

2015

CITY OF RENTON

Water Quality Report

THIS REPORT IS WRITTEN AND DISTRIBUTED in compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, which requires water utilities to provide annual “consumer confidence” reports to their customers. You will find in this report:

- » where our drinking water comes from;
- » what minerals or chemicals it contains;
- » how it compares to stringent water quality standards;
- » what Renton is doing to protect our water supply,
- » as well as what we are doing to wisely use and conserve our regional water supply.

Hopefully this report will help you better understand your drinking water. We assure you that providing high quality and safe drinking water is one of Renton’s highest priorities.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Tài liệu này có tin tức quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Hãy nhờ người dịch cho quý vị, hoặc hỏi người nào hiểu tài liệu này.

Karkari biyaha inta aadan isticmaalín.



CITY OF
Renton



WHO DO I CALL?

EMERGENCIES: CALL 911

Questions about this report:

Call Water Utility Engineering
425.430.7287

Water discoloration, taste or odor:

Call Water Quality at
425.430.7400 (7:00 am–3:30 pm)
or 425.430.7500 after hours or
weekends

To report water pressure problems, water leak in the street or at a meter:

Call Water Maintenance at
425.430.7400 (7:00 am–3:30 pm)
or 425.430.7500 after hours or
weekends

Moving and need to arrange a change of water service, or for general billing questions:

Call Utility Billing at 425.430.6852

2013 RENTON WATER UTILITY FACTOIDS

Total number of metered connections

17,971

Number of Water Supply Sources
in Operation in 2014

**9 WELLS, 1 SPRING AND
SEATTLE PUBLIC UTILITIES**

Amount of Water Produced from
all Sources in 2014

2,508,965,776 GALLONS

Amount of Water Produced
on Average Day

6,774,918 GALLONS

Amount of Water Produced on
High Demand Day (August 1, 2014)

12,411,000 GALLONS

Amount of Water Produced on
Low Demand Day (November 16, 2014)

4,285,000 GALLONS

Total miles of water main in service

304.6 MILES

Where Does Renton's Drinking Water Come From?

DURING THE YEAR 2014, Renton obtained its drinking water from four sources: five downtown wells, located in Liberty and Cedar River Parks, which draw water from the Cedar Valley Aquifer; Springbrook Springs, a small springs located in south Renton; and from the Maplewood wellfield, located in the Maplewood Golf Course. In 2014, our combined water sources produced 2.51 billion gallons of water.

The fourth water source is the agreement to buy water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) which gets its supply from the Cedar and Tolt rivers. This source became available January 2012. During 2014, SPU provided approximately 35.74 millions gallons (1.4%) of water. This water was used by the Renton Boeing plant. The SPU water is primarily a backup supply to be used during summer peak use periods. More info on these sources can be found at: http://www.seattle.gov/util/myservices/water/water_quality/water-qualityannualreport/

The water pumped from the downtown wells and Springbrook Springs sources is very clean and needs minimal treatment. Chlorine is added to destroy bacteria, parasites and viruses that could possibly

enter our source water. Chlorine also protects water in the distribution system in case there is a contamination event like a water main break or backflow incident. Sodium hydroxide is added to slightly raise the water's pH to help prevent the corrosion of household plumbing. Fluoride is also added to prevent tooth decay and, in the areas of Renton Hill, the Highlands and West Hill, ortho polyphosphates are added to reduce the internal corrosion of old cast iron water mains that are found in these neighborhoods. The six downtown wells produced 66.6% of our water in 2014. Springbrook Springs produced 18.4% of Renton's water in 2014.

Water from the Maplewood wells is also very clean, but because of its naturally occurring minerals, it must first be treated before it is pumped into the distribution system. The treatment process consists of the removal of manganese, hydrogen sulfide, and ammonia from the source water. Chlorine is added to protect the water in the distribution system and fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay. The Maplewood wellfield's three wells produced 13.6% of our water in 2014.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The City of Renton Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially hot water. If your house meets these criteria, then when your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

FAQS / FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Is our water hard or soft?

Renton's water falls within the slightly hard range with about 3.0 grains per gallon of hardness. A water's hardness is dependent upon the levels of two naturally occurring soluble minerals—calcium and magnesium. This means that dishwashing and clothes washing require relatively *less* soap than in other areas where the water is hard. Sometimes hardness is also referred to as mg/L. The table below shows the equivalent measurements for water hardness.

WATER HARDNESS SCALE

Grains/Gal	mg/L & ppm	Classification
Less than 1	Less than 17.1	Soft
1–3.5	17.1–60	Slightly Hard
3.5–7	60–120	Moderately Hard
7–10	120–180	Hard
Over 10	Over 180	Very Hard

Does the City add fluoride to the water?

Yes, in 1985, the citizens of Renton voted to have fluoride added to the City's drinking water. Fluoride levels were adjusted in 2011 to meet the Washington State Department of Health's new recommended level of 0.8 ppm. More info on fluoride can be found at the CDC website, www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/faqs/.



Can I use tap water in my aquarium?

Chlorine, Cl, is used to treat drinking water and is toxic to fish. Chlorine will dissipate if you let the water sit for a day or two. Use a water conditioner that removes both chlorine to be on the safe side. Aquarium water conditioners are available at your pet store. Once the water has been 'conditioned', it is safe to use. Renton tap water is within the generally recommended aquarium water limits for nitrates, nitrites, fluoride and sodium.

What are the water quality parameter values important in brewing beer?

Listed below are the values for the minerals and parameters generally of interest to brewers. Keep in mind that these numbers are the annual range of values. Also, Renton's water comes from multiple sources and that your house may receive any combination of these sources depending on pumping needs.

WATER SOURCE

Water Quality Parameter	Downtown & Maplewood Wells	Springbrook Springs
Total hardness as Calcium Carbonate, mg/L	40–70	90–120
Alkalinity as calcium Carbonate, mg/L	30–70	30–70
Calcium, mg/L	11–18	20–24
Magnesium, mg/L	3–6	13–15
Sodium, mg/L	5–32	5–32
Chloride, mg/L	3–11	5–6
Sulfate, mg/L	4–6	14–16

THE EPA WANTS YOU TO KNOW

OUR DRINKING WATER comes from wells and springs. As our water travels through the ground to the wells, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals as well as substances from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants as well as more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.**



DID YOU KNOW

YOU USE ABOUT 5 GALLONS OF WATER IF YOU LEAVE THE WATER RUNNING WHILE BRUSHING YOUR TEETH.

CITY OF RENTON 2014 WATER QUALITY DATA

The results of our 2014 water quality monitoring requirements are shown in the following tables. These data are for substances regulated by federal and state agencies. The Water Quality staff regularly monitors for over 100 substances, to make sure our drinking water is safe. The substances listed in the tables below are the *only ones that were detected above the Washington Department of Health reporting levels.*

Downtown Wells, Springbrook Springs, and Maplewood Wellfield, sampled at the source after treatment

Detected Substance	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount (Range)	Possible Sources
Fluoride (see note 1)	2014	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.0 ppm (0.7 – 1.0 ppm)	Water additive to prevent tooth decay
Sodium (see note 2)	2010	Not established	Not established	20 ppm (8 – 20 ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; Water treatment
Nitrate	2014	10 ppm	10 ppm	2.2 ppm (0.2 – 2.2 ppm)	Fertilizer runoff; Leaching from septic tanks, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2010	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.1 ppm (ND – 0.1 ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Total Trihalomethanes	2012	80 ppb	Not Established	2.7 ppb (ND – 2.7 ppb)	Disinfection by-product

Sampling Points in the Water Distribution System

Detected Substance	Year	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Average Amount (Range)	Possible Sources
Coliform Bacteria	2014	5% of samples positive per month	0%	0% (no samples positive)	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	2014	4 ppm (MRDL)	4 ppm (MRDLG)	0.96 ppm (0.13 – 1.80 ppm)	Additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes	2014	80 ppb	Not established	9.9 ppb (0.5 – 16.3 ppb)	Disinfection byproduct
Haloacetic Acids	2014	60 ppb	Not established	4.2 ppb (ND – 6.6 ppb)	Disinfection byproduct

Residential Water Taps

Detected Substance	Year	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Value & Range	Possible Sources
Copper (see note 3)	2013	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.42 ppm (0.05 – 0.59 ppm)	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (see note 3)	2013	15 ppb	0	1 ppb (ND – 3 ppb)	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Sampling Results.

Includes sampling at the source after treatment and sampling in the distribution system

Detected Substance	Year	MRL	Highest Amount (Range)	Possible Sources
Chlorate	2014	20 ppb	419 ppb (ND – 419 ppb)	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant, disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium (Total)	2014	0.2 ppb	0.53 ppb (0.18 – 0.53 ppb)	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium 3 or 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Strontium	2014	0.3 ppb	88.7 ppb (56.1 – 88.7 ppb)	Naturally occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Chromium-6 (Hexavalent)	2014	0.03 ppb	0.23 ppb (ND – 0.23 ppb)	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium 3 or 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Molybdenum	2014	1 ppb	0.56 ppb (0.35 – 0.56 ppb)	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Vanadium	2014	0.2 ppb	1.7 ppb (ND – 1.7 ppb)	Naturally occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

SEATTLE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2014 WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

Cedar and Tolt Water Quality Data for this year's CCR

Detected Compounds	Units	EPA's Allowable Limits		Levels in Cedar Water		Levels in Tolt Water		Typical Sources
		MCLG	MCL	Average	Range	Average	Range	
RAW WATER								
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NA	TT	0.9	0.4 to 1.9	1.3	1.1 to 1.7	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium*	#/100L	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
FINISHED WATER								
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT	0.4	0.2 to 1.6	0.07	0.05 to 0.28	Soil runoff
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	1.4	(one sample)	1.2	(one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	0	10	ND	ND	0.2	ND – 1.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.8	0.7 to 0.8	0.8	0.7 to 0.9	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.02	(one sample)	0.11	(one sample)	Erosion of natural deposits

*Cryptosporidium was not detected in any samples from the Cedar or Tolt (3 samples each supply).

NOTES:

1. Renton also measures fluoride levels daily in the distribution system. Beginning in year 2011 Renton attempted to maintain fluoride at a level of 0.8 ppm, which is the new level recommended by the Washington State Department of Health. Renton citizens voted to add fluoride to the drinking water in 1985.
2. The EPA recommends 20 ppm as a level of concern for people on a sodium-restricted diet. Renton adds sodium hydroxide to prevent corrosion of plumbing. Sodium hypochlorite is added to water from the Maplewood wells for disinfection and to remove naturally-occurring ammonia.
3. Forty-four (44) samples were tested for copper and lead. Ninety percent of the samples tested (40 samples) had levels at or below the value shown. Ten percent of the samples tested (4 samples) had levels above this value.

DEFINITIONS:

MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level* – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: *Action Level* – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MRDLG *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal* – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level* – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRL – *Minimum Reporting Level*

NTU: *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit* – Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2014 is 5 NTU, and for the Tolt it was 0.3 NTU for at least 95% of the samples in a month. 100% of the samples from the Tolt in 2014 were below 0.3 NTU.

NA: *Not Applicable*

ND: *Not Detected*

ppb *parts per billion* – One part per billion is equivalent to ¼ of a dissolved aspirin tablet in 1000 full bathtubs of water (approximately 50,000 gallons of water).

ppm *parts per million* – One part per million is equivalent to ¼ of a dissolved aspirin tablet in a full bathtub of water (approximately 50 gallons of water).

ppm: *1 part per million = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter*

ppb: *1 part per billion = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter*

1 ppm = 1000 ppb

TT: *Treatment Technique* – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

DID YOU KNOW

SHOWERING AND BATHING ARE THE LARGEST INDOOR USES (27%) OF WATER DOMESTICALLY.

WANT TO GET INVOLVED?

THE CITY OF RENTON WELCOMES YOUR INTEREST IN ITS WATER SYSTEM. The Renton City Council is the City's decision-making body. The Council meets on the first four Mondays of each month at 7:00 pm in the Council Chambers on the seventh floor of City Hall. Call the City Clerk's office at 425.430.6510 for meeting or agenda information or check the City Council calendar at Renton's website, www.rentonwa.gov/government

DID YOU KNOW
THE AVERAGE AMERICAN USES 140-170 GALLONS OF WATER PER DAY.

How Much Water Do You Use?

EVER WONDERED WHY YOUR WATER BILL SEEMED SO HIGH? The City's new Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) can help you detect leaks or how your watering practices impact your water bill. Near real-time water usage can be viewed on the City's website. You can see hourly, weekly, monthly consumption as well as side by side year-to-year monthly comparisons. Installation of the system should be complete late summer of 2015. The system employs a low-power radio transmitter attached inside the water meter box. The meter sends a 60 millisecond (0.060 second) transmission of hourly consumption data to a collector and then to City Hall, every four hours. This data is then accessible to you.

You can find the Water History Tool at: rentonnet.org:8080/water_usage. Or, from City of Renton homepage (RentonWA.gov), click on Utility Billing, lower right column, then click on Water Usage History, upper right. Enter the 8 digit Serial Number as it appears on your water utility bill to access your consumption data.



\$75 REBATES for PREMIUM 1.06 gallons per flush WaterSense Toilets
Starting June 1. While funds last.

Customers replacing pre-2004 water-guzzling toilets with the latest Premium 1.06 gallons per flush models can receive \$75 rebate per toilet (limit 2 per household)

Find a list of local retailers and qualifying models of 1.06 gallon per flush toilets at savingwater.org/rebates. Download an application online or call 425.430.7287 for info.



HELP KEEP SALMON SWIMMING

- » **Maintenance practices:** Repair leaky faucets and toilets, replace washers in hose connectors, and clean downspouts and gutters manually, without using a hose.
- » **Water efficient appliances:** retrofit with WaterSense toilets and clothes washers; EnergyStar dishwashers.
- » **Sweeping paved areas:** sweep sidewalks and driveways instead of hosing. Put sweepings in the garbage to prevent pollutants and debris from entering streams and storm drains.
- » **Stormwater runoff:** Disconnect gutter stormwater directed downspouts and use techniques to direct runoff through the soil to "biofilter" potential pollutants.
- » **Car washing:** Use automatic car washes that recycle water and properly dispose of detergents.
- » **Oil and chemicals:** Never dump oil or other chemicals down storm drains, Make sure these pollutants are not leaking onto driveways or other paved surfaces to avoid them being washed into waterways.
- » **Pressure washing:** Pressure wash with water alone or with an organic recipe if needed; keep paint flakes, grease, and other pollutants from washing into storm drains, ditches or waterways.
- » **Plant trees beside streams:** Salmon and trout need cool shady water to survive. Trees also stop erosion and provide more food for fish.



DID YOU KNOW
**LESS THAN 2% OF THE
EARTH'S WATER SUPPLY
IS FRESH WATER.**

In 2003, the Washington State Legislature passed the Municipal Water Law, to address the increasing demand on the state's water resources. The law established that all municipal water suppliers must use water more efficiently in exchange for water right certainty and flexibility to help them meet future demand. The Water Use Efficiency Rule is part of this law and requires municipal water suppliers to report their goals and progress each year.

Water Use Efficiency Rule Update

RENTON SIGNED an agreement to buy water from Seattle Public Utilities in January 2012. As part of this agreement, the City of Renton joined the Saving Water Partnership (SWP), a collaboration of 19 local water utilities who provide water conservation programs in Seattle and King County. On October 21, 2013 in a public forum, Renton City Council adopted the SWP's regional goal.

The Saving Water Partnership (SWP) has set a six-year goal: "reduce per capita use from current levels so that the SWP's total average annual retail water use is less than 105 mgd from 2013 through 2018 despite forecasted population growth." In order to meet the goal, the amount of water used per person will need to decrease to offset growth. For 2014, the Saving Water Partnership met the goal, using 93.8 mgd.

DID YOU KNOW
**A LEAKY FAUCET
CAN WASTE
100 GALLONS A DAY.**

Highlights of the Regional Conservation Program from 2014

- » The SWP focused on youth education in 2014, conducting 270 in-classroom presentations for nearly 6,800 K-12 grade students. Topics included water efficiency, the water cycle, the salmon life cycle, water-wise gardening and the water supply system. The program is a big hit among teachers and students.
- » The SWP provided rebates for Premium WaterSense toilets for residential and commercial customers. These fixtures use 1.06 gallons of water per flush, at least 20% less water than a regular WaterSense fixture.
- » The Single Family Toilet Rebate Program processed nearly 100 Premium WaterSense and nearly 400 Regular WaterSense rebates.
- » The Multifamily Toilet Replacement Program upgraded nearly 800 toilets to Premium WaterSense models, and nearly 300 toilets to Regular WaterSense models.
- » The SWP completed financial incentive projects to upgrade water-using equipment in 63 businesses in 2014. Two large hotels replaced a total of 360 toilets with Premium WaterSense models.

- » The SWP presented 14 Savvy Gardener classes at five locations in Spring and Fall 2014 with 300 attendees. These classes were designed to inspire, create, and maintain healthy, water-efficient landscapes.

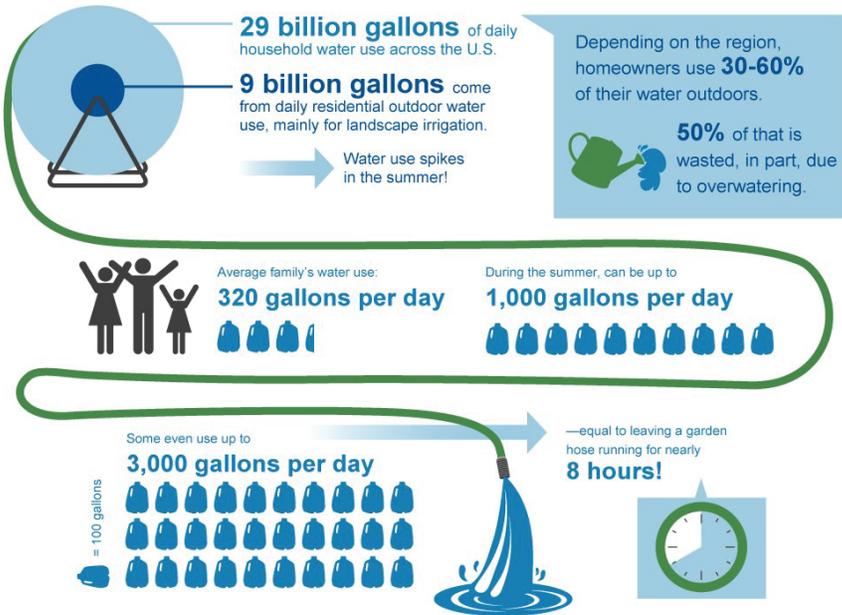
Water Consumption and Losses

Renton's total water supply for 2014 was 2,508,965,776 gallons. Our distribution system losses (DSL) as calculated and reported in the 2014 Water Use Efficiency (WUE) report to the State Dept of Health, is our 3-year rolling average, which is 9.43%, and under the WUE Rule's required 10%. Our DSL for the calendar year, 2014 was 11.9%, or 297,530,859 gallons.

The DSL percentage is calculated: $DSL = ((TP - AC) / (TP)) \times 100$. Where TP=total production and AC=authorized consumption. Our DSL losses reflects the amount of unauthorized water (and potential revenue) that has been lost due to, water theft, water main breaks, meter inaccuracies, etc. Renton water utility has a "Water Loss Control Action Plan", which will lower our DSL in 2015.

SAVE WATER IN THE YARD THIS SUMMER

As temperatures rise in the summer, so does our outdoor water use, mostly on lawns and landscapes.



Simple Things We Can All Do

- Step on it:** Step on the lawn: if the grass springs back, it doesn't need water.
- Leave it long:** Longer grass promotes a more drought-resistant lawn, reduced evaporation, and fewer weeds.
- Take a sprinkler break:** Grass isn't really meant to be bright green in the summer.

Simple Things Irrigation System Owners Can Do

Homes with automatic irrigation systems can use about **50%** more water outdoors.

Timing is everything:

Plan to water in the early morning or evening to beat daytime evaporation.



Look for the label:

If your system uses a clock timer, consider upgrading to a WaterSense labeled controller that acts like a thermostat for your lawn, using local weather data to determine when and how much to water. They can reduce irrigation water use by 15%, saving nearly **8,800 gallons** of water per year.



Go with a pro:

Contractors certified through a WaterSense labeled program can audit, install, or maintain home irrigation systems so no water is wasted.

Tune up your system:

Inspect irrigation systems, and fix leaks and broken or clogged sprinkler heads.

Make sure you're watering the lawn, not the sidewalk or driveway!

Just 1 broken sprinkler head could waste up to **25,000** gallons of water and **\$90+** over a 6-month irrigation season — the cost of about 300 daffodil bulbs.



WaterSense, a partnership program by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, seeks to protect the future of our nation's water supply. For more tips on reducing outdoor water use, visit www.epa.gov/watersense/outdoor.



RESOURCES

Smart Watering

- savingwater.org/LawnGarden/WateringIrrigation
- epa.gov/watersense/outdoor

Landscape, Weather and Irrigation

- iwms.org
- epa.gov/watersense/outdoor/
- seattle.gov/util/EnvironmentConservation/MyLawnGarden/ChoosingNurseryLandscaper/

Plant Selection

- greatplantpicks.org
- pnwplants.wsu.edu
- savingwater.org/LawnGarden/Plants

Natural Yard Care

- savingwater.org/LawnGarden
- rodsgarden.50megs.com/waterwise.htm
- epa.gov/epawaste/conserve/tools/greenscapes

Ways to Save Indoor

- h2ouse.org
- gracelinks.org/1297/how-to-save-water

This 2015 water quality report is easily accessible at: rentonwa.gov/CCR2015

Previous years can be found online at: rentonwa.gov/waterquality

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK! Go to savingwater.org and take our water conservation survey and enter to win a free home water and energy saving kit!