

TABLE 8. COMMONLY USED WATER SAVING FIXTURES  
ACCORDING TO CONSERVATION GOAL

Step 6

	Short or Long Term Goal	COST:	
		Capital	Compared to Conventional Fixtures
FOR AVERAGE DEMAND PROBLEMS			
Shallow Trap Toilet	L	\$75	=
Dual Flush Toilet	L	\$85	=
Toilet Tank Inserts	S,L	\$.90-4.00	
Shower Flow Restrictors	S,L	\$.75-25.00	=
Faucet Aerators	L	\$1-5	=
Hot Water Pipe Insulation	L	\$.50/ft.	↑
Fog and Spray Nozzles (IND./COM. ONLY)	S,L	\$150	
Vacuum Flush Toilet	L	Expensive	↑
Pressurized Flush Toilet	L	\$360	↑
Multiple Rinse Tanks (IND./COM. ONLY)	L	Expensive	
Counter-Flow Rinse (IND./COM. ONLY)	L	Expensive	↑
Automatic Flow Regulators (IND./COM. ONLY)	L	\$190	
FOR PEAK DEMAND PROBLEMS			
Drip Irrigation Systems	L	\$7-30	=
Time Controlled Sprinkler	L	\$70 and up	↑
Moisture Indicators	S	\$.05-25.00	=
Hose Attachments	L	\$1-40	=
Swimming Pool Covers	L	\$220-4,800	↑
Tensiometers	L	\$15-30	↑

% Reduction in Water Use			Use Pattern Similar ?	Comments
0%	50%	100%		
			✓	Very well accepted by users.
			✓	Minor change in use pattern required.
			✓	Retro-fit to conventional fixtures.
			✓	Some retro-fit to conventional fixtures.
			✓	Well accepted by consumers.
			✓	Saves up to 8 gals. per capita per day.
Variable			✓	Retro-fit to conventional fixtures.
			✓	Mixed acceptance by consumers.
			✓	Requires electricity.
				Change in process required.
				Change in process required.
			✓	Retro-fit to conventional plumbing.
Variable			✓	For gardens, trees, shrubs only.
Variable			✓	Needs electricity.
Variable			NO	Mixed acceptance by consumers.
Variable			✓	Well accepted by consumers.
			NO	Mixed acceptance by consumers.
Variable			NO	Mixed acceptance by consumers.

SOURCE: New England River Basin Commission, Before the Well Runs Dry, A Handbook for Designing a Local Water Conservation Plan, Federal Emergency Management Agency, February 1981.