. Reprogramming may be necessary if the power has been off.

Water Softeners

Customers with water softeners have higher water bills due to the regeneration or backwash cycles their systems go through. The systems are preset to regenerate or backwash on a regular basis. The systems will use water to clean the filter media and discharge the wastewater into the ground next to the system. There are times when these systems will get stuck in a cycle which will cause higher water use.

How to Determine if You Still Have a Leak

Method 1:

Turn off all water taps inside and outside your home. Many meters have a small triangle on the meter face, designed to detect even small leaks. If this triangle is moving when you have all water off inside and outside your home, you may have a leak.

Method 2:

Turn off all water taps inside and outside your home. Record the meter reading from your meter and return in 20-30 minutes to check for movement. If the meter reading has changed, you may have a leak. You may want to do this over a longer period of time such as before you leave the house for the day then read it again when you come home.

What Can I Do if My Bill is Usually High

If you receive a bill that you feel is too high, check over the common causes listed above. This may help to pinpoint the source of the high bill. If you feel that your bill is too high and you have not been contacted by the Village about it, call 740/498-7330. Please get a reading from your meter to give to the office staff so that they can compare it to the last recorded reading. If the meter reading is checked and found to be accurate, you may need to contact a plumber or other professional to help determine the source of a leak. Property owners are responsible for all private service water lines from the curb box (customer's shut off at the street) to the residence and for leaks inside the home.